THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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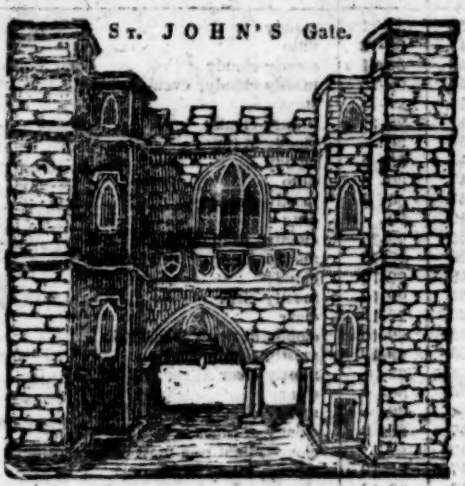

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Embellished with Perspective Views of an Antient Tower at Shrewsbury, and the House in which the renowned Admiral Benbow was born; and also of Twickenham Church, in Middlesex.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London: where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1809.

Meteorological Diary for November 1809. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days. Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	47	52	31- 1	cloudy
2	36	47	30- 2	ditto
3	35	48	30- 1	mostly cloudy
4	37	45	29-18	mostly cloudy, evening rain
5	45	48	29-16	steady rain
6	42	48	29-17	mostly cloudy
7	37	50	30	cloudy at times
8	38	43	30- 5	cloudy
9	36	47	30- 6	ditto
10	42	47	30- 3	mostly cloudy
11	42	42	30-	ditto
12	40	45	29-15	cloudy, evening rain
13	40	46	29-13	mostly cloudy
14	39	48	29-13	cloudy
15	36	38	29-13	mostly clear
16	29	36	29-13	clear
17	42	45	29-10	cloudy at times, some rain
18	24	38	29-13	mostly cloudy
19	18	33	30- 4	mostly clear
20	16	36	30- 6	clear
21	36	42	30- 4	mostly cloudy
22	39	47	30- 2	cloudy at times
23	45	47	29-18	cloudy, light rain most of the day
24	42	47	29-12	cloudy, windy
25	32	42	29-16	cloudy, afternoon very rainy, windy
26	37	42	29- 2	clear
27	35	40	30- 1	rather cloudy at times
28	29	37	29-17	mostly cloudy, some light rain, evening very foggy
29	35	39	29-15	cloudy, morning rainy, evening very foggy
30	29	47	29-15	cloudy, evening very rainy.

Mornings and Evenings more or less foggy throughout the Month.

The average degrees of Temperature as noted at eight o'clock in the morning are 36; those of the corresponding month in the year 1808, were 42 16-30; in 1807, 34 17-30; in 1806, 45 11-30; in 1805, 36; and in 1804, 42 10-30.

The quantity of Rain fallen this month is equal to 1 inch 54-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1808, was 3 inches 8-100ths; in 1807, 5 inches 44-100ths; in 1806, 3 inches 36-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 32-100ths; in 1804, 5 inches 44-100ths; and in 1803, 80-100ths.

Meteorological Table for December 1809. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1809.
Nov.	°	°	°		
27	32	41	36	29,75	cloudy
28	35	39	35	,87	small rain
29	35	40	36	,84	small rain
30	32	42	39	,75	cloudy
De. 1	41	43	36	,31	fair
2	32	41	33	,72	fair
3	37	43	43	,56	fair
4	43	38	37	,41	fair
5	35	43	37	,93	fair
6	46	49	47	,92	cloudy
7	47	49	40	,95	stormy
8	40	44	41	30,02	fair
9	46	49	46	29,40	showery
10	46	48	44	,19	fair
11	40	43	39	,45	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1809.
Dec.	°	°	°		
12	42	47	39	28,95	stormy
13	38	42	39	29,18	stormy
14	33	39	41	,41	fair
15	40	42	36	28,80	showery
16	33	38	38	,80	fair
17	38	39	40	,31	small rain
18	40	40	40	,50	rain
19	40	44	40	29,30	cloudy
20	39	44	38	,70	fair
21	38	43	38	,78	fair
22	38	43	40	,90	fair
23	35	39	36	,89	foggy [snow
24	35	39	39	,79	small fall of
25	35	41	40	,90	cloudy
26	39	40	40	,82	rain

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For DECEMBER, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 20.

THE following "Directions for reading in Publick" were dictated by the late Dr. Beattie to his pupils; and as they form no part of his printed works, I doubt not that you will think them deserving a niche in your valuable and life-giving Miscellany. Yours, &c. R. S.

SOME DIRECTIONS FOR READING IN PUBLICK.

The rules of every rational art are to be deduced from the appearances and laws of Nature, and from the end which that art is intended to answer. The end of public speaking and reading is to produce a certain effect upon the understanding or passions of the hearers, or to make them conceive our sentiments in the manner that we ourselves conceive them: and this is to be done only by the use of those means which by the laws of Nature have a tendency to influence the human mind.

While a man is engaged in earnest conversation upon something that deeply interests him, or when he speaks from the impulse of passion, and understands his own words and sentiments without seeking to disguise or conceal what he thinks, it is natural for him to give such a tone, accent, or emphasis to his words as is best fitted for communicating to his hearers a distinct and lively impression of what is in his own mind. In this case what we formerly called the natural language co-operates with the artificial, and makes it produce a stronger effect. And on these occasions every man speaks properly, and like an orator, as far, at least, as pronunciation is concerned. But in the speech of all civilized countries the use of the natural language is very much laid aside, it being a mark of good-breeding to suppress all violent passions, and to speak to our company with gentleness, respect, and affection. This notion tends much to prevent indelicacy, roughness, and ill-nature, and to make men live easily together.

But however agreeable this ceremony and smoothness may be in a companion, we cannot endure it in public speakers. We expect that they should unite the natural language with the artificial, and accompany what they say with the natural voices, looks, and gestures. This makes their words produce a strong effect and be distinctly understood, and, what is no less necessary, makes the audience believe that the speaker is in earnest, and really feels and thinks as he speaks.

Certain tones of the voice, attitudes of the person, and casts of the countenance are naturally expressive of certain sentiments, and a man never gives the natural expression to a passion or sentiment, except he really feel it. If he endeavour to counterfeit a passion or sentiment which he does not feel, his manner immediately becomes affected, and disgusts his audience. All good speakers seem to speak from the heart. They must themselves feel those passions, and believe those doctrines, which they wish to make their hearers feel and believe. Horace's rule, *Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi*, extends to all our affections and sentiments, as well as grief. The only exception that this rule seems to admit of is, when the speaker wishes to make his audience laugh, for then the wit and humour that he delivers will have a double effect if he delivers it with a grave countenance.

In this country, public discourses are seldom or never addressed to the passions. The aim of most of our public speakers is rather to convince, or inform the understanding with the knowledge of truth, than to interest the affections and the heart. But in pronouncing persuasive discourses, the same rule is to be followed, *i. e.* if you would persuade others of any truth, you must first be persuaded of

of it yourself: if you would inform others of any doctrine, and give them a clear and distinct notion of it, you must first have a clear and distinct notion of it yourself. A speaker in public must continually attend to what he says, and understand not only the general meaning of his words, but also the full force, signification, and importance of every sentiment and of every word. When a man delivers a discourse which he does not in this manner thoroughly understand, his pronunciation is affected and unnatural like that of a child; his hearers instantly perceive that his mind is wandering, and that he understands not what he says, and though they comprehend the general scope of what he delivers, they will never enter into the meaning of it, nor be at all affected with it, at least in such a way as a rational hearer ought to be affected; for we know that there are some enthusiastic persons who pretend to be affected with mere sound, or with words that they do not understand. These remarks being attended to, the propriety of the following rules will be readily understood.

I. Let the discourse you are to deliver be as correct as possible, *i. e.* be free of all unnecessary and insignificant words, and have all its words so chosen and so ordered, as to make the meaning as plain as possible. When this is the case, it may be delivered with understanding; but when it abounds in useless, insignificant, or ill-chosen words, it is impossible to read it well, because it is impossible to understand it.

II. Make yourself thoroughly acquainted with every sentiment, phrase, and word, so as to be sensible of its full force, signification, and importance.

III. In pronouncing, let not your mind wander for a single moment; but constantly attend to what you read, so that your understanding may go along with and regulate your voice. To qualify you for this, a slow and deliberate pronunciation is indispensably necessary. It is necessary for allowing your organs of speech to act freely, and without constraint or confusion. Where this is not done, the sounds you utter will not go clear and distinct to the ear of the hearers. It is necessary to prevent your running out of breath, which young speakers and readers are very apt to do, with great uneasiness to themselves, and pain to their audience. It is farther necessary in order to give the reader time to attend to what he says, remembering what went before, and anticipating what is to follow. A rapid pronunciation throws the speaker into confusion, and divests him of that presence of mind without which no action can be gracefully performed. A man will never read well unless his eye can take in at once not only the word which he is pronouncing, but also several of the contiguous words, both before and after, which cannot be done except he proceed very slowly; for the emphasis of words depends entirely upon their position; and we cannot know upon what word we are to lay an emphasis, unless we know beforehand the general meaning of the sentence or clause in which that word is placed. All these things show the necessity of slow pronunciation.

IV. You are to deliver every word with that emphasis and modulation of the voice which you would naturally use in a conversation that deeply interested you, only that public speaking requires something more of gravity and solemnity in the manner. It is neither possible nor necessary to propose any rule for the modulating the voice, except this, that it ought to be natural, and perfectly free from all affectation. The voices of different men are very different, and that modulation may be very agreeable in one, which may be very offensive in another. If we be deeply affected with, and thoroughly understand the words we are pronouncing, we may leave it to Nature to produce the proper tone and modulation; nor must we attempt to mimic any person's manner, however celebrated as a speaker. When we attend to good speakers, it should be with a view not to adopt their manner, which might perhaps be disagreeable in us, but with a view to correct our own faults, and supply our own deficiencies. When we propose to imitate others, it generally happens that we imitate only their defects, which indeed are most easily imitated. Some good speakers have appeared in this country who could not pronounce the letter R, except

except in their throat, and we have known some young preachers imitate them in this respect, with so much perseverance, as in a few years to lose the faculty of pronouncing that letter, though in their younger days they could have done it well enough. Whenever a speaker in his public delivery uses tones and modulations quite different from those that are natural to him, the audience instantly perceive his affectation, and there is nothing can give them greater disgust. Nothing recommends a speaker more than a modest behaviour, and the appearance of great sincerity; but affectation of all kinds is the very reverse of sincerity and modesty, for it implies hypocrisy and impudence.

V. A speaker should always make himself be heard with ease, otherwise he speaks to no purpose; and though his voice may sometimes be louder, and at other times lower, it should never fall so low as not to be heard. There is a key or pitch in every tone in which a man speaks more easily and more readily than when he is either higher or lower. This is different in different men; and it is by practice alone that we learn to speak in that key which is most suitable to our voice. The speaker should take care to pronounce with an open mouth and open throat, and not to let his teeth be so near as to intercept the sound, nor to transmit it through his nose. He should pronounce every syllable full and distinct, and not curtail his words by passing over the last letters, nor to hurry away any part of them, as if he were in haste. When, however, a speaker finds that he is straining his voice, or that his pronunciation gives him uneasiness, he may be assured that it gives equal or greater uneasiness to the hearers.

VI. We should be attentive not only to the loudness, but also to the sweetness of the voice. Cicero considers a sweet tone of voice as a very necessary qualification of a good speaker, and says that it may be acquired by much exercise, and by attending to those who speak agreeably. The force of exercise and habit is indeed very great in every art, and especially in this of speaking. Demosthenes had naturally a weak voice, and could not for a long time pronounce the letter R, without lodging a small stone in the corner of his mouth. He strengthened his voice by frequently speaking aloud in solitary places, and running up steep hills, talking and declaiming all the way; his invincible perseverance got the better of all his defects, and he became at last the greatest of orators.—As children seldom understand what they read, and are very apt to contract bad habits, it is necessary to accustom them to the observation of certain mechanical rules, to which however a man, who ought to understand and feel what he reads, should not confine himself. It is impossible to prescribe any rules for the precise length of those intervals of silence which we are directed to by the points. Even punctuation itself is very arbitrary. Some men deal much in short periods. Others divide their sentences into clauses by means of colons and semicolons, which again they subdivide into smaller clauses by means of commas; and the same discourse, without altering a single word, may be very differently pointed, according to the humour of the composer, and yet perhaps the methods of pointing shall be equally good. The antients had no notion of points as we use them, and yet they excelled us far both in speaking and reading; for they were at much greater pains than we are, to accomplish themselves in those arts. As in all other respects, so also in punctuation, the discourses we read ought to be correctly written; for we are so accustomed to be led to the sense by the points, that we cannot do without them; and unless we carry the sense along with us, it is impossible for us to read well. That there should be a short pause at a comma, a longer at a semicolon, one still longer at a colon, and the longest of all at a full point, or the end of a paragraph, is a common rule, but admits of many exceptions. Sometimes a pause is necessary where there is no point at all, in order to awaken the hearer's attention, and prepare him for something remarkable; and sometimes a very short pause may be sufficient even at the end of a sentence, as when the following sentence is to serve as an explication of something in the preceding sentence; in which case there ought to be no great interval, lest the hearers should forget that

that difficulty which the speaker is going to explain. It must be left to the judgment of the speaker to determine the length of these pauses, as well as in what manner he is to vary the tone of his voice by raising or depressing it; for it is impossible to reduce this matter to rule. The whole of public speaking should be conducted in such a manner as to give the audience a distinct and strong perception of what the speaker means to communicate. All affectation, all unnatural modulations of the voice, are carefully to be avoided, and simplicity, modesty, and sincerity, to be cultivated as much as possible. By attending to good speakers, we may learn to correct our own faults. The tone naturally used in conversation, will appear most natural in public speaking. But one thing is to be observed, and that is, that we avoid as much as possible the peculiarities of a provincial dialect. Every province has something peculiar in its way of speaking. Every man in his own province will tell you, that he speaks quite plain, and uses no tone in his speech; but those of the neighbouring provinces have a very disagreeable tone, which he cannot endure. His neighbours complain of him, and with equal reason. Thus the inhabitants of the North of Scotland complain, that their neighbours of the South have a certain drawl and tone in their speech, which is very disagreeable. They again, with equal justice, say that the inhabitants of the North have something so like barking and screaming in their speech; that they seem as if they were quarrelling, and going to fight. No man is a judge of the tone of his own province, whether it be good or bad, for this plain reason, because he is not sensible of it. Now in public speaking, we ought as much as possible to guard against these provincial peculiarities, and to speak in such a manner, as to give no offence to strangers. In reading English, it would be of great advantage if we could adopt the English pronunciation; but if we cannot do this pleasantly and gracefully, we had better let it alone. At least it is in our power to avoid those false pronunciations, which would make our speech unintelligible to an English ear. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

IT is in contemplation to publish a new and handsome Edition of "Fuller's Worthies," under the sanction of the respectable Association of Booksellers, who are presenting to the publick improved and uniform Editions of the most valuable of our English Chronicles.

If any one had the presumption to attempt *improving* FULLER, the consequence would naturally and very properly be a total failure in the speculation. It is not by this assertion intended to say that he is *faultless*; but such is his general accuracy, and so pleasant are his excursory digressions, that it will be highly proper to consider him so strictly as an English Classic, as not to admit a single alteration into the text, but rather to insert in brief Notes such trifling errors as may be detected.

With this view, Mr. Urban, the intended Edition is thus announced: and any *Notes* or *Corrections*, or any hints on the subject, that the Admirers of FULLER may have the goodness to send to your Printers (Messrs. NICHOLS and SON), will be thankfully received, and duly noticed, by

A LONDON ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, *K. & C. H. Dec.* 19.

AS a lover of Cowper, and an admirer of Mr. Hayley, shall I be believed if I say that I have never read the very interesting Life of the Author of the Task till the present period? I will, however, lose no time to communicate to Mr. H. (hoping the information may yet be new to him) that the translation of the *Henriade* by the poetical brothers, which he mentions as having hitherto eluded his search (at page 38 of the first volume, 8vo edit. 1806), is probably the same which makes the 24th volume of the "Works of Voltaire, translated by Smollett, Franklin, and others," and published in monthly vols. 12mo. by Newbery, &c. in or about 1762. I say *probably*; as the only authority I have for the supposition, is a note which I made many years ago in the said Volume, but from what source I drew the information I cannot now recollect. My extract runs thus: "The first, second, third, and fourth Cantos of this Translation of the Henriade are by the *Rev. John Cowper*; the fifth, sixth,

sixth, seventh, and eighth, *by his elder brother William*, the author of the Task; the ninth, by *E. B. Greene, Esq.*; and the tenth by *Mr. Robert Lloyd*."

Should this volume be of any use to Mr. Hayley, the *loan* of it is at his service; for I cannot say with your Correspondent J. (whose communication on this subject, p. 605, has just been shewn me, in allusion to the volumes mentioned by him) that it is in no respect valuable to me.

The verse, however smooth and agreeable, in the Cantos assigned to W. Cowper, is certainly not exactly in the style of his later works in rhyme. Your readers may judge for themselves by a short extract, descriptive of *Sleep* and *Hope*, being the exordium to the 7th Canto, relating to the vision of Henry the IVth.

"The great, the boundless clemency of God, [road,
To soothe the ills of Life's perplexing
Sweet *Sleep* and *Hope*, two friendly beings, gave, [never leave.
Which Earth's dark gloomy confines
When Man, fatigu'd by labours of the day, [away,
Has toil'd his spirits and his strength
That, Nature's friend, restores her powers again, [pain;
And brings the blest forgetfulness of
This, oft deceitful, but for ever kind,
Diffuses warmth and transport through the mind.
From her the few whom Heav'n approves, may learn
The pleasing issue of each high concern;
Pure as her Author in the realms above,
To them she brings the tidings of his love.
Immortal Lewis, bid the faithful pair
Expand their downy wings, and soften Henry's care.
Still *Sleep* proceeds to Vincennes' shady ground, around;
The Winds subside, and Silence reigns
Hope's blooming offspring, happy dreams succeed, [meed:
And give the pleasing, though ideal
The verdant olive and the laurel bough,
Entwin'd with poppies, grace the Heroe's brow. CANTO 7.

Yours, &c. C.

P. S. Allow me to take this opportunity to say, that an "Illustration of the Scriptures," in three large vols. folio, and published, I believe, originally in numbers, was begun in 1754, printed for R. Goadby, Sherborne; and sold by Baldwin, &c. London. Was this Mr. R. G. any relation to the excellent Mr. John G. whose character you have given in p. 610?

I believe Mr. R. G. was a Dissenter, but of what description I know not. The Illustration appears to me to be an excellent one, containing distinct Treatises on many parts and passages, though the names of the original or quoted authors are no where given.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

HEREDITARY distinctions were never so much sought for as they have been during the present reign. Within 50 years the Baronets have been increased to double their former number; those of England now amount to 569, those of Scotland to 148, and those of Ireland to 103, making in all 820. This statement one would think either argued amazing magnanimity and talent in our countrymen, thus to be able to swell our list of worthies, or that it proclaimed their vanity. But when we look candidly into the cause, we shall indeed find it highly creditable to our country; for we shall observe that at least one half of this honorable body is composed of men rewarded for their services, and that to the other half the motive of vanity is *falsely* and *invidiously* ascribed, as I shall now proceed to shew. The people of this country have been gradually refining; and the lower orders have been exercising every species of fraud in order to be enabled through the aids of dress and imitation to reduce to the same standard with themselves the well-born, the well-educated, and the affluent. Hence is it to be wondered at, that the man whose family has enjoyed for many generations hereditary possessions, should feel himself somewhat mortified at such upstart pride, and that he should strive to baffle the progress of equalization? He seeks title therefore not from vanity; not from any wish of having *additional* superiority, but only from the honest and laudable desire of *maintaining that* which nature has allotted to him. Formerly shopkeepers, and other inferior persons, were spoken of and addressed by their christian and surname only; but alas, *tempora mutantur*, where shall we now look for any but Mister and Mistresses? where shall we find a man that does not consider himself a gentleman,

tleman, his wife a lady, and his children, young ladies and gentlemen? How is a man of independent fortune or his wife to be distinguished, since those who must be admitted to be their inferiors are addressed by the same appellation? From the days of William the Conqueror, to those of James 1. we find every man possessing a certain tenure, a knight; and now that knighthood is rendered an inferior order by the introduction of Baronetage, it certainly should be the aim of every man possessing upwards of £.1000 a year landed property, to get himself enrolled in this respectable body. I am far from including every man whose annual income may amount to double or treble this sum; it is hard to say what sort of a *medley* we might then have! Landed property should alone be included, for this revolves unalienably to the heirs through successive ages, and thus the rank can rarely be left unsupported: the possessors of this are far more respectable than any other persons, inasmuch as it gives them a sort of prescriptive right over their tenants which money cannot procure, and it is by the support chiefly of his tenantry that a man can be fairly and honourably returned to Parliament; it is by the landed interest that that useful body the Militia of the kingdom is at once raised, headed, and protected. So highly are services of this latter nature now rated, that his Majesty's Government thought proper to announce their intention of creating several gentlemen of Ireland Baronets, for their zeal and activity in that cause, provided they themselves take the necessary step of signifying their wish to be thus honoured. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

YOU will probably think the following anecdote not unworthy of a niche in your Miscellany. It is extracted from a letter written in 1791 by a respectable Divine, not long since deceased:

"Your friend Langton seems to be the most perfect character in Dr. Johnson's Life; and the account given by him of some part of Johnson's time, is by no means the least sensible and shining part of the work. Mr. ——, who was well acquainted with the Doctor, speaks of the superiority of his conversation in high terms. The Doctor, he, and another gentleman, once eat a mutton-chop at a coffee-house in the Strand. Two of the company were then *hydropotes*; the other a very moderate *vinopote*; and they were so little regarded by the waiters, that they would neither attend them, nor bring them a bill; for which having rung and waited till they had lost all patience, they very sedately walked through the coffee-room into the street, with the Doctor at their head; and the bill was never paid to this day." OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *York, Dec.* 4.

I SHALL be much obliged by any of your numerous Correspondents informing me of the best method of destroying small Black Ants, which are extremely destructive to the gardens in this neighbourhood by destroying the fruit whilst in blossom. Various methods have been tried, but without effect; and, in my own garden, their numbers each succeeding Spring seem to increase rather than diminish. Yours, &c. T. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 13.

PERMIT me to ask J. S. T. p. 1000, for a description of the Wild Carrot. I by no means wish to trouble him for an elaborate Linnæan account of *Stamina*, *Pistillum*, *Pollen*, or *Antheræ* (leaving these for the gratification and edification of our curious female Botanists.) But it would essentially serve me, and the unscientific in general, if we were enabled readily to distinguish this valuable plant, by means of a decent description, in plain English, of the form and colour of its blossom, leaf, and stem. The root, we may conclude, resembles that of the common Carrot. G. H. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 16.

DR. Hough had no children; his mother's name was Mary, daughter of John Byrche, esq. of Leacroft, in Staffordshire. He named his relation John Byrche, esq. his executor; and often speaks of his relation Dr. Byrche, Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, and others of that name; but I have not yet met with a Pedigree of the Byrches of Leacroft, so as to make out their relationship to him. I have looked into Shaw's Staffordshire, as far as published, but it is not in those parts. Perhaps some of your Correspondents may assist me in this. W.

Mr.

Antient Tower at Shrewsbury.

D. Parkes. del. 1803.

The House in which the Renowned Admiral Benbow was born.

D.P. del. Oct.r 25. 1809. J.s Basire sc.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct.* 27, 1809.

IN your vol. LXXVIII. p. 1057, you have given a "local habitation" to the only Gateway remaining in Shrewsbury; why not give, in the present volume, a semblance of the last of the many Towers, which formerly strengthened the fortifications of this antient town? The Tower, No. 1. of which the drawing is a representation, as it appeared, with part of the Town Wall, before the late demolition, which is now supplied by a modern brick wall; so that though Time, in many respects, rapidly destroys the works of our ancestors, yet the present generation seem not satisfied with its ravages, but assist it with the iron hand of Destruction. The Northern and Eastern ramparts have been long destroyed; on the South side there are yet considerable remains, but so mutilated as to retain but little of their antient formidable appearance.

No. 2 is a view of the house at Coton Hill, Shrewsbury, where the renowned Admiral Benbow was born about the year 1650. It would be superfluous here to repeat what is so well told of him in the "Biographia Britannica," and by the Rev. Mr. H. Owen, in his account of "The Antient and Present State of Shrewsbury," lately published; but I shall give a traditional anecdote of him, which redounds much to his praise as a Christian, as well as a great Admiral. "After many years hard service (for he had only merit to recommend him) he visited his native town, whether before or after he became an Admiral is not said, and on his arrival proceeded to the house of his nativity, which, it seems, was then occupied by people no way related to him. He entered the house, walked up stairs, went into the room where he first drew breath, fell on his knees, and returned thanks to the Great Disposer of Events for his protection and support." In the Grand Jury Room, at the Town Hall, the Admiral's portrait is preserved, presented by his sister, Mrs. Eleanor Hind. He has the appearance of a handsome man, and the painter has given him the intrepid appearance of a true British hero.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 2.

HAVING admitted into the pages of your popular Miscellany a series of papers containing animadversions on a work intituled, "An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a view to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe; by the late Rev. G. D. Whittington;" I am persuaded you will readily insert the following remarks on the motives assigned to that work, and the alledged disqualifications of its Author. The writer of the very strange attack I am about to notice signs himself "An Architect," a designation which he seems to think authorizes him to treat his opponent with much contumely, forgetting that, in point of fact, many of the most able writers on the subject of Gothic Architecture, whether Members of the Society of Antiquaries or not, have been *Amateurs*; that is to say, they have been neither Architect nor Artist by profession, any more than the Author of the "Historical Survey." Among these we may mention the names of Sir H. Englefield, Dr. Milner, and Mr. Kerrich, and, to go back a few years, those of Messrs. Bentham, Gray, and Walpole. Are any of these Architects? It is true *our Architect* takes upon him to sneer at the two last of these; but he has the sneer all to himself; and, when this is the case, let him be advised against another time, that the contempt he has raised will be sure to fall where it is alone due. The question before us, which the Amateur is considered so unfit to decide, is as to its main branch a question of facts and dates, and dry historical research; and, were it worth while to turn the tables upon the "Architect," I might with great propriety insist that such a question falls much more properly under the cognizance of the Amateur than that of the Artist, who, for many reasons, is unlikely to possess the sort of talents adapted to such an investigation. I pass next to the *youth* of the Author of "The Survey," of which the Architect makes such moving and reiterated complaint; but on this point I will not insult him with my apologies:—he who has passed, alas! full fifty weary years without gaining

ing a competent idea of the object of his labours, may well grieve and fret at this very pleasing and instructive result of three years of application in a young man of seven and twenty. But, though I am satisfied in leaving this charge to be answered by the work itself, there is another, against which I think it necessary to protest in the strongest manner—a charge which I will prove to be at once ridiculous, malignant, and unwarrantable. This is also a subject of constant repetition, and, at length, in terms which could only be excusable from the cells of Bedlam. Most of my readers, I presume, have heard of "A Narrative of the Ravings of John Dennis;" but our veteran Architect outdoes him as much in the atrocity of his slander, as he falls below him in the ingenuity of his criticisms. Would it have been credited, that *any* opinion on the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture could be treated as hostility to England, and English merit? Still less that it should actually draw forth the following sally from a sane person styling himself "An Architect." The Author of the "Survey," it seems, thinks Rheims Cathedral the most perfect example of Gothic Architecture that is any where to be met with: on which opinion we have the following *tirade*:

"This is downright apostacy from that due predilection which an Englishman not fraternized with the horror of the times, French principles, should feel for the Architectural honour of his native land; it is an opinion so full of blind delusion and dark deviation from just comparison, that it would have been a professional crime in me (passing by the impolitic propensity of the Author's Friends of introducing the publication at *this hour*) not to have brought forward these remarks."

We may laugh, and must laugh, at an effusion like this; but we cannot overlook its most mean and pitiful tendency; and when we farther reflect that the respected Author of the work which this Architect undertakes to decry by such *balderdash* (for what other name can you give it?) instead of by fair and legitimate argument, is not alive to answer for himself, I feel assured that the great body of your readers will fully partake of the surprize and indignation of that gentleman's friends at so outrageous and wanton a violation of the rights of a liberal and rational controversy.

Those who are only acquainted with Mr. Whittington's work from this Architect's pretended critique, must naturally conceive that in speaking of our English Gothic buildings he really makes use of contemptuous and unbecoming language; that he has spoken lightly of British Genius and British Artists; and that, independent of his *Hypothesis*, he expresses himself in unfriendly or disrespectful terms of his own Country. To remove this false impression, I will cite several passages of his work, which bear allusion to the buildings of this country: the reader will then judge for himself, how grossly Mr. Whittington has been misrepresented. His work is, as it purports to be, "An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of *France*:" it is not surprising, therefore, that no mention whatever occurs of this country till the 44th page, when we find the following passage:

"The Saxon Churches of England were inferior in elevation, massiveness, and magnitude, to those of the Normans; and the Norman mode differed considerably from that which was adopted in the neighbourhood of Paris, and farther to the South: both styles are wholly deficient in correctness of taste, but the barbarous massiveness of a Norman structure has a more decided air of originality, and its rudeness, when on a large scale, serves greatly to enhance the sublimity of its effect. The Churches of St. Stephen and the Holy Trinity at Caen are the principal examples on the Continent of that peculiar manner of building which was introduced into England by the Norman Prelates, at the end of the eleventh century."

Is there any French prepossession here? The Southern style was less rude; that which was practised in England by the Norman Prelates had more sublimity and effect.

We now proceed to p. 64, where, speaking of the changes in the Architecture of France of the 14th century, the Author adds: "Similar alterations took place about the same time in England, *where*, from more fortunate circumstances, they were carried to a higher state of perfection and magnificence." This certainly

tainly savours strongly of French prejudice; so does the following passage, page 66: "The French were prevented, during the fifteenth century, from adding to the sumptuous structures of their ancestors any great example of that superlative beauty or richness which characterizes the Architecture of England at this period." We then advance to page 107, without any farther allusion to the Architecture of this country: here, however, the Author expresses his opinion that the Church of St. Denys is superior in richness and lightness to Westminster-abbey; and what then? what foul passions can this opinion, whether right or wrong, excite in the mind of any human being, except of our "Architect?" I, for my own part, believe the Author of the "Survey" to be right, because I see a very interesting work, full of curious research, a work that evinces great love of his subject, and a very extensive knowledge of it; and because I do *not* see in any part of it those marks of passion and prejudice which disgrace every page, and almost every sentence, of the Architect's endeavours to decry it. In page 108, and the two following, the Author, having occasion to mention the earliest instance of the Pointed Arch which occurs in France, is led by his subject to state in this place (for the first time) his opinion that the English Artists were not prior to those of other nations in the use of that Arch. I omit for the present all discussion of this opinion, observing merely that it is given without the slightest appearance of warmth or prejudice, and that it is at any rate clear the Author himself conceives it to be established on incontrovertible grounds. From St. Denys the Author proceeds to his account of Notre Dame (pp. 119, 120), in which he notices a species of grandeur in the plan of that Church never practised in the Cathedrals of this Country. Its marigold windows he also extols above any he has ever seen; but here again it is evident that the idea of *depreciating* the works of England never entered his head. To record the impression of the windows of Notre Dame upon his own mind was his only object. Of the Cathedral of Rheims I have already given his judgment. St. Nicaise, in the same city, the Cathedral of Amiens, and La Sainte Chapelle at Paris, are chiefly commented upon with a view to the following proposition—*Has England, or has France, the best title to be considered as the inventor or perfector of the Gothic style?* The Society of Antiquaries, in a splendid work lately published, countenances the title of England: Mr. Whittington, by a chain of *facts* and *dates*, supports that of France. The head and front of his offending hath this extent — no more —— and I am persuaded there is no person of good sense and candour, but will acknowledge the whole to be a question of mere curiosity; and that to pretend to treat the Author of "The Survey" as an enemy to his Country, and (whatever it may mean) "fraternized with French principles, the horror of the times," is a mark of the most deplorable weakness, or the most base malevolence. I have dwelt, Mr. Urban, the more largely upon Mr. Whittington's *tone* in supporting his opinion, because I know there is an infinity of readers of your popular Magazine, into whose hands that gentleman's work may never fall; and I think it but common justice to his memory to remove from their minds the false aspersions of your Correspondent, who calls himself "An Architect."—In my next, I hope to prove satisfactorily, that whatever be the fate of Mr. Whittington's hypothesis and opinions, the violence, the prejudice, and, above all, the manifold blunders of this "Architect" render *him* totally unfit to direct the public judgment.

Yours, &c. "An Amateur."

LETTER LXII. ON PRISONS.

Σοφια πρωτον αγαν εστιν επιτατα πρηκτηρ.

Sambrook Court,
Dec. 1.

I HAVE had many occasions of observing, that in those counties or departments, where the Magistrates have maintained distinguished moral character, and have discharged their functions with honourable exertion, the population has been more virtuous, and the prisoner better protected and employed; insomuch that a stranger might say, "Shew me the Prison, and I can estimate the character

racter of the People." It is pleasing, therefore, to see, in this range of induction, that the seat of Learning is the seat of Morality.

If true Religion be cultivated, Charity will be its genuine offspring; and may it be suggested to the ingenuous students to take a lesson now and then from the Prisons? As an impulse to such an exercise, we might appeal to the highest authority, in the sacred volume of our Religion. The young Clergyman, who should thus devote a portion of his time, would be led to contemplate with sympathy a neglected Being, heir of immortality, though yet dead to moral sentiment; and how dignified would be the character of him who thus tutored in religious knowledge, when retired from the University, should visit in his department or living, and reclaim, a lost sheep; which, under a beautiful characteristic of philanthropy, is said, even to give joy in Heaven! thus verifying the motto, that "Wisdom is first pure, then peaceable."

J. C. LETTSOM.

OXFORD, THE CITY GAOL. Gaoler, *Thomas Wharton*: salary, £.52. 10s. fees, Debtors, 9s. 2*d*.; Misdemeanors, 8s. 4*d*. Felons, none. No Table. Garnish, none. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Penson*: duty, Sunday, Prayers and Sermon; salary, £.10. 10s. Surgeon, Mr. *Rawlins*: makes a bill. Number of Prisoners August 30, 1806: Debtor, one, Felons, &c. six. Allowance for Debtors, none regularly established: but see the *Remarks*. *Felons*, and other *criminal Prisoners*, have each eight pounds and eleven ounces of best wheaten bread *per* week, sent in twice weekly from the baker's, in loaves of 4 lbs. 5½ oz. each. These I found to be very exact, there being weights and scales provided by the City for the use of the Prisoners. Those who can procure employment from without are allowed to work, and have the whole of their earnings, but not the City allotment of bread, as above. At my visit in 1806, I found all the seven prisoners employed; but four of them, not being able to maintain themselves entirely, had the City bread.

REMARKS. This Gaol is surrounded by a boundary-wall 20 feet high, inclosing about an acre of ground; and being at the distance of 25 feet from the Prison, the Keeper has a convenient garden within it for the growth of vegetables.

There is an Alarm-bell at the top of the Prison. The Gaoler's house, which is in the centre, fronts the outer gate, and has, on each side, a small flower-garden, 40 feet by 20, fenced in with open palisades. At the entrance is a small room about 10 feet square, in which the Act for Preservation of Health, and Clauses against the Use of Spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up.

In the above room, on an old door, and engraved on a brass plate, as if *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, is the following

INSCRIPTION:

"This Door was at the entrance of a cell, in the old City Gaol BOCCARDO, called '*The Bishops' Room*;' wherein the Bishops *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer*, were confined; and from whence they were taken, to suffer martyrdom in the Town-ditch, behind the houses opposite Baliol College, in the reign of Queen Mary."

Over the Door are the heads of the three Prelates, burnt in wood.

Here are five Court-yards, each about 54 feet by 29, inclosed with open wood palisades; three of them assigned for Criminals, and two for Male and Female Debtors. The two Court-yards which front the entrance have Arcades for shelter in wet weather, or for the Prisoners to work in. Every court has a sewer, and is well supplied with water.

The ground-floor of the Prison contains the Visiting Magistrates' Committee-room; the Gaoler's Kitchen; also a place called "The Hall," an irregular octagon of 23 feet diameter; and two day-rooms for Criminal Prisoners, one for men, the other for women, with fire-places and shelves in each to deposit their provisions.

The Hall has on each side a lobby, 43 feet long and five feet wide, with three work-cells, eight feet by six, and nine feet high to the crown of the arch: both the lobbies terminate with a staircase leading to the Chapel, which is on the first-floor, and of the same size with the Hall beneath it. The Chapel is open above to the top of the building, with a sky-light in the roof. The Prisoners are disposed according to their classes: the

the Debtors seated below, the Felons in the Gallery, and all in full view both of the Chaplain and Gaoler.

On each side of the Chapel is a lobby, similar to those below, each containing eight sleeping-cells with double doors, the outer one iron-grated, the inner of wood. They are eight feet by six and nine feet high, well lighted and ventilated, and fitted up with elm-plank bedsteads on stone bearers six feet long, and 22 inches only wide, and supplied with a sedge mat, and three blankets each.

Here are also two day-rooms for Debtors, about 14 feet square, with fire-places, and a sleeping-room, furnished with beds by the Keeper at 1*s.* 6*d. per* week each.

A criminal prisoner in his proper department, is allowed to bring his own bed, or else hires one from the Keeper, at a shilling or eighteen pence *per* week.

Common-side Debtors, who have not beds of their own, and cannot afford to pay, sleep in the cells abovementioned.

The second, or attic story, contains two dark cells for refractory Prisoners; two lazarettos for such as are infected with cutaneous or other disorders, so as to render their admission among the other Prisoners improper; and sixteen sleeping-cells. Also two hospital-rooms, with fire-places, for the men and women, each 15 feet square, and a water-closet in each. The Surgeon's Dispensary is close adjoining to the Infirmaries, and from these a small door opens to the Gallery of the Chapel. Above the Dispensary is a large cistern, replenished with water by a forcing-pump placed at the back of the Gaol, which plentifully supplies the whole Prison.

No Gaol uniform is here provided, but if any Prisoners on entrance are found ragged or in offensive apparel, they are supplied with others, by an order from the Magistrates. Here is no oven to purify infected clothes: but towels, soap, &c. are allowed by the City for Prison cleanliness. Coals in the winter, meat and soup, are frequently sent in by the considerate Magistrates; and when a Prisoner is ill, the Surgeon has a discretionary power to order such food, and other accommodation, as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrates visit here in monthly rotation, and enter their remarks in a book kept for that very useful purpose. Here are seldom any Debtors; none being sent hither but by writ issuing from the City Court.

Upon their discharge, and if they have behaved well under their confinement, money is given to the Prisoners, according to their respective distance from home; and all are humanely discharged *in the morning*. No Rules and Orders. The Prison clean.

I am, dear Sir, yours most sincerely,

JAMES NEILD.

To Dr. Lettsom, London.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 25.

THE Federal Gazette, and Baltimore Daily Advertiser, of April 22, was put into my hand by a friend, which I perused with an eagerness of curiosity that a long-interrupted connexion with America may readily suggest. Such advertisements as the following occur:

For sale—a lively strong NEGRO MAN, &c. a likely young NEGRO MAN, &c.

Cash for Negoes. The subscriber wants to purchase a few young Negro MEN and WOMEN, &c. &c.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Absconded from the schooner Mary Ann, lying at Ellicott's Wharf, &c. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and delivers him to John Jarret, Pratt-street, shall receive the above reward.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD also is offered for apprehending ISAAC and his brother DAVY, ran away from Samuel Lowings, living three miles from the town of Westminster, in Baltimore County, &c. &c.

These repetitions have set me right in a point where the Americans have long been too much honoured. Slavery I had mistakenly supposed as of no foot-hold amongst the virtuous present generation in the West. Very many of your readers, Mr. Urban, I suspect, are as wrong informed on this head; and all of them who can remember the flaming rounded oratory in Columbia for ten years preceding 1788, to cut off a dependance on England (if a thraldom, merely political) will perhaps be surprized with myself, that no part of their arguments has applied to certain human creatures, called Negroes. The colour makes a distinction with the Slave-dealer not recognized by the Lord's Prayer, OUR FATHER, &c.

Yours, &c. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Oct.* 30.

I SEND you a few observations on a passage or two in Mr. Beloe's Translation of Herodotus.

The Historian is relating the Expeditions of the Antient Indians into the Deserts to collect Gold Sand: in the 102d Section of the Third Book, is the following sentence:

"Ἐπὶ δὴ ταύτην τὴν ψάμμον στέλλονται ἐς τὴν ἔρημον οἱ Ἰνδοὶ ζευξάμενοι ἑκασταχοῦ καμήλους τρεῖς, συμφόρου μὲν ἑκατέρωθεν ἔρσενα παρέλκειν, θήλειαν δὲ ἐς μέσον· ἐπὶ ταύτην δὲ αὐτὸς ἀναβαίνει," &c.

which Mr. Beloe translates: "To this expedition they proceed, each with three camels fastened together, a female being secured between two males, and upon her the Indian is mounted," &c.

Now I cannot here see any version of the word "συμφόρου" or of "παρέλκειν," and I submit to your readers whether the Historian may not in this passage intimate that a *carriage* was attached? or why use the word παρέλκειν, which from "παρα" and ἕλκειν radically means to "DRAW by the side," that is, of another camel.

Herodotus more than once uses the word ζυγὸς to denote not only the "yoke," but collectively the whole carriage and the beasts which draw it. Thus in his First Book, Section 31, relating the story of Cleobis and Bito, he writes—"ἔδει πάντως τὴν μητέρα αὐτῶν ζυγῷ κομισθῆναι ἐς τὸ ἱρόν:" of the vagrant tribes of Scythia, "ζώντες μὴ ἀπ' ἀρότου ἀλλ' ἀπὸ κτηνέων οἰκήματά τε σφι ἦ ἐπὶ ζυγέων," &c.—so that in the passage alluded to ζευξάμενος καμήλους τρεῖς, &c. may, by fair analogy, be translated—"*having yoked* three camels *to a carriage*, a male *harnessed* (συμφόρου) *to draw on each side*, and a female in the middle."

On the subject of collecting the gold, this Historian has another passage to which I entreat the reader's attention:

"τοὺς μὲν νῦν ἔρσενας τῶν καμήλων, ἅτε ἐγκύμονας ἐούσας θείη τῶν θηλέων, καὶ παραλύεσθαι, ἐπιλελομένους οὐκ ὁμῶς, ἀμφοτέρους· τὰς δὲ θηλέας, ἀναμιμνησκομένας τῶν ἑλίσσων τέκνων, ἐνδιδόναι μαλακὸν ὑδήν."

Before I give Mr. Beloe's translation of this, it may be proper to premise, that the Historian makes mention of a monstrous animal called the Indian Ant: so termed from the circumstance of its forming under-ground its habitation, and from other particulars in which it resembles the common ant: but it was said to be larger than a fox, and so ravenous and formidable as to be dangerous to approach: (here, by the bye, it may be remarked that some modern Commentators suppose the Hyena to be meant by this animal:) the Gold-particles, it appears, were found among the earth scratched up by the creature in excavating its den. To fetch this precious earth, the Indians sallied forth each with three camels, as said before, two males and a female: the latter they took care to select as soon as possible after foaling. The Indians then, prepared with bags for the sand, and being arrived near these terrible Ant Hills, chose the hottest of the day to approach them, at which time these animals retire into their dens.

Having filled their bags with this sand or earth, they make all possible speed back; for unless they gain considerably on the road, this creature, who is extremely swift and quick-scented, would certainly overtake them. Now we come to the passage in question, τοὺς μὲν νῦν ἔρσενας, &c. which Mr. Beloe thus translates: "For this reason, at different intervals, they *separate one of the male camels from the female*, which are always fleeter than the males, and are at this time additionally incited by the remembrance of their young whom they had left."

The perplexity in this passage, of which Mr. Beloe complains, must arise from the different sense in

in which the word παραλύισθαι may be taken; a little attention, however, to the context, will, I trust, remove the ambiguity. If it be considered as the infinitive mood passive from παραλύω, it will not accord with the subject: as παραλύω invariably signifies to "liberate or "set free," as applied to *persons* only. See Euripides Alc. 936, and Andr. 304, ed. Beckii, Lucianus Necyom. 13, 474, &c. &c. The other acceptation of this word is in the middle voice, which in the infinitive forms παραλύισθαι, signifying "to tire," to "be fatigued;" and in this sense I propose it to your readers. Of the word ἐπιλκομένους, and the clause τὰς δὲ θηλέας ἐνδιδόναι μαλακὸν οὐδέν, Mr. B. gives no version; it may be literally rendered: "But the females exhibit no *weakness* at all." Then does it not directly occur that the writer must previously have said something of the *debility* of the males? The antithesis is manifest enough: τοὺς μὲν νῦν ἐόντας, &c. and τὰς δὲ θηλέας, &c. Perhaps the following translation may express the meaning of the Historian:

The male camels at this time *(i. e.* now being on their return, loaded with sand, and goaded forwards to escape these monsters of ants,) as they are inferior to the females in swiftness, and *not drawing together, they both tire*; but the females, recollecting the young they have left, exhibit no debility at all.

Any person having noticed a jaded horse or two harnessed with others which go well, will directly acknowledge the author's accuracy of description. ἐπιλκομένους, the participle of the middle voice, is properly adopted. Thus the active ἕλκω is simply "to draw;" the middle voice ἑλκομαι (supposing both an agent and sufferer) is, "I draw with labour," or "I drag myself along overcome with fatigue." In the first sense of the middle voice of this word, besides in the sentence under discussion, our author again uses it in the 50th Section of the 4th Book: ὅσῳ δὲ πλέον ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὕδωρ ὁ ἥλιος ἐπέλκεται, &c. "The greater the mass of waters the sun *draws* after him," &c. What can better depict the effort of the sun, or the immensity of water which follows him, than this same word ἐπέλκεται in the middle voice? ἐπέλκει would have been pointless and feeble. As to the second acceptation of the word, I refer your readers to the 80th Section of the 5th Book of Polybius. "Πτολεμαῖος προσανελαβὲν τοὺς ἐφιλκομένους." "Ptolemy, taking under his command the straggling soldiers." The authority for the sense in which I use παραλύισθαι is also from Polybius, relating the battle between Asdrubal and Scipio: "Ἤδη δὲ τῆ καύματος ἐφεστῶτος κατὰ τὴν ἀκμὴν οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι παρελύοντο, &c. "The heat being now in the extreme the Carthaginians *were fatigued*," &c.

Now taking παραλύισθαι in the sense of "to loose," I imagine, will not accord with the context, as the Historian is then made to assert *generally* that the Indians on their return sacrificed two thirds of their camels, and the treasure with which they were laden!! Would they have taken males at all with such a prospect? Nor can I find, upon recollection, and looking over the Indices of the principal Greek writers, a solitary instance of παραλύισθαι being used to signify "the loosing horses or beasts of burden, or draught from a carriage, or from each other." St. Luke, whose style is allowed to be elegant, has the word λύειν, the *simple active verb*, "Τι λύετε τὸν Πῶλον."

Lastly, Sir, I have to beg you will excuse this prolixity; aware that the passage has been long disputed, and that any innovation in the reading requires full discussion and the best authorities to establish it.

it. And I am confident that to restore, in any degree, a right understanding of this favourite Historian, even the feeblest attempt will not want your encouragement. Before I quit the subject let me, however, bear testimony to the general accuracy of Mr. Beloe's version: I think the performance deserves well of all those admirers of antient literature who choose to study it through the medium of the English language.

Yours, &c. JAMES WEETMAN.

P. S. On retrospection I perceive that the second acceptation of the word ἐπιλειπόμενοι, meaning to "*hang behind*," as alluding to horses and beasts of burthen, &c. will accord with the context as well as the meaning which I have adopted, i. e. "*to draw*," and the sentence may be thus expressed: "The male camels, as they are inferior to the females in swiftness, now *hanging behind one after the other*, are at length *completely jaded*; but the female," &c. &c. This translation, as it regards the word ἐπιλειπόμενοι, does not differ materially from that which I before proposed, though it may be more in unison with the opinion that *no* carriage was attached to the camels; but I will now leave your readers to decide.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

THE following useful recipe for *dry warm feet* may prove acceptable at the present season. Some years ago I took it from the specification of a French patent for *waterproof leather*, and sent it to a London Magazine, of (unfortunately) very limited circulation, and since defunct. The more widely extended circulation of your valuable Miscellany, if you will be so kind as to admit these lines, promises to make the process generally known for public benefit.

Warm the soles of your shoes, and rub them well on the outside with warm tar. Let the shoes lie at a moderate distance from the fire until the tar has soaked in. Repeat the operation again and again, until the leather will imbibe no more. Then, with a greasy rag or otherwise, rub off the superfluous tar, or stick paper on it for your first walk out. After half an hour's walk, the shoes will not soil the nicest carpet. Thus prepared, the leather is impenetrable to wet; and the additional warmth, gained by this process, would hardly be conceived, except by those who have experienced it. I have myself enjoyed the advantages of it above nine years; and several friends, to whom I have recommended it, are all highly pleased with the result. The leather is also rendered more durable by this preparation; and its durability may be farther increased, if, on giving it the last coat of tar, you powder it over with iron filings, which (the patentee says) will closely adhere to the leather, and become, as it were, incorporated with it. As to smell, it emits none after half an hour's walk.

Nota bene, however, that as your shoemaker may possibly not much admire the too great durability of your shoes, you need not let him into the secret. I once unwarily disclosed my intention to a son of Crispin; and, behold! the next pair of soles that he furnished me with, broke to pieces, like biscuits, after three or four times wearing—whether designedly burned with aqua fortis, I leave the reader to conjecture: but of this I am certain, that tar, so far from injuring sole-leather, improves its strength and durability, whether it was originally good or bad.

In addition to the first preparation of the soles, it may be well to give them an occasional coat of tar during the course of their wear.

Might not loose tarred soles be advantageously substituted for those of cork:—Let a well-tarred canvas sole be covered on one side with thick close woollen cloth, on the other with strong close linen, and worn in the shoe with the cloth side uppermost. These coverings would, I suppose, prevent the tar from communicating either to the stocking or the shoe; and the increase of warmth would be very considerable.

Yours, &c. PHILANDER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

IT is somewhat extraordinary, that when a judicious effort is made to preserve the lives and limbs of multitudes,

N.W. View of TWICKENHAM Church, Middlesex

tudes, the publick should be so supine as to suffer the prejudices of a few individuals to deprive them, for a long time, of the advantage proposed. It has now been known, for a considerable period, that a construction has been invented for carriages, particularly those intended to carry numbers and weight, which must infallibly prevent 99 out of 100 of the common accidents to which such carriages are liable, and by which so many travellers are severe sufferers.

Against this important improvement what has operated, but the prejudices of the Coach-masters, that a carriage so constructed *looks awkward*, and their *fancy* that it is really disadvantageous in the draught?

The first of these objections is no better than nonsense. For what is the beauty of a stage-coach, constructed in any way? The gentlemen of the Barouche Club may, perhaps, fancy there is some beauty in them, since they imitate their form; but what passenger of common sense will balance the beauty of the coach he rides in against the safety of his neck? or what Coach-master *ought* to balance the beauty of the coach he owns against the lives of his customers?

The second objection, that the new construction is worse in draught, has been refuted again and again by demonstrative experiments.

You will guess, probably, that I allude to the patent construction of the Rev. Mr. Milton, which I am happy to see is at length adopted by one of the public coaches going from the town where the first trials were made, READING.

This construction, by keeping the centre of gravity extremely low, makes an overturn next to impossible; and, by having small supplemental wheels, properly attached, prevents all danger from the loss of a wheel; or even all the principal wheels.

But to give the invention its full advantage, it should be applied to double-bodied coaches; such as run from Bath, and elsewhere, to London. These *want* a place for luggage, which this construction provides; not with increase of danger, as arises from placing it at top, but with increase of safety. Double coaches unavoidably look so heavy, that no new objection can arise from that appearance; as they would then not look, nor be, *top-heavy*, as now they frequently are. The opening of the back coach being behind, will allow of very large hind wheels, which will make the draught incomparably *easier* than in any other coaches of equal weight.

Here then are all advantages united. The travellers go four and four, in the two bodies; none crowded, none incommoded; the proprietor carries eight insides, instead of six; and outsides, without the least danger, as many as his roof and box will hold. The draught easier than in the present double-coaches; the luggage, carried in perfect safety, and easily packed; and all this with only a slight increase of expence, when a new coach is wanted; and a still more slight one, in adapting an old coach to this form.

Legs, arms, and other more important bones, as skulls, backs, and necks, preserved, without number.

Is it possible that the too true maxim, that *what is every one's business, is no one's*, should continue to prevent this public advantage?

Yours, &c. TUTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

I SEND you a view of the Parish Church of Twickenham, in Middlesex (*see Pl. II.*) a handsome populous village, pleasantly situated on the river Thames, at the distance of ten miles from Hyde Park Corner.

It is three miles two furlongs long, one mile and a half broad, and in compass nine miles six furlongs.

According to the Return of Population 41 George III. 1800, Twickenham contained 622 inhabited, and 36 uninhabited, houses; 868 families, consisting of 1,362 males and 1,776 females, total 3,138; of whom 121 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 256 in trade, &c. and 2761 not comprized in the two preceding classes.

The Church was formerly appropriated to the Abbey of St. Valery in Picardy, and a vicarage was ordained and endowed, of which the Abbot and Convent were Patrons. On the suppression of the Alien Priories, William of Wickham procured the Rectory and Advowson to be made part

N.W. View of TWICKENHAM Church, Middlesex

part of the possessions of his newly-founded college at Winchester; the Warden and Fellows whereof exchanged it with Henry VIII. for the manor of Harmondsworth; after which Edward VI. presented it to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who have ever since continued its patrons. The Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The Tower is antient, and is 60 feet high. The body of the Church was rebuilt by subscription 1714, John James being the architect. It is a handsome brick building of the Tuscan order, and consists of a Nave and two Ailes. It is 88 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 40 high.

The following extracts from the Registers of Burials are interesting:

"In 1605 sixty-seven persons, and in 1665 twenty-four persons, died of the plague in this parish.

"The Countess of Manchester, buried Oct. 28, 1658.

"Batty Langley the architect, Sept. 14, 1676.

"Several persons from the camp on Hounslow Heath, 1686.

"Sir William Berkeley, July 13, 1677.

"John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, Sept. 5, 1678.

"Charles Lord Berkeley, Sept. 21, 1682.

"John Lord Berkeley, March 5, 1697.

"Christiana Baroness Berkeley, Sept. 13 1698.

"Lady Berkeley, July 21, 1707.

"Sir Godfrey Kneller, the eminent painter, Nov. 7, 1723.

"Alexander Pope, esq. the celebrated poet, June 5, 1744.

"Sir Chaloner Ogle, Admiral of the Fleet, April 10, 1750.

"John Earl of Radnor, July 25, 1757.

"Lady Biron, Sept. 21, 1757.

"Countess Dowager Ferrers, March 25, 1762.

"Lady Sophia Pitt Pocock, wife of Admiral Sir George Pocock, January 7, 1768.

"Mrs. Catharine Clive, the celebrated actress, Dec. 14, 1785.

"Hon. Admiral John Biron, April 10, 1786."

Mr. Ironside, in his "History and Antiquities of Twickenham," has given all the epitaphs in the Church at length. The following are selected as particularly acceptable to the lovers of the Muses and the Drama.

Over the Gallery, on the East wall:

"D. O. M.
Alexandro Pope,
Viro innocuo, probo, pio;
qui vixit annos 75; obiit anno 1717.
et Edithæ conjugi, inculpabili, pientissimæ,
quæ vixit annos 93; obiit 1733.
Parentibus benemerentibus
Filius fecit,
et sibi;
qui obiit anno 1743; ætatis 57."

On a monument erected by Bishop Warburton over the gallery on the North wall, with the bust of Mr. Pope in white marble:

"Alexandro Pope,
M. H.
Gulielmus episcopus Glocestriensis
Amicitiæ causa fac. cur.
1761.
Poeta loquitur.
For one who would not be buried in Westminster Abbey.
Heroes and kings, your distance keep,
In peace let one poor Poet sleep;
Who never flatter'd folks like you:
Let Horace blush, and Virgil too."

On a stone against the East end of the outside of the Church:

"To the memory of Mary Beach,
who died November the 5th, 1725, aged 78,
Alexander Pope,
whom she nursed in his infancy,
and constantly attended for thirty-eight years,
in gratitude to a faithful old servant,
erected this stone."

On a plain neat marble placed against the East end of the Church, by her friend, and successor in theatrical merit, Miss Jane Pope, September 20, 1791:

"Sacred to the memory of
Mrs. Catharine Clive,
who died Dec. the 7th, 1785, æt. 75.
"Clive's blameless life this tablet shall proclaim, [fame.
Her moral virtues, and her well-earn'd
In comic scenes the stage she early trod,
"Nor sought the critic's praise, nor fear'd his rod,"
In real life was equal praise her due—
Open to pity, and to friendship too;
In wit still pleasing, as in converse free
From aught that could affect humanity;
Her gen'rous heart to all her friends was known, [own.
And e'en the stranger's sorrows were her
Content with fame, e'en affluence she wav'd, [sav'd;
To share with others what by toil she
And, nobly bounteous, from her slender store
She bade her poor relations not be poor!
Such deeds on life's short scenes true glory shed,
And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous deed."

Twickenham

Twickenham has been long celebrated for the number of villas in its neighbourhood; among which were preeminently distinguished, the house once honoured by the residence of Pope * (now completely altered, if not wholly taken down); and Strawberry Hill, well known as the seat of the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, and now of the no less celebrated Mrs. Damer. For an account of this I beg leave to refer your readers to Mr. Ironside's valuable "History of Twickenham," to which work, now become scarce (from the melancholy fire recorded in vol. LXXVIII. p. 99) I am indebted for most of the particulars contained in this communication.

The Rev. George Costard (a portrait and account of whom will be found in your LXXVth volume, p. 305,) was vicar of this parish.

The neighbourhood of Twickenham is famous for the fertility of its well-cultivated garden-grounds, and supplies the London markets with large quantities of vegetables and fruit, particularly strawberries.

Yours, &c. B. N.

Illustrations of Horace.

Book I. Satire III.

HORACE directs the greater part of this poetical discourse against a very common fault, but one that infuses no small degree of bitterness into social life. It is that proneness, so observable in the generality of mankind, to contemplate the qualities and actions of the persons with whom they live, if they seem in any sort ambiguous, or are capable of an unfavourable interpretation, rather in a disadvantageous than in a kind and lenient point of view. But to magnify their real defects; and particularly when they themselves are hurt, however slightly, by them, to discover a sensibility by no means proportionate to the offence, and by thus provoking others to treat them with equal severity, necessarily produce the consequence of banishing from social life, together with the genuine spirit of sociability, all that pleasure which mankind might take in one another.

There can be no doubt that our Poet had some immediate occasion for pitching upon this as the subject of a particular discourse. However, nothing of that sort is discoverable in the poem itself; unless we could persuade ourselves, from the few lines (63—66) addressed to Mæcenas, that personal experiences of the captiousness of his splenetic rivals had roused him to point the shafts of his wit against this probably at that time very common perversity of his countrymen.

If, however, this proximate occasion should not be conveniently found in the particular conjunctures and manners of his age: how if the vice which he here combats, so closely borders on a political virtue of the former free Romans, that in the independent Rome it neither appeared so odious nor was so noxious; but now, that the Government was imperceptibly transformed into a monarchy, in circumstances so greatly altered, it began to be, so to speak, more malignant, and therefore deserving the animadversion of a writer who had it in view to contribute somewhat to the correction and refinement of the manners of his countrymen?

Social life in free and in subjugated Rome, in the very nature of the case, was materially different. The free Romans, especially in the latter periods of the Republic, were little acquainted with the comforts of domestic and social life. That restless ambition with which they were possessed rendered their moments too precious to leave them any leisure and quiet for the enjoyment of them. Their friendships were political associations, which uniformly had reference to the Republic, and to what each in the pursuit of his political views had to hope or to fear from the others. Such friendships might very well consist, especially in a Republic of such prodigious magnitude, with the general rudeness and incivility, and with all that malignity, with which in free States every one acts the spy upon the rest. The closest friends said to each other in the Senate and at the Bar the most cutting things, and with the utmost asperity of language; and the grossest insults, as well as the greatest obligations, were in an instant forgotten, whenever

* A particular description of it will be found in vol. LXII. pp. 725, 799; LXXI. 624, 988; LXXVII. 928; and a view of it in vol. LXXVII. p. 1185. Edit.

ever enemies were made friends or friends converted into enemies, as swayed by political interests. They forgave one another everything — or nothing, according as the momentary relations and views, or the interest of the faction to which the party belonged, required.

The eloquence of the Bar, which allowed of the almost unbounded licence of calling the passions and personalities into play, was a main support of the Republican custom, of narrowly watching one another. For, since on every emergency it was impossible to be prepared with sufficient weapons against the enemy or opponent, and any one, even the best friend, might to-morrow be the accuser of one's client, or go over to the adverse party, and therefore be now our opponent: it was absolutely necessary at all times to be amply provided with everything that had a tendency to perplex, to defame, to disparage, and to render each other odious or contemptible. Who can fail of perceiving that such a state of things must hold out particular encouragement to the vice which Horace attacks in this Satire, and, that in free Rome, if it had not altogether put off the nature of a vice, yet certainly it appeared under a totally different form, and produced not those effects which it must have done in the same capital, after by far the majority of the Romans, even those who at present composed the nobility, were changed into insignificant individuals, whose politics now consisted solely in the art of making their court to the great, of getting lucrative posts through their interest, and in general by all possible methods, of acquiring wealth. Together with such a signal revolution in the form of Government, a material alteration in the state of manners must naturally ensue, and society put on a quite different aspect. A multitude of opulent and idle people, intent only upon enjoying life, on one hand; an incomparably greater number of such as had their fortune to make, or at least only to batten beside the tables of the rich, on the other: an heterogeneous mass of persons, therefore, whom wealth and indigence, hunger and satiety, listlessness and cupidity of pleasure, talents for dispelling one and assuaging the other, in short, the greatest multiplicity and diversity of necessities, had driven together into one large society, and rendered dependent on each other, were now obliged to follow quite different maxims, and adopt quite other manners, in order to live agreeably together, and to be to one another, what every one was desirous of finding in his neighbour. That urbanity, which formerly passed only for the ornament of a nobleman, that mildness and complacency of manners, which was almost held a vice by the rigid republicans, was now the virtue of renovated Rome. Politeness became the characteristic distinction of the gentleman from the vulgar, and he that was most complaisant was reckoned the superior.

The manners of a nation, however, are not to be so suddenly reversed as its constitution may be subverted: and it was not long ere the Romans became, as to sociability and politeness, what they seem to have been at the time of the younger Pliny, under Trajan and his nearest successors.

I think I can hardly be deceived in an observation I have made, that most of our Poet's works are intended to cooperate in this improvement and reformation of the Roman manners. And thus, methinks, an evident reason would be discovered, wherefore Horace — whose business certainly was not to ransack commonplaces solely for amusement — adopted the idea, to represent the ill habit of pardoning all in oneself and treating others with the most merciless and unreasonable severity, with which, from the abovementioned causes the Romans were still strongly infected, in a peculiar satire on its absurd and ridiculous side. This ill habit, which in former times might appear to be a defect naturally arising from the liberty of the constitution, and therefore infinitely less offensive, nay, almost necessary, was now become a vice, which disturbed the repose and satisfaction of social intercourse, and interrupted the duration of amicable alliances, and consequently was not one of those faults which merited forbearance. Even the stoic philosophy with which at Athens only idle ears were entertained in lecture-rooms and gymnasiums, was introduced at Rome by the heated partizans of the old

old Constitution into the Forum and the Senate, and thus was brought into particular respect — even the Stoic philosophy, because it contained principles and practical maxims, which were in too violent contrast with what was then the high style in social life, in that respect could not be spared. Its subtility in theory, its austerity in practice, its extravagant favourite propositions, which itself termed paradoxes, and on which some of their sect seemed to found ridiculous pretensions, its near affinity with the Cynicism which had sunk into the profoundest contempt, all this was no longer suited to the temper of the times, and was more than necessary to provoke the wit and humour of an Aristippic Poet, who considered wisdom as the art of living, and virtue as the just medium between two extremes.

Hence it was that Horace, after having accomplished in his usual manner, from line 21 to 95, his principal theme, takes occasion, from the outrageous severity against trivial failings or transgressions, to attack the Stoics concerning their paradoxical proposition *omnia peccata esse æqualia* (all deflections from the rule of right are equally great and deserving of punishment) and engage in a formal disputation against them: which seems to be a departure from his method, but in fact is in confirmation of his antecedent observations and practical maxims, and furnishes him with an opportunity for exposing the Stoic, his opponent, to ridicule, by means of another paradox of his sect, and concluding the whole discourse in the same jocular and familiar strain in which it was begun. Indeed the commencement gives us reason to expect nothing less than what was the peculiar design of the Poet; and the delineation of the inconstant and incoherent character of the singer Tigellius has no immediate reference to what follows. It stands alone, and seems to be introduced purely in order to give the Poet, by the question which he makes him put, "and thou, who laughest at others, hast thou then no faults of thy own?" an opportunity of proceeding to the end proposed. The whole discourse, therefore, appears to be a planless train of ideas, like an accidental conversation between the author and an anonymus, whom he sets up as *contradictor*, for the sake of adding to the vivacity of the piece, and of avoiding the tiresome and repulsive effect of a monological moral declamation, delivered with pedagogical pomposity.

Sardus habebat ille Tigellius hoc.] We are already become acquainted with this performer from the foregoing Satire, and the delineation which Horace gives us in the opening to the present, is equivalent to a biography. The epithet *Sardus ille* is here by no means inert. The Sardinians were of old in evil report among the Romans. On the conquest of that island by Sempronius Gracchus in the year of Rome 514, the inhabitants were almost all shipped off to Rome, and sold as vassals; the commodity arriving in such vast quantities as to glut the market, and being very bad withal, it gave rise to the proverb: *Sardi venales, alius alio nequior.* — Sardinians for sale, are each of them worse than the other.

Velut qui Junonis sacra ferret.] From this passage, and from the remark of the old scholiast, it is to be presumed, that processions were likewise customary on the festival of Juno, in which the *canephori* (basket-bearers) bore a part. This was originally the appellation of the sacerdotal virgins, who at Athens on the festivals of Minerva and of Ceres carried certain symbolical articles belonging to their mystic rites in canisters or baskets on their heads. That attitude being extremely well adapted to display a fine youthful figure to great advantage, the most expert statuaries were fond of taking it for a subject; and Cicero mentions in the list of the masterly statues which Verres while Prætor, either by force or fraud, brought home from Sicily, two canephori by Polycletus of exquisite beauty. *Act. in Verrem*, iv. 3.

Mænius.] This Mænius is without doubt the same spendthrift described by our Poet in the Epistle to Numonius Vala. He made as much haste as he could to run through his paternal inheritance. The scholiast relates the following anecdote of him: somebody once heard him on the first day of the year, in the Capitol, praying in a loud voice, "Oh that I did but owe forty

forty thousand pounds!" and, testifying his amazement at such an extraordinary wish, "I should still be a gainer by it of a hundred *per cent.* if Jupiter would grant my petition," said Mænius; "for I am in debt eighty thousand."

Ut abortivus fuit olim Sisyphus.] This Sisyphus was a favourite dwarf of Marc Antonius the triumvir, and (if we may credit the scholiast) not full two feet in height. The custom of keeping dwarfs, either from fancy or ostentation, appears to have been pretty general about this time among the great men of Rome; since Suetonius notices it as somewhat singular in Augustus, (cap. lxxxiii.) that he could not endure dwarfs; it should seem, however, that the matter is here concerning mis-shapen dwarfs. At least his grand-daughter Julia had an Ægyptian dwarf*, named Canopus, *in deliciis*, as we are told by Pliny†, who was not above two feet and a palm high, and his consort Livia (*Julia Augusta*) an emancipated serf, named Andromeda, of the same height.

Great Ormond-street. W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Mainsforth, near Rushyford, Durham.*

YOU have lately called the attention of the publick to the claims of an unfortunate Baronet, Sir Charles Corbett; give me leave, through the medium of your pages, to solicit some degree of favourable regard to the still more humiliating situation of another antient Baronet, the decayed representative of one of the most honourable houses in the North.

The antiquity of the family of CONYERS is too well known to require illustration. The chief male line of the family, seated at Sockburn, in the Bishopric of Durham, expired in Sir William Conyers, whose heiress Anne married Francis Earl of Shrewsbury. Previous, however, to that period several flourishing branches had sprung from the parent stock. Of these, one of the most distinguished was that of Conyers of Hornby Castle in Yorkshire, who attained the Peerage, and from whom the honour of Baron Conyers is lineally derived by heirs general to the Duke of Leeds. Richard, second son of Sir John Conyers, K. G. married the heiress of Claxton of Horden in the Bishopric; and his descendant in the sixth degree, John Conyers of Horden, was created a baronet July 14, 1628. His successors resided on property acquired by intermarriages in the South, till the extinction of this elder line in the person of Sir Baldwin in 1731; when the estates fell to heirs general, and the title, without support, fell to Ralph Conyers of Chester le Street, glazier, whose father John was grandson of the first Baronet: Sir Ralph Conyers intermarried with Jane Blakiston, the eventual heiress of the Blakistons of Shieldron (who represent those of Gibside), a family not less antient and scarce less unfortunate than that of Conyers. He had by her a numerous issue, and was succeeded in title by his eldest son Sir Blakiston Conyers, the heir of two antient houses, from which he derived little more than his name. Sir Blakiston was early placed in the Navy, where he reached the rank of lieutenant, but quitted it on obtaining, by the generous patronage of the Bowes family, the honourable and lucrative situation of Collector of the Port of Newcastle. With a view to the support of the title, Sir Blakiston was induced at his decease to leave nearly the whole of his property, which was considerable, to his nephew and successor, Sir George, whose mother was a Scotch lady of Lord Cathcart's family. In three short years this infatuated youth squandered the whole fortune which he had derived from his uncle, in scenes of the lowest dissipation; and at his death the barren title descended to his uncle *Thomas Conyers*, who after a life, perhaps of some

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* We perceive from a passage in Statius (*Sylvar.* lib. v. ver. 5.) and several others, that Egypt was eminently fruitful in these dwarfs, which were in great request on account of their extraordinary sprightliness and vivacity.

† *Hist. nat.* lib. vii. cap. 16. The reason why these Egyptian manikins were so agreeable to the ladies and gentlemen of Rome, may be found in Martial (*lib.* iv. *ep.* 42.)

Si quis fortè mihi posset præstare locanti
Audi quem puerum, Flacce, locare velim.
Niliacis primum puer hic nascatur in oris:
Nequitiæ tellus scit dare nulla magis.

some imprudence, certainly of much hardship, after an unsuccessful attempt in a humble business, and a subsequent service of several years at sea, is now in his seventy-second year, solitary and friendless, *a pauper in the Parish Workhouse of Chester le Street.* When I add that, if any credit be due to physiognomy, Sir Thomas has received from Nature, in his fine manly figure and open expressive countenance, the native marks of a gentleman*; and that he bears his lot with a degree of fortitude equally removed from misplaced pride or querulous meanness; enough I hope will have been said to interest some benevolent minds in his favour. Accustomed to a life of hardship and labour, he wishes for neither affluence nor luxury; but his present humiliating situation he feels severely. A trifle would prove sufficient; and a trifle would surely not be ill bestowed in enabling him to pass the few days which he has still to number in decent comfort and respectability †. The writer of this article is willing and desirous to contribute his mite; and will pledge himself both for the literal truth of the statement, and for the proper application of any sums contributed for the purpose mentioned. He therefore gives his real name and residence.

Yours, &c. ROBERT SURTEES.

P. S. In justice to the Officers of the Workhouse, it is proper to mention, that Sir Thomas receives every degree of attention compatible with the rules of the place, that he has a separate apartment, and is provided with decent clothing.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, Dec.* 11.

I REJOICE in common, I should hope, with the greater part of your readers, at the annunciation of a new edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses; especially as this new edition seems likely to have many claims upon the public attention, from the importance of the materials with which it is to be enlarged.

As a request is thrown out to obtain from your correspondents and readers such information as they may be in possession of, I lose no time to observe (what probably may be already known to the editor of this new work) that Anthony Wood's account of Sir Thomas More has been corrected and enlarged by Hearne, in the latter's edition of Roper's Life of Sir Thomas; and that in Hearne's edition of *Thomæ Caii Vindic. Acad. Oxon.* vol. II. p. 605, there are some considerable *addenda* to Wood's work by Bishop Humphrey, which I do not discover to be incorporated in the last edition of the *Athen. Oxon.* It may be worth while also adding, that, as a new life of Wood is promised, there is, in the latter work of Hearne, vol. I. p. lxxxi. an account of "Mr. Anthony à Wood's dying in the Communion of the Church of England," taken from the MSS. of Hearne's friend Thomas Smith, which does not appear to be inserted in the Oxford edition of Wood's Life, 1772, 8vo. These things are worth mentioning; and if already known to the Editor, must be considered only as a mark of my anxiety for the successful execution of so important an undertaking.

One word, Mr. Urban, which relates more particularly to myself. Your last month's correspondent S. E. p. 1024, at the close of his letter concerning Dr. Burgh, notices an apparent error in my "Bibliomania," p. 5, respecting the third "beast of venery," — from Juliana Berners' book — which I have called the *Horse*; and observes that the whole extract is different from that in Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. II. p. 171. It will be allowed, I think, that the extracts in Warton's immortal work are the least valuable, or rather the most incorrect parts, of it; and, therefore, utterly unsafe to trust, without a comparison with

* A Portrait of Sir Thomas Conyers, and a View of Horden Hall, shall be given in our Supplement. EDIT.

† The late generous Earl of Scarborough, the only patron whose kindness Sir Thomas ever experienced, proposed to solicit for him the place of a poor Knight of Windsor. How far such a removal at his present advanced age might add to his comfort, seems doubtful; but it is apprehended, that for £.60. or £.70. a year, or even less, board and lodging might be procured for him in some respectable private family; and I beg to add, Mr. Urban, that I will willingly contribute £.20. a year to this purpose. I have a few promises of annual guineas, which will raise this to £.36. Of the present application the object of it is ignorant; and it would be cruel to acquaint him with it, unless something be effected for his relief. R. S.

the

the original works from which they are taken. I have no doubt but that Mr. Park, in his new edition of the History of English Poetry, will give us abundant proof of the truth of this remark. Now in regard to the word in question, whether it be *horse* or *boar* ['boor'], it is not necessary to stop to remark how far the hunting of the boar was considered as a popular amusement in England in the time of Juliana Berners (although the old ballad tells us that "The bore's heed"—"is the chefe seruyce in this land:" see Ritson's Antient Songs, p. 125, 6:) the authority of Mr. Dallaway ("Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England," 1793, 4to. p. 154,) who has given a copious account of Juliana's book, and who writes the word "*boore*," inclines me to believe that I may have committed a mistake, and converted the boar into the *horse*. Let me add, however, that my extract was carefully made from a copy of Wynkyn de Worde's edition of the work, preserved in the Bodleian Library; and that the greater part of Mr. Dallaway's extract differs so materially in point of orthography, from both Warton's and my own; that I am disposed to think different copies of the original may present different specimens of the orthography of the age. We shall see how these discrepancies will be accounted for in Mr. Haslewood's forth-coming accurate reprint of Wynkyn de Worde's edition; which will present us with such a fac-simile of Gothic type and Gothic ornaments, as would have induced poor Hearne, had he been alive, to have hurried up to London, and hugged the Editor of it to his heart.

Yours, &c. T. F. Dibdin.

Mr. Urban, *Wibnant, near Holywell, Dec.* 9.

I FEEL confident that, if you have by accident been the means of making public any tale which may possibly prove detrimental to a person, you will readily make due compensation; I therefore hope that you will be pleased to publish the following communication as soon as convenient.

In p. 714, Mr. Donovan tells the publick that I am *dead*. Now, Sir, the whole of my subsistence I do not acquire in my immediate neighbourhood: I have for years received no small part of it for my labour from gentlemen residing at a distance of some hundreds of miles from the place of my obscure abode; if such persons see an account of my death, I must be deprived of their future favours, to my no small loss. This same person and some of his friends, concluding me of course unable to vindicate myself, have very unjustly aspersed my character, by publishing that I from "fancy" have copied subjects, which I have been entrusted with, inaccurately. Had I been in "my grave," such a charge, being a breach of trust, applied to my memory, must have been unpleasing to my family. But, as the contrary happens be the case, when the world is told it, such charge may prove injurious to myself and them; it is therefore incumbent on me to do away such a malicious report, and which may prove so hurtful to a man, on whose fidelity in the execution of his work depends the subsistence of himself and family. How comes Mr. Donovan to say my Master was not satisfied with Mr. Davies's figure of the Trifurcated Hake? I can aver that he was much pleased with it. My reduced copy, from which the upper figure in Plate XXXII. in the British Zoology was taken, may be compared with Mr. Davies's original pencil sketch, and also my original drawing from the dried specimen, which forms the lower figure in the same Plate; all of which (including the specimen) are now at Downing, and by the goodness of their possessor are open to inspection.

Indeed, my late worthy Master had the highest opinion of Mr. Davies's knowledge and accuracy.

As to drawing subjects of Natural History "from fancy," it is neither what I would have attempted, or would my Master have permitted: he was ever desirous that my copy should be strictly faithful. An attack of this nature comes with a bad grace from Mr. Donovan, whose fishes and birds, which I have seen, appear drawn and coloured rather to produce an effect at a shop-window, than give correct ideas of the subjects they are said to represent.

Now, Sir, I hope that you will make public in your Magazine, that I am alive; and, I thank Heaven, as likely to live some years, as I have been

been at any period of my life; and that I hope to be honoured, as I have been, with the favours of the publick, which I promise to execute with all the fidelity and accuracy that care, honest intentions, and proportional compasses can effect.

Yours, &c. Moses Griffith.

P. S. Would you allow them a place, I can produce farther proofs of my own and Mr. Davies's accuracy, as well as of the injustice and errors of Mr. Donovan's assertions with respect to the Beaumares Shark *.

Survey of York.

(Concluded from p. 222.)

INTERIOR of the Cathedral. The painted glass in the five lights of the North great window of the North Transept, so characteristic of the early Pointed Architecture forming this portion of the Church, is composed of rich and elegant foliage and other ornaments, a mode long in practice before that of enriching the openings of the windows with architectural ideas, and portraits, became the practice, as is seen in the Nave. The painted glass of the South windows of the South Transept are examples of the latter manner, with some clumsy and discordant modern attempts to *improve* and beautify them. In the side-windows of each Transept there are but very few remnants of painted glass remaining.

The Choir, the work of which carries on the general lines of the Nave, is in nine divisions, and evinces some varieties from those of the latter place in the smaller decorations; such as the capitals to the columns, which are ornamented; the dado, or gallery below the upper windows, which shews much tracery; and the groins becoming more intricate and profuse in lines and ornaments, &c. &c. The fifth divisions break into second transepts, and presents a very beautiful and uncommon scene. I am concerned to state, that the painted glass of the Choir is in a very imperfect state, and in some instances quite unintelligible, from the ignorant and careless manner in which it has been repaired from time to time, since the siege of York in the seventeenth century, when the Eastern part of the Church suffered severely from that event. In a window of the South Aile, which had remained without any panings since the above period, there has been lately set up in an unseemly and distorted manner, some foreign painted glass of the sixteenth century, wholly irrelevant to the design of the window, either in its remote taste or proportions. It is, indeed, "a sorry sight."

The East window well deserves its proud appellation, "the finest window in the world:" it is wrought in its interior on a most uncommon and surprising plan. Its dado is occupied by a very rich altar-screen: the height of the lights to the springing of the arch is in three stories, the mullions are doubled in profile to the third story, containing by this extraordinary contrivance two galleries, not alone exquisite in effect, but calculated to give a ready and near access to all parts of the wonderful construction for the view of the innumerable and matchless paintings (particularly the heads of each figure, wrought up to a minuteness and delicacy of pencilling unrivalled) and for a convenient and easy repair of any object either of the masonry or the paintings themselves. As Superstition never dies, but lords it over us all in some guise or other, I hesitate not to profess my firm persuasion that the construction of this window is beyond all example, all praise, and I am confident in saying, beyond all imitation; every line is so beautiful and delicate in its turn or ramification, and is remaining so perfect in all the masonic unities at this distant day from which it first owed form and being, that it cannot be determined which most to admire, its general design, or unknown power, combining all its properties into one concentrate indissoluble body!

The stalls of the Choir are extremely rich, taking up the three first divisions: in the fourth, fifth, and sixth divisions, are screens of similar work; and at the commencement of the seventh division is an exceeding rich and admirable Screen running

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* Though we have great pleasure in inserting this indubitable proof of Mr. Griffith's not only being alive, and in his sober senses, but of his perfect good-humour; we think our Correspondents will have had enough of the *Shark*. Edit.

running across the Choir, parting it from Our Lady's Chapel. This Screen now serves for the High Altar decoration. As my habit of thinking evidently goes to laud our antient works, it will not be wondered at if I bestow not the least commendation for glazing the perforations of this Screen—an expedient surely resorted to whereby to please and catch the attention of gaping and ignorant visitors. It appears the original Altar-screen had its situation across the Choir at the sixth division (taken down some few years past), and gave, from its East Front to the present Altar-screen, the space called the Feretory, or chapel for the deposit of the principal shrine, or other grand religious memorial, in this most sacred part of an holy edifice.

The Crypt under the Choir is of the first interest; and while it gives Saxon columns with highly enriched bases and capitals, presents the form of the arches Pointed; a combination confirming the very great antiquity of this part of the building, and which is perhaps some of the remains of the first stone erections raised on this spot. I speak with some confidence on this subject, as the work agrees with that still found at Malmesbury of this date, 675.

In the two Vestries, and the Treasury, raised on the South exterior of the Choir, much curious Architecture is to be found, particularly in the first Vestry (originally a Chapel) where is the site of an Altar in the East wall, a holy-water niche, a curious enriched conduit, rich capitals to the columns supporting the groins, &c. Here is a very curious Cope chest, carefully preserved.

The Door-way with its oak perforated doors, entering the avenue leading to the Chapter-house, is a grand and strictly appropriate introductory appendage to its gorgeous walls. I felt much concern at hearing it observed, that "this said door-way was not any way interesting, was a late addition, and, if destroyed, the effect from the avenue would not alone afford a novel sight, but give a charm to the spot, and become at once attractive and delightful!" This is one of those speculative pleas which Architectural Innovators have always ready to bring forward, in order to induce others to aid them in their destroying purposes, as was first put in execution at Salisbury. The avenue itself is wholly made out by windows, their dados, and clusters of columns between the windows for the support of the groins; and the lines of each particular are of the most delicate and elaborate finish. The lights retain all their painted glass; and our attention at length becomes riveted to the double door-way, giving the pass into the Chapter-house. On the centre cluster of columns at this door-way are statues of Our Lady and the Infant Jesus placed in a niche; and that mind which can feel for the honour of British art, unbiassed by foreign prepossession, must own, they are the sculptural jewels of the land; and pity it is, considering the blind bigotry of the many who turn aside from such perfection, that the statues (forgetting for a moment the sacred interest of the place) were not of some other reference (say Pagan) calling them Venus, Cupid, &c. Then perhaps men might not be shy of giving adoration, where in fact so much adoration is required for such an effort of the chissel.

The Chapter House. It is an octangular building; its entrance, or West side, has the interior front of the double door-way diversified in the most pleasing manner, from the exterior front above-described; and over it, the space is occupied by compartments and tracery in unison with the mullions, lights, and tracery of the windows. The seven windows filling the whole of the other seven sides of the octagon, excepting the clusters of columns in the angles (the cants) for the support of the groins, are replete with every decoration, in mouldings and ornaments, that Architectural skill can possibly arrive at. The dados to the windows are made out with the most superb niches, and within their canopies is a gallery of continuation round the structure, an uncommon idea, but most convenient, curious, and full of effect. The groins, springing from the angular clusters of columns, unite in the centre of the vault, which seems to rise insensibly into the receding atmosphere, as its minute and delicate detail of parts becomes, from the great height, almost imperceptible to the wondering sight! Every object in his interior has been gilded

gilded and painted; in the large compartments over the entrance; and in the spandrels of the groins were a series of Saints, Kings, Queens, Bishops, &c. as large as the life, with ornamental devices of all descriptions! These several paintings have, since 1790*, been white-washed out, to the great loss of historical and antiquarian reference. The windows indeed, have been permitted to retain their original glazing, which is brilliant and sublime to a degree; the paintings to which are done into small foliaged compartments, full of religious and historical subjects. These evidences, and each Masonic and ornamental work throughout the design, strongly mark the Architecture at the early part of the reign of Edward III. Drake has given no satisfactory name as constructor of this sublime edifice, as he has done to many other portions of the Cathedral.

It must not be withheld from note, that one or two of the early tombs have been lately removed from their original stations to other parts of the Church; and that very curious memorial (perhaps one of the first efforts of the kind) the monument of Walter de Grey, laid open and bare (being deprived of its holy seclusion, the rich Screens which encompassed it about) and a ridiculous iron fence run round it, worked upon a modern principle, and from a modern Architectural design.

After having given without the least reserve my professional opinions of the present state of York, but more immediately in regard to that of its Cathedral, resulting from a long and constant survey (five months in 1806) and study in making drawings, under the patronage of Sir M. Sykes, bart.; instigated by my extreme love, and veneration for the stupendous and glorious fabrick, and being anxious that Architectural innovation might not find too free a welcome within its walls; hoping at the same time that future Guardians, with a sacred glow of unanimous resolve (feeling like me all its charms and all its worth), might ever thus decree, "Nothing more shall here be done, but simply to repair material fractures, and simply to keep every iota of the building *weather-proof and water-tight*;" I shall here express my last thoughts on this momentous theme.

In justice to the present worthy and enlightened Guardian of York Cathedral, let me say, I think that there is not a clerical man within the kingdom more deserving of the treasure he possesses, more warmly attached to its preservation, or who can, from amateur Architectural knowledge, be more competent to direct the task now going on under his eye, notwithstanding some few Architectural errors have occurred, and may yet occur. JOHN CARTER.

* I drew from them at this period.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Dec.* 16.

I NOW send you the letters alluded to in the Memoir of Mr. Elphinston, published in your last number, p. 1057; and with them a letter to myself lately received, by placing which at the head of the others, you will greatly oblige

Yours, &c. R. C. DALLAS.

A Letter from the Rev. WILLIAM HAWTAYNE *to* R. C. DALLAS.

Caledonia, Nov. 28, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOUR letter of the 7th instant came to my hands only yesterday, having been at home for the last three weeks; which will account for my not paying it quicker attention. You are certainly at full liberty to make any use you please of what I have said of our respected friend. It was the sincere ebullition of truth, according to my sentiments; and though I may say I am sorry in not being able, situated as I am, to contribute to the honour of his memory and character, I am convinced that my silence will not be regretted. With regard to the tenour of his life, there can be but one opinion, for he was an honest, upright man. And from his works, much, no doubt, might be produced highly to his credit. But he was as much unacquainted with the world, as if he had passed his days in a monastery. His own integrity, perhaps, taught him to talk of mankind as they should be, not as they really are; so that he was often led to give praise where it was not due, in a manner that might have exposed him to the imputation of being a flatterer. This, you will say, was erring on the right side.

On

On general subjects, therefore, enough may be found to do him lasting honour. And I am glad, on this score, to have him in such hands.

I perfectly agree with you that Mrs. Elphinston's conduct has been truly exemplary. His friends will ever respect her most highly. In remembering his spotless character, they will remember the exceeding degree in which his wife contributed to his happiness. Without such a friend and helpmate, the provision made for him would have failed in its purport: for Mr. Elphinston was as unfit to take care of himself, as any man I ever met with. With wishing you every success in all your undertakings, particularly in this*,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

William Hawtayne.

Letter to Mrs. Strahan.

How shall I impart to you what must fill you at once with pleasure and with pain? the happy departure of our dear, dear Mother, who was last night about seven delivered from the longest increase of constant suffering, that ever perhaps exercised the patience of a mortal. But, in all, God was gracious. Her patience persisted, and obtained the victory. For about a week past, excess of distress and of weakness, with an utter inability of rest or sustenance, sometimes deprived our dear Mother of her wonted distinctness. But, in the main, her consciousness of innocence, the humble confidence she has immovably placed in the goodness of God her Creator and Redeemer, preserved her almost cheerful in the midst of pain; till at length she seemed to have blunted the sting of Death himself; and, with the most edifying and most amiable serenity, she resigned her spirit into the hands of God who gave it; but not without blessing you and yours and me a few hours before, in the most solemn manner her enfeebled powers could express. She received the Holy Communion on Sunday-morning, as her last and best *viaticum* (or provision), having taken little other refreshment some days; except perhaps a little jelly or a mouthful of wine-and-water. All yesterday she was perfectly distinct, and charmingly serene to the last.

I have met with abundance of kindness and sympathy from all our friends; particularly Miss Garioch, who begs to make her compliment of condolence (as I may say do als the rest) in the sincerest manner.

And now, my dear sister, allow me to give you the advice I am myself on all hands receiving; but which is easier to give than to take, though not the less indispensable. Nothing can indeed forbid yielding some time to Nature; who I thank God has done tolerably her duty to me. But afterwards, I hope, we shall feel what we can now only express, great thankfulness for the so long enjoyment of so uncommon a parent; and for the unspeakable patience and other virtues and graces of her life; of which the happy, though humble consciousness, afforded such consolation at the last. Oh! may we, and all, where her influence or example can extend; oh! may we *live her life, that our latter end may be like hers!*

The coffining is just performed with much decency, as without affectation, according to her own dear injunctions, which to us will ever be sacred. The interment is to be tomorrow at five in the afternoon; of which I hope to give you an account by next post. In the mean time I shall not forbid you to mingle your tears with mine: the tears of Nature, with the thanks of Reason.

I mean to leave this house, which can now afford me very small comfort, in a few days, and move to a little house, in the Fountain-close, where I shall become the Doctor's nearer neighbour; though, indeed, he has been ever a near neighbour to me, particularly upon the present occasion, on which I have been obliged not a little to his assistance.

May God comfort and support you and yours, and grant us a happy meeting, when we may pour our souls into each other more freely! my frequent prayer, who am ever your own, James Elphinston.

Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1750.

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* This was added in consequence of my declaring an intention to publish a volume for Mrs. Elphinston, to consist of a selection of Mr. Elphinston's writings and letters, preceded by a more detailed memoir of him and a portrait—an intention in which I trust I shall be supported by the publick.—*R. C. D.*

To

To Mr. Elphinston from Dr. Johnson.

Dear Sir,

YOU have, as I find by every kind of evidence, lost an excellent Mother; and I hope you will not think me incapable of partaking of your grief. I have a mother, now eighty-two years of age; whom, therefore, I must soon lose, unless it please God that she rather should mourn for me. I read the letter, in which you relate your Mother's death to Mrs. Strahan; and I think I do myself honour, when I tell you that I read them with tears. But tears are neither to me nor to you of any farther use, when once the tribute of Nature has been paid. The business of life summons us away from useless grief; and calls to the exercise of those virtues, of which we are lamenting our deprivation. The great benefit which one friend can confer upon another, is to guard and incite and elevate his virtues. This your Mother will still perform, if you diligently preserve the memory of her life, and of her death: a life, so far as I can learn, useful and wise, innocent; and a death resigned, peaceful, and holy. I cannot forbear to mention that neither Reason nor Revelation denies you to hope, that you may increase her happiness by obeying her precepts; and that she may, in her present state, look with pleasure upon every act of virtue to which her instructions or example have contributed. Whether this be more than a pleasing dream, or a just opinion of separate spirits, is indeed of no great importance to us, when we consider ourselves as acting under the eye of God. Yet surely there is something pleasing in the belief, that our separation from those whom we love, is merely corporeal; and it may be a great incitement to virtuous friendship, if it can be made probable, that union, which has received the Divine approbation, shall continue to eternity.

There is one expedient, by which you may in some degree continue her presence. If you write down minutely what you can remember of her from your earliest years; you will read it with great pleasure, and receive from it many hints of soothing recollection, when time shall remove her yet farther from you, and your grief shall be matured to veneration. To this, however painful for the present, I cannot but advise you, as to a source of comfort and satisfaction in the time to come: for all comfort, and all satisfaction, is sincerely wished you by, dear Sir,

Your most obliged,
most obedient,
and most humble servant,
Samuel Johnson.

September 25, 1750.

To Dr. Johnson.

Dear Sir,

WHILE I doubted my ability of making a suitable return to your former letter, the unexpected as unmerited comfort, and next to inspired excellence of last Sunday's, filled me with a transport of gratitude and admiration, which still almost totally deprives me of the power of speaking it: The first sentiment I was capable of expressing was, a rapture of thankfulness to the great Creator and Comforter of the world, that still such a friend remained in it; and then, that I, who can plead so small a claim, or promise so poor a return—that I should possess such a share in a friendship which Orators have preached, Poets have painted, and Princes have wished in vain! But I shall not tire you with all you have made me feel, nor offend your delicacy with praise, as undesired as deserved. Be it my glory to improve your exalted precepts; and so to cultivate that benevolence, as to preserve such a correspondent!

The treasure of my dear Mother's letters, which I have been long amassing, and which I shall ever guard with veneration, will greatly facilitate the painful, though pious task, you prescribe; which it might indeed almost wholly save me; but which I am fully determined by your sage advice literally to perform. If I shall eagerly embrace every scheme that can perpetuate the memory, and even the presence, of my beloved, my honoured guardian; that can preserve and invigorate those important lessons, to which I owe all that I have done that is valuable; all that has been my past, that constitutes my present, or shall found my future happiness; with how much greater ardour shall I then pursue a method, which I am fond to believe may increase

crease the felicity of my best benefactress; or which may at least animate a piety lasting as my life, in return of a piety lasting as hers! Long may you, dear Sir, possess your long-possessed parent; and late may my duty of congratulation be turned into my debt of condolence!

Some of the friends to whom I communicated your letter, have insisted with me to put it into the Scots Magazine, for the benefit of my country. But, however sensible I am of its uncommon value, and of the consolation it might convey to thousands, who cannot boast such a correspondent, yet certain scruples have obliged me to deny the benevolent request; in hopes that I shall easily prevail with you, Sir, to favour the publick with an essay, comprising the principal thoughts of the letter, and purposely adapted to still more extensive utility. Though I would not willingly lavish my private treasures, far less publish aught without its author's leave; I shall join with no less ardour in the public gratitude, that you shall have so extended the happiness, without impairing the honour conferred on one, whose glory it is to subscribe himself, dear Sir,

Your most obliged friend,
and most obedient servant,
JAMES ELPHINSTON.

Edinburgh, Oct. 4, 1750.

To Dr. Johnson.

I THOUGHT you, dear Sir, in my debt; but, alas! my Sister's letter, which I yesterday received, proves me very deeply in yours. And oh, that I was as able as willing to pay! Your tender friendship and exalted genius flew unasked to my aid, when I lost my (then) nearest and dearest relation. Oh, that I could now minister equal comfort to you, bereft of a nearer and dearer! I can indeed (and am proud to own it) participate your sorrow, if hence it can find any alleviation, and do with the more tender sensibility join in mourning your loss, that I now can, from tasting a like happy union, judge what must have been your enjoyment. To paint my notion of the latter were to augment your grief; my idea of the former is scarce to myself supportable. It forces, however, upon me a consideration which I have hitherto been willing to banish from my mind, that the strongest human tie must one day be broken; that the happiest pair one day must part; that one shall probably go a moment before the other, to complete perhaps the probation of both, and prepare their eternal re-union. For me therefore it is good to sorrow with you, as well as to hope. But surely, my dear friend, it were as bold as unnecessary for me to offer any hints either for consolation or counsel to a sufferer, who has so powerfully taught the publick in general, and me in particular, to indulge Nature within the limits of Reason, and to exalt the Man into the Christian.

But since that modesty, which ever accompanies superior merit, has prompted your grief to seek the aid it used to convey, in obedience I must answer, and in justice declare, that of the various liniments which allayed my distress, none was equal to your public, far less to your private productions. Other sources of solace you know better than myself. I have, therefore, only to mix my tears with yours, and to wish you every inward and outward help in this your time of need. Nor can I doubt but that Religion and Virtue, whose cause you have so effectually espoused, will support under every pressure their brave, their faithful advocate. In this persuasion, as in every good wish to Mr. Johnson, I must be joined, not only by my dearest, who feels most tenderly for him, but by all the sensible and the worthy of this kingdom, who, though mourning that the *Rambler* is come to the end of his labours, cannot but congratulate themselves, as well as him, that his labours have ended as they began. How happy must I therefore deem myself in privately sharing with your sorrow or joy, and in styling myself, with equal tenderness and truth, dearest Sir,

Your most obliged,
most respectful,
and most affectionate servant,
JAMES ELPHINSTON.

Edinburgh, March 26, 1752.

To Dr. Johnson.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE just learned my new debt

debt of condolence; of which the greatness does but put me in mind, how little you need its payment. While I must, however, grieve with you, through a friendship where gratitude is but a feeble impulse, it is some joy for me to understand, that no distance, either of place or fame; no immediate attention, of whatever importance; has been able even to blunt those filial feelings, which are inseparable from a noble mind. But, though affection and sympathy claim both their indulgence, I may at least return the kind hint you lent me on a like occasion, "tears are neither to you nor to me of any farther use, when once the tribute of Nature has been paid."

I need not, dear Sir, insinuate to you, that neither your parent nor mine was called away till weary with old age, and ripe for Heaven; any more than that the longer we were blest with their company on earth, he shorter shall be our separation om them.

Meantime I think but again with you, that duty even to the dead, as well as to the living, bids us moderate that grief we would not stifle; and return as soon as possible to the exercise of those faculties which the worthies we mourn have transmitted us for the service of a world that is never more in need of their aid than when she seems least to deserve it.

I hope to find you, the first day the weather will allow me, enforcing those precepts you both publicly and privately inculcate with so singular power, by a still more powerful example. For as every solace is your due from at least every Briton, as proud must I be to contribute my little peculiar, as to think how peculiarly it is your due from, Dearest Sir,

Your most affectionate,
as most obliged,
JAMES ELPHINSTON.

Brompton, Feb. 22, 1759.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

WHEN a considerable class of the Community become the object of illiberal and unjust attacks, it is right some one should step forward in their behalf; and I hope you will allow me a space in your Miscellany for that purpose.

Your Correspondent X. Y. Z. not content with the use of some of the Provincial Papers to make his complaints against us for not patronizing Mr. Rusher's (pig-in-a-bag) project for Harvesting Hay and Corn in wet weather, has occupied a page in your last Magazine, p. 909; the fallacy of which I shall endeavour to shew. The propriety of harvesting the products of the earth in bad weather, no one can deny; nor will any one deny the merit due to the inventor—but it must do more than "SEEM to guarantee *us* against fanciful speculations." I hope Mr. Rusher, or some of his eulogists, will notice the candid and truly generous communication of the learned Dr. Richardson relative to the Fiorin Grass; he does not *seem*, but plainly and frankly inform you of its advantages. The late Dr. Anderson, with a degree of credit beyond the feeble efforts of my praise, gave to the world an ingenious method of forming canal-locks; but if the avarice of Mr. R. will not let him offer his project to mankind without the *douceur* first, an offer which none but the weak will comply with, and at which the honest will spurn, he need not feel disappointed if it should remain longer in his closet. Let him take the advice of your New Correspondent, and "go about doing good," as "was the delightful occupation of the Founder of our Holy Religion;" by publishing his method to the world, he is sure to meet with his reward. Has not Mr. Elkington received a pecuniary grant from Parliament for his application of Draining, and Dr. Jenner for his discovering the Cow Pock? And as no one can deny Mr. R.'s merit, it is very improbable that he should be neglected. If he should still have any doubts, let him secure to himself its advantages by patent. Its application, if it can be made general, as with other discoveries, would be security to the inventor, by being used by those only who pay for it.

X. Y. Z. alludes to the late scarcity, and gravely tells us, "instead of suffering with the rest of the community," we "reaped a golden harvest." ("The Farmer naturally enough prefers his own interest." Very true, and so we will keep our guinea till we are plainly acquainted with the method.) I deny the golden har-

vest

vest he alludes to, and I challenge him to the proof. Does he suppose that bad seasons will pay rent, wages, taxes, and poor rates? Is not an increase in the price of provisions a natural cause for extra paupers, and an advancement in the price of labour? Did not the time he alludes to cause our rents to be raised? and does it not cost us much more to get in harvest in bad weather than in good?

A Warwickshire Farmer.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 25.

In several Newspapers a decision has lately made its appearance, as coming from the Lord Chancellor, respecting the validity of the marriage of a Miss Nicholson with a Mr. Giles, accompanied by some strictures upon the conduct of the Clergyman who married them, as also some remarks upon the Act of Parliament for the Regulation of Marriages, which appear to be quite novel, and which I would thank some of your learned Correspondents to explain in your next Number. His Lordship is made to say:

"He now deems it necessary to lay down the Law precisely for the guidance of those who may hereafter be concerned in such circumstances.

And then follows,

"That the Banns of Marriage shall be made known to the Clergyman, at least seven days before their publication, together with the Christian and surnames of the parties, the parish in which they resided, together with their respective residences, and how long they had occupied them, &c."

All this, I admit, may be implied (if not exactly in the words, yet) in the spirit and meaning of the Marriage Act. But the following observations are not, in my humble opinion, quite so satisfactory:

"It is the duty of the Clergyman, after the first notices, to go to the house where he was directed, and make enquiries, &c." and if he neglected to make such enquiries, he was subject not only to heavy ecclesiastical censures, but to punishments of another description!" &c.

Now, Sir, with all due deference and respect to such high authority, I wish very much to learn what Statute there is in existence, which tells us that it is the duty of a Clergyman to go from house to house, or to any house, to search for the parties who have requested a publication of Banns.

The Marriage Act, as it is called, of the 26th of George the Second, directs that,

"The Minister shall not be obliged to publish the Banns of Matrimony between any persons whatsoever, unless they shall, seven days at the least before the time required for the first publication, deliver, or cause to be delivered to him, a notice in writing of their true Christian and surnames," &c.

But the Act does no where, that I know of, direct or lay it down as a duty incumbent upon the Clergyman, to go out of his own doors to seek for the contracting parties: neither can I discover a single Clause in the Act which authorises any ecclesiastical censures, or other punishments, to be inflicted upon the Clergyman for neglecting so to do. So far from that, I conceive that the Legislature never could intend that a Clergyman's time, &c. should be so much taken up, as it would necessarily be, especially in populous parishes, in wandering about the streets to find out the parties who had delivered in a notice in writing containing their Christian and surnames, &c. From the words of the Act, which are, that "no Minister shall be *obliged* to publish the Banns, unless they shall, seven days at the least, have delivered in a notice," &c. it would seem as if the intention of the Statute was to protect the Clergyman from vexatious prosecutions for delaying to publish the Banns until he had been in possession of the notices at least seven days. The Clergyman might assign as a reason for such delay, that he wished to give the friends of the contracting party a better opportunity of considering the matter, or of detecting the fugitives, if such might be the case; or, in short, he is not bound to assign any reason at all for such delay, because the Act itself justifies him for so doing. It, therefore, strikes me, that the Minister may publish the Banns immediately upon his receiving the notice, if he chooses; or he may defer the publication for at least seven days, if he thinks proper, without being liable to any ecclesiastical censures, or to any punishments of a different description, as the Act now is worded. Yours, &c. W.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

IF the following "Character given by a Gentleman of himself," and discovered among a collection of papers, letters, and extracts, by *Anthony Hammond*, be worthy a place in your Miscellany, it is greatly at your service. It is in Mr. Hammond's own hand, and may, probably, be intended as a description of himself. Yours, &c. P. B.

"He is one whose estate has always afforded him the conveniences and the pleasures of life, and he enjoyed them freely, but with such a regard to the main chance, that some have thought him covetous, though he knows himself to be only not profuse. Ambition is his private inclination, and covetousness never was, though he thinks no man can use riches as he ought, that does not know the just value of them.

"In public affairs he is naturally moderate, and something uncertain in his opinions; from which two causes he has been thought to be of both sides, or sometimes of one, and sometimes of the other; though as to the Jacobites, in his heart, he never was inclined to them. If any of them think themselves disappointed in him, he is sorry that a man cannot say a civil thing, but they are so fond to interpret a promise of marriage.

"He thinks love to be a whimsical amusement, produced by a softness of temper and idleness, and has always nipped inclination in the bud; being loth his own happiness and another's should depend upon the uncertainty of passion; for he may change, and it is possible for a woman to be false.

"Business (for which he has no aversion) and a general acquaintance have made him lose that warmth in friendship which some of less experience have; but he thinks himself honest enough to be capable of being a friend, though since he is here to speak truth, he frankly owns that he is not desirous of mighty intimacies with either man or woman; for he knows that his own interest will always guide him, though he hopes never to do a wrong. Some things he has done out of an intention of doing good, but more out of vanity: he is often inclined to self-conceit, and sometimes to despondency; but when he uses his reason, he concludes himself in the wrong in both.

"He loves books, but is not of a nature fixed enough ever to have much learning.

"He has no reason to be weary of life, and cannot be afraid of death.

"He has more religion than some think he has; for he is always firm in his sentiments on that head, and never doubts. He thinks nice searchers never contribute to happiness, though the subject of them be happiness itself.

"He fancies what has been said has something of his character in it now; but whether it will be like him a year hence, he knows not."

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXL.

THE Society of Antiquaries have lately published five Engravings, in divisions, from a drawing on a roll of vellum in their possession, relating to the death and funeral obsequies of John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, who died in 1532.

This Drawing, it is understood, once belonged to the Abbey; it was evidently done on the occasion, and on the spot, as the costume and scenes represented are very faithful imitations of the manners of the times, and of those Architectural objects which in general remain entire at this day. The Artist, whether of the monastic order or a layman, has evinced great ability; his figures are equal in drawing to any produced at this hour; and I have not the least doubt, that had the composition been on any other subject than that of pourtraying the religious ceremonies of our ancestors, a more spirited and minute explanation would have accompanied the Plates than what at present is given with them. The method in which the drawing is executed is by a bold outline with soft and delicate shadows, not laid on (as is the case with modern draughtsmen) so as to bring out what is called a "strong effect;" but simply touched, in order to relieve the outline in certain parts. Indeed the publication is valuable in the extreme, as reviving in the minds of the grateful who feel for our Antiquities the name of a man famous in the sixteenth century,

not

not alone for the virtuous filling his holy station, but for his great skill in the arts, especially in that of Architecture. He built the Deanry, repaired much of the Church, and other buildings belonging to the Monastery; renewing many of the buttresses North side the Nave, and placing in the niches thereof Kings, Queens, and others, benefactors to the Church *; superintended the entire construction of Henry VIIth's Chapel, and was engaged at the time of his death in finishing the West front of the Church. The drawing is farther interesting, as it contains a resemblance of many particulars long since destroyed, through the rage of Architectural Innovation.

Some Amateurs, partial to foreign art, have endeavoured to fix the name of Holbein on the drawing: but the general opinion of the Society, I am happy to say, goes to give credit to English ability on the business; judging, and not improbably, that some Englishman of the day might have been able then, as well as now, to rival an alien Artist in this way, though not under Royal patronage, as Holbein was.

The following observations, it is begged to be understood, are not intended in any wise to interfere with the attached Explanation of the Plates; but submitted with the intent of bringing forward some professional ideas on certain parts of the Plates, wholly overlooked, or not thought of interest sufficient to engage the attention of the Society at large, though they may come home to the readers of this impartial Miscellany.

First Plate. The architecture and ornaments composing the compartment wherein is the figure of the Abbot, gives the *melange*, or Italian style, which began about the time of Islip to creep in on the long-established modes of Design in this country, seen in Tudor panneled buttresses, shields, scrolls, foliage, &c. The robes of Islip (not *in pontificalibus*) are very plain, and no doubt give the ordinary clerical habit of the day. Under garment, is that of his order: second ditto, a short vest, and over them a mantle fastened on his breast with a broach. On his head the corner-pointed cap, so universally worn by all degrees of persons in Henry VIIIth's reign.

Second Plate. The design of the compartment containing the story, has many features of the Tudor Architecture, in columns, niches, &c. but the Italian ornament is again displaying its scroll particulars to a certain degree. The scene is the Abbot on his death-bed; the composition is excellent, and the characters introduced (setting prejudice on one side) according to the subject, well arranged. Among the female figures, that of Our Lady is remarkably beautiful. The resignation of the Abbot is well expressed, and the attention of the officiating Bishop is highly deserving of notice.

A vision is introduced, on which the eyes of the Abbot are fixed. The figure of our Lord is seated on a rain-bow, with the lily and the sword. (Revelation.) This figure is holding out the arms to receive the soul of the Abbot. The chamber (if the thought be not too much strained) may be a representation of one in the Abbot's lodgings (now the Deanery); say the Jerusalem Chamber in its then state, though now so cruelly modernized.

Third Plate. The compartment retains in its borders (in proportion) more of the established Architecture than the preceding one: the arch at the top takes a flat semicircular sweep, with an Italian ornamented moulding. The scene within the compartment is truly grand, and full of solemnity, taking place within the Choir of the Abbey Church, and immediately before the High Altar, where is erected a hearse, under which the coffin containing the corpse of the Abbot is placed. The Artist when he took this view must have been in the Priests stalls † on the South side of the Altar, now hid by a common oak partition, as directly before us is brought in the top of Crouchback's monument, the lower part of which, with that of Valence, being hid by the funeral hangings put up on the occasion. The High Altar of course is shewn on the right hand;

* Keep. The statue in the niche to the West point is for the Abbot himself.

† Engraved in "Vetusta Monumenta." The back of these stalls are yet visible in the South Aile of the Choir, in compartments with paintings, &c.

and

and over the arches on the North side the Choir is the gallery of communication which runs round the whole Church.

As not one of our antient Altars remain entire in all particulars, and as I conceive no antient delineation of such a decoration is to be met with in any of the cabinets of the curious, except in that of the Society, a particular description of the Westminster Altar, I trust, will not be thought uninteresting.

A rise of three steps, upon which stands the Altar Screen, with a doorway on each side, and the table between them. The Screen extends in height on a level with the entablature of a Screen on the West side of Edward the Confessor's Chapel, and which latter Screen appears, from its uniform work to that in the View, to have been its back front. On each side the Altar Table, and the two doorways, are niches with statues of Saints, Kings, and Bishops. The Table is without furniture. In a compartment above the table is a picture of the Crucifixion. The upper part of the Screen is covered by the funeral-hangings. Above the Screen an opening is left of considerable dimensions, which was done with the intent, probably, of affording a full view of the upper part of the gorgeous shrine of the Confessor. In the centre of this opening is a Tabernacle for containing the Sacrament, with a small painted tablet attached. On each side the Tabernacle are figures (independent of niches) of St. Peter and St. Paul. Here an exceeding large canopy is thrown over the opening extending quite across the Choir. Carrying the eye still aloft, is seen a narrow gallery or loft, running from one side of the Choir to the other also, supporting in the centre the Rood, or Cross, with the figure of our Lord thereon. The figures of St. Mary and St. John, Angels, &c. are also introduced. (These figures are independent of niches.)

The hearse over the coffin is most sumptuous, and is made up on the design of a monumental chapel, the arches of which, its buttresses, pinnacles, &c. exemplified by a numerous assemblage of tapers, so admirably and architecturally disposed, that the brilliancy as well as solemnity of the obsequies must have been every way worthy of the remains of the pious and scientific Abbot, the great Islip.

AN ARCHITECT.

(Description of the Fourth and Fifth Plates in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *Napton, Nov.* 18.

THE operations in building the Free Church at Birmingham are suspended in consequence of the pecuniary fund being exhausted. It has been frequently lamented by the Friends of the Established Church, that the contributions for re-building these sacred edifices (which the pious zeal of our ancestors erected by voluntary aid for the worship of God) are now so small; and that in parishes where the increased population requires a Free Church, the means of obtaining contributions are so limited. It may not be improper to enquire into the cause of failure in collecting the donations of the well-disposed by the usual mode of a Brief; and I think the subjoined statement under the authority of Dr. Burn will sufficiently account for it, notwithstanding the Clergy may have complied with Mr. Nares the Secretary's late direction in reading the briefs separately in the time of Divine worship.

In the Parish Church of Ravenstondale, in the County of Westmorland.

	£.	s.	d.
Lodging the Certificate	0	7	6
Seal and Signing	19	4	2
Letters Patent	21	18	2
Printing and Paper	16	0	0
Teller and Porter	0	5	0
Stamping	13	13	6
Copy of Brief	0	5	0
Portage to and from Stamper's	0	5	0
Matt for packing	0	4	0
Portage to Waggons	0	4	0
Carriage to Undertaker	1	11	6
Postage of Letters and Certificate	0	4	8
Clerks Fees	2	2	0
Total of Patent Charges	76	3	6
Salary for 9986 Briefs, at 6*d.* each	249	13	0
Additional Salary for London	5	0	0
	330	16	6
Collected on 9986 Briefs	614	12	9
Deduct the Charges	330	16	6
Clear Collection	283	16	3

Collections..... 9986
Blanks 503

Total Number of Briefs 10,489

You

You will observe, Sir, from this statement, that nearly half of the sum collected is paid in fees of office! If the Government were to compensate the persons receiving these fees, I would suggest to the Legislature, that a circular letter should be written (instead of a Brief) under the authority of the Bishop in whose Diocese the Church was required to be erected, and forwarded post-free to every Minister of a Parish in the Kingdom. If the inhabitants were assured that the money subscribed would be transmitted without deduction to that Parish who were about to rebuild their Church, or erect an additional one, the pecuniary aid of many pious individuals would be called forth which is now withheld on similar applications, in consequence of those excessive deductions, which in some instances leave but a small sum for the purpose for which the Brief was granted.

A Brief was granted for repairing the Church, and rebuilding the Tower, in the parish where the writer resides. The collection was about £500; and the sum paid to the parish, after deducting fees, &c. about £250. Suppose that there are 10,000 parishes in the kingdom, may we not fairly calculate on the subscription of a guinea from each, if the above easy mode were adopted?

CLERICUS VARVICENSIS.

CONFESSIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

FROM the moment that intervening surges shut up Old England, each occasional recollection of place or person gives them double charms. To these Saturday night, although no periodical close to labour at sea, brings ever a precious hour; wives and sweethearts our warm, our constant theme: in Neptune's domain the custom is cœval with unbending the cables and stowing the anchor.

An extra bottle of brandy had stiffened the grog, and immortalized certain absent Dulcineas: the mess grew loud in argument. I had indulged, through spirit of contradiction, in a Philippic against the Deities of the season, beginning with Darkhouse-lane, and then, after ranging through the blue habitations at Sheerness, and close quarters at Deal, worked down Channel to Point, and the Green rails at Portsmouth, ending with the White House at Plymouth.

"Jemmy," says Charles, "here comes the Quartermaster: I shall turn in, and sleep till the middle-watch. A walk to leeward under the midshipman's revenge will cool your anger. Let me dream of the dear creatures you seem to hate.

Hate—the word rung from ear to ear, whilst the wind whistled vexation down the mizen staysail. Can he think me a woman-hater? How stands that account? Give me room, Mr. Urban, for early mementos of particular obligation to maternal love, as an embryo, as an infant, as a child.

Two pledges of conjugal affection had both given my father the chance of eternizing the name. His better half was now provided for the inmate of a third cradle, embellished in a very superior style, because, in the good lady's plan of wisdom, her sanguine wishes, her sovereign will and pleasure, the prettiest little girl in the world, was to prove the consummate charming result of her most happy contrivances. Mrs. Midnight had just received the first kick of my legs at full liberty, when "sweet soul, lovely baby, noble fellow" (words of course) saluted Madam in the straw. "What does the fool mean? 'T is a girl, to be sure. Is she blind as well as deaf?" This last question was loud enough to rouse Lucina the antient. "No, indeed, but he's the finest boy in all America for eye to see."

My mother demanded of the nurse, "Is it not a girl?" "No, M-a-d-a-m," hesitated nurse. "Nurse (said my mother) open the window—open the window, I say." The nurse opened the window. "Throw it out: throw it out of the window." This repeated command was in such force and rage as terrified all in the chamber. The midwife wisely slipped out, and delivered unlucky Pilgarlick into the hands of my father, a physician of New York. He had been watching for any effect of his wife's possible disappointment, and immediately conveyed me off to a neighbour.

At the age of 22 did I first behold this affectionate Mamma. I wish to forget my feelings at that instant: never can the same sensations agitate me again. Introduced by mistake into a room full of visitants in my Father's house——

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

THOUGH I am far from wishing to foment any disputes as to the superiority of either of our Universities, I think it a duty I owe to the "cause of learning and good letters," to say that there appeared in the last Number of that respectable monthly publication, the European Magazine, a Letter from some Correspondent, no doubt himself an Oxonian, drawing a comparison between Oxford and Cambridge, and giving the decided preference to the former. As I know that you are not a party man, and as I think you would rather remain neuter than enlist on either side of the question, I shall not trouble you with any reply, *pro* or *con*, on the subject, and you will thus escape the imputation of intermeddling with the points contested in a contemporary publication: but as I likewise know that you would readily be the channel of conveying any useful hint to *either* University, I trouble you with a few observations, which I shall confine to one point.

It has been observed, that whatever advantage in point of frugality may be derived from sending a young man to Cambridge, that advantage is nearly counterbalanced (if he be a Fellow Commoner) by the expence of the dress; in this remark there is indisputably much truth. A dress so costly and magnificent ill becomes the unaffected devotee of philosophy and literature, and it is surely better adapted to a glittering court than to a sombre cloister. There are many parents who object to this *tax*, not only on account of the expence which it incurs, but from the consequences likely to result from it, inasmuch as it may tend to encourage in the wearers of it a vanity, at once contemptible and unworthy.

If, therefore, the heads of Colleges have any desire to promote the general good of their *Alma Mater*; if they wish to preserve the decided superiority of numbers which she now possesses over her Sister Seat of Learning; if they wish to maintain the cause of morality, and to suppress invidious distinctions, they surely will reduce the unnecessary splendour of the Fellow Commoner's dress.

My intercourse amongst the heads of Colleges has not been so confined as to prevent my discovering the honourable and worthy traits of their character; neither am I ignorant of their wish that the University over which they preside may outshine that of Oxford, not only in literary attainments, but in internal regulation; and as I cannot think they will neglect a matter which has so long been, and still continues to be, the cause of serious objection, and which thereby diminishes the number of students who would otherwise flock to its standard, I must hope that they will take the subject into serious consideration, and remedy the superfluities I have alluded to.

The black silk or purple gown might still retain a small portion of its ornamental gold, which, while it appeared as *veteris vestigia decoris*, would still give it a superiority to the Oxonian garb. STEPHANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 30.

I WAS lately, for the first time, at Canterbury; and, being a great lover of Antiquity, and admirer of the antient edifices which adorn these realms, I went with great eagerness to visit the Cathedral. I am sorry to say, that I was not a little vexed and disappointed at its appearance. I have had frequent reason to regret the shameful negligence, both as to cleanliness and repair, now almost universal among the Cathedrals and Churches of this kingdom—there is no occasion to *leave the Metropolis* to be convinced of this—but I had concluded that Canterbury, from the richness of the See, and its being the Metropolitan Seat, would have been exempted from this reproach—Mr. Urban, it is not. I shall pass over a variety of other things, and advert only to the *pavement*. This, Sir, is now a mixture of stones, tiles, marble, and brick! in some places so bad that it would disgrace a brew-house! and this too, close to the spot where the body of the Black Prince (the very first of all our Heroes) is deposited! where Royalty has often poured forth its devotions! and where Royal relicks repose! Having been much abroad, and in the habit of seeing the manner in which (in Roman Catholic countries in particular) the Churches are kept, I cannot without shame think of my own. Surely it betrays not simply a neglect of decency, but of Religion

Religion itself. It is well known, that the revenues of Canterbury are ample; and it is hoped they are not misapplied. I presume, the Hall of Lambeth *is not paved with brick*. I am far from wishing to cast reflections, but I think the country is entitled to enquire into these affairs. The very money given for *looking at* this building would, in the course of a few years, do away this objection. Canterbury, Mr. Urban, being on the high road from Dover, Deal, &c. to London, is, from necessity, visited by almost every Foreigner who comes to England; and what opinion must each of them form of us, when he sees the venerable structures which the piety and generosity of our forefathers had raised, so scandalously neglected? From national pride alone, Mr. Urban, if from no other reason, we should anxiously shun the reproaches which must on this, and similar occasions, be cast upon us.

I had intended saying something of Rochester Cathedral also; but I shall, *at present*, confine myself to Canterbury, as the place where *more* is expected, and where perhaps more attention should be paid. J. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

HAVING lately occasion to refer to the accounts of the descent of New Place, the celebrated residence of Shakspeare, at Stratford-upon-Avon, towards elucidating a topographical work I have now in hand, I discovered a remarkable difference in the relations given by Mr. Malone and the Stratford Historian, Mr. Wheeler, which to me at least is somewhat puzzling.

Mr. Malone says, that Sir John Clopton, knt. *purchased* New Place some time *after* 1685, from Sir Reginald Forster, bart. who married Mary the daughter of Edward Nash, esq. cousin german to Thomas Nash, esq. the first husband of our Poet's granddaughter Elizabeth Hall; that this lady was afterwards the wife of Sir John Barnard, knt. and by will directed her Trustee to make the first offer of New Place to Edward Nash, who purchased it accordingly, and from whom it came to his daughter, the wife of Sir Reginald Forster.

Mr. Wheeler, however, informs us, that after the death of Lady Barnard, New Place was sold in 1675 by her kinsman and executor one Edward Bagley to Sir Edward Walker, knt. whose only child married Sir John Clopton, knt. and who by *her* means became possessed of our Poet's residence; and, to authenticate such information, inserts copies of the original purchase-deeds which *he says* were in his possession.

By Mr. Malone too we learn that Sir Hugh Clopton, knt. (son of Sir John) took down our Poet's house, and built one more elegant on the spot. In Wheeler's History of Stratford we have it, that he did *not* pull it down, but modernized it, adding a new front; by which it would appear that the complete destruction of the original New Place was effected by the Reverend Francis Gastrell. If Mr. Wheeler is right, he seems totally unacquainted with, or else silently corrects, Mr. Malone's statements, which must in that case be erroneous; and *vice versâ*. I am at a loss how to reconcile these apparent contradictions.

The engraving of New Place also in the History of Stratford strangely differs from Mr. Malone's, and from Ireland's in his "Warwickshire Avon;" both the latter's are represented agreeably to the now antiquated fashion of Elizabeth's days, and the former to the taste of the 18th century. Here again explanation is required, which I hope it will be in the power of the Authors themselves, or some of your Correspondents, to communicate. This information would, I doubt not, be agreeable to the publick—but to me more particularly, and essentially satisfactory. SHAKSPEARIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

I WAS not a little surprised to see Daniel De Foe's celebrated "History of the Plague in London in the year 1665," referred to in a periodical work (The Beauties of England) to which I am a subscriber, as a genuine piece of History; and nearly 11 pages of the number* published on the first of this month is filled with an extract from it, not concluded in that number.

The Editor informs us, that "De Foe continued in London during the whole time; and, for some portion of it, was one of those Officers who, under the appellation of *Examiners*,

* Vol. X. No. 5.

were

were appointed to shut up infected houses, &c." when it is well known, that De Foe's history is as much a work of imagination as his Robinson Crusoe, except as to the circumstance of there having been a plague in the year 1665. Many of the incidents related by him are taken from George Withers' Britain's Remembrancer, a poem in eight cantos, descriptive of the plague of the year 1625; which, though it is strongly infected with the cant of the Puritans, contains many beautiful passages.

If De Foe was born at the time of the Plague which he described, he must have been very young: he lived till the year 1731, and, I believe, did not become known as a Writer before the reign of Queen Anne.

Yours, &c. LONDINENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

IN p. 1000, col. 2, last line but one, for *callous*, should we not read *calculous*?—The Daucus, or Wild Carrot, is well known as a Remedy for the Gravel and Stone; the tea made of it should be taken at bed-time, sweetened with honey. C.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. FAULKNER of Chelsea has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in one volume royal octavo, an Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Account of Chelsea and its environs; to be dedicated by permission to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester.—This Work will be embellished with a whole sheet coloured Map of Chelsea; an accurate View of Sir Thomas More's House; an Engraving of his celebrated Tomb and Epitaph in Chelsea Church; and Twenty other Engravings of Monuments, Statues, and Public Buildings. It will be published in January next.

"A Tour through the Central Counties of England, *viz.* Worcester, Stafford, Leicester, and Warwick shires; including their Topography and Biography," in royal 4to; to be embellished with 24 elegant plates, will shortly appear.

Mr. BRITTON has just completed the Second Volume of the Architectural Antiquities; which contains Seventy Prints of the following subjects; also an History and Description of each; with an Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Characteristics of Domestic Architecture in England.—Chimney Piece in Queen Elizabeth's Gallery, Windsor; Stewkley Church, Bucks; St. John's Church, Devizes, Wilts; St. Peter's Church, Northampton; Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster. History, &c. of Antient Domestic English Architecture, with Accounts, and Prints of the following Buildings: Old House at Islington; Oxburgh Hall, and Plan; Eton College; Nether Hall; East-Basham Hall; West-Stow Hall; Gifford's Hall; Hengrave Hall, and Plan; Compton-Wyniate; Oxnead Hall; Blickling Hall; Windsor Castle; New House; Tattershall Castle; Holland House; Longford Castle; Charlton House; Longleat House; Wollaton Hall; Tabley Hall; Crewe Hall; Boringdon House; Browseholme Hall; Laycock Abbey; Audley End.—The Third Volume will embrace Accounts with various Architectural Illustrations of Castle Acre Priory Church, Norfolk; Waltham Abbey Church, Essex; the Collegiate Church at Manchester; Hedingham Castle, Essex; Roslyn Chapel, Scotland; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; The Crypt, St. Peter's Church, Oxford, &c. &c.

Travels through the States of the Empire of Morocco in the year 1806, by Dr. BUFFA, Physician to his Majesty's Forces, will be published very shortly, in one volume, octavo. His Correspondence with that Court relative to the Interests of Great Britain, including a Letter from the Emperor of Morocco himself, to the King of Great Britain, is prefixed to it.

Dr. DUIGENAN is about to publish a Pamphlet of very great importance at the present moment, relative to the State of Ireland and the Romish Question.

The Favourite Village; with an additional Poem, never before published, by the late Poetry Professor of Oxford, Dr. HURDIS, will be published in a few weeks.

A New Edition of Mr. HEADLEY'S "Select Beauties of Antient English Poetry," with a Biographical Sketch by the Rev. Mr. KETT of Oxford, will appear in the course of the month.

Mr. PRATT is in great forwardness with his Poem, called "The Lower World; occasioned by the Speech of Lord Erskine in the House of Peers, on the second reading of the Bill for prevent-

preventing malicious and wanton Cruelty to Animals.—The same Gentleman announces his intention also, to give the publick the long-promised Specimens of the Poetry of JOSEPH BLACKET, a self-educated Genius of great power and richness; with a Portrait that affords a very striking resemblance of that extraordinary young man.

Mr. JEPHSON ODDY, the Author of "European Commerce," is engaged in a Work on the Political, Commercial, and Local Interests of this Country; particularly as they will be promoted by "The intended Stamford Navigation," of which he was the projector.

Mr. JOHN FRY of Bristol has in the press, a Selection from the Poetical Works of Thomas Carew, with a Life of the Author, and some Notes. It is expected to appear very shortly.

Our Clerical Friends will be pleased to learn, that the Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register for the present year will be published early in the next month.

Some correspondence and other communication between Mr. GOUGH, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. THELWALL, on the subject of the distinction between Moral and Physical Idiotism, and between Organic and Constitutional Impediments of Speech, and such as are merely attributable to habit and mental causes, has produced at last a Disquisition from the last of these Gentlemen, in the form of "A Letter to Mr. CLINE, on Imperfect Developements of the Human Faculties, mental and moral, as well as constitutional and organic; and on the Treatment of Impediments of Speech," which is announced as just ready for publication.—Mr. THELWALL has also in the same state of readiness another Work, which he entitles, "The Vestibule of Eloquence;" consisting of Original Articles, oratorical and poetical, intended as Exercises in Recitation. The Recitations in this little Work are printed with some attention to Mr. Thelwall's system of Quantities; a simple system of Notation being introduced, intended to supersede the customary practice of Elision.

The Rev. JOSIAH PRATT is preparing two volumes for the press; one of which will contain "Memoirs of Young Men," and the other, "Memoirs of Young Women." These Memoirs are compiled or abridged from authentic documents, and are designed to illustrate the nature and operation of real Religion. The subjects are selected from the various classes in society, and are limited to that period of life (from about fifteen to thirty years of age), when the efficacy of Religion is most clearly asserted by its victory over the snares and allurements which beset the youthful mind.

The first volume of the Rev. RICHARD CECIL'S Works; containing the Memoirs of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, of John Bacon, Esq. R. A. and of the Rev. John Newton, with three portraits, will appear very soon.

English Comedy, in six volumes; a Collection of Classical Dramas, separated from the licentious productions of Farquhar, Congreve, and Centlivre, &c. &c. will be published in January.

A New Edition of Dr. DODD'S Beauties of Shakspeare is nearly ready for delivery.

The Third Canto of the Pursuits of Agriculture will be ready in the course of the present month.

A German Newspaper, to be printed in one sheet quarto, and to be continued twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, has been announced for immediate publication, by Messrs Vogel and Schulze of Poland Street.

Mr. CROMEK (the Proprietor of the Cabinet Picture representing the Canterbury Pilgrimage) will shortly publish a whole-length Historical Portrait of Mr. Walter Scott, from the admired Picture painted by Raeburn for Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, which appeared at the last Exhibition of Scottish Paintings. The Print will be 20 inches by 14.

Mr. JOHN JOSEPH STOCKDALE has in forwardness, "The Covent Garden Journal; consisting of a complete History of the whole of the late extraordinary Competition in regard to the Rise of the Prices of Admission to that Theatre." It will contain also an Account of all the Judicial Proceedings, Caricatures, and Medals; and Copies of all the Placards and Controversial Papers that have been written on the subject; a History of the New Building, &c. &c. with numerous plates.

A new Work is on the very eve of publication, intituled, "The Adultress; or Anecdotes of Two Noble Families; by An English-woman."

143. *The*

148. *The New Testament, in an improved Version, upon the Basis of Archbishop* Newcome's *New Translation; with a corrected Text, and Notes critical and explanatory. Published by a Society for promoting* Christian *Knowledge, and the Practice of Virtue, by the Distribution of Books.* Johnson, &c.

IT is not easy to express the indignation which we have felt in perusing this work; and indeed there has seldom appeared a more offensive attempt to mislead, if not to impose upon the public mind upon subjects of the most awful consideration.

For a sincere and conscientious difference of opinion on points of faith we are disposed to make every allowance that candour can require; and we are too much accustomed to follow the eccentric course of Sectarists to be outrageously alarmed at the production of any new opinions, or at the revival of antient heresies, where they can be resolved into errors in judgment, and no palpable violation is offered to integrity and truth: but where speculative notions on matters of doctrine are brought forward with manifest disregard to a faithful construction of Scripture, as established by rules of fair criticism and the uniform interpretation of successive ages; where expositions are offered which no scholar moderately conversant with the Greek language can sincerely believe to be consistent either with the spirit or letter of the original, and every loose scrap of Heresy is industriously raked together to disparage the primitive Creed and most confirmed Convictions of our Church; to look with indifference, and to feel with coldness, is to relinquish the most essential interests of truth, and to compromise moral principles.

In this instance the direct misrepresentations which appear on the first face of the publication preclude all supposition of unintentional error, and demonstrate a deliberate and systematic endeavour to mislead men into the often-refuted tenets of Socinianism, mingled with other preposterous and heretical fancies.

There was a time when error in matters of faith might be regarded as the effect of ignorance and involuntary delusion; but now, that false doctrines are often adopted merely in the spirit of opposition to existing Establishments, the love of innovation and the ardour of political feeling mingle themselves with the warmth of religious zeal, and carry on men to the most dishonest and disreputable measures.

In the Introduction to this work we are told that, in the year 1791, a Society was formed in London, the professed design of which was, to promote *Religious Knowledge*, and the Practice of Virtue, by the Distribution of Books; and that of this Society, from its first origin, it has always been a principal object to publish an improved Version of the Holy Scripture, and particularly of the New Testament.

These being the views of the Society, it becomes of importance to determine how far it has fulfilled its declared intention; and the Publick, which might be misled by such professions, should be informed that, by the Promotion of Religious Knowledge, we are to understand the Propagation of speculative Opinions upon Subjects the most momentous that can be discussed, which have neither truth nor authority to support them.

It appears, by the farther account which is given of the views of the Society, that it was first in contemplation to re-publish and circulate a Translation made some years since by Mr. Wakefield, which we believe is fast sinking into merited oblivion. This, however, being prevented by the death of Mr. Wakefield, the design of a new Translation was resumed, first by a Society in the West of England, formed upon the same principles with the Society in London. This design, however, having also proved abortive, the attempt was renewed in town, in 1806, and a Committee of Gentlemen was appointed, who agreed to avail themselves of the Translation of the late Dr. Newcome, Archbishop of Armagh, as a ground on which to introduce their opinions. It may probably not be unknown to some of our Readers, that the Archbishop, though a very learned and excellent man, had adopted some alterations in his Version which were a subject of regret to the friends of Literature and Religion, and that it therefore afforded some latitude for the construction of Scripture in accommodation to the tenets

tenets of this Society, but by no means to the extent which the views of the Committee required.

The Archbishop's Translation is therefore only a basis upon which, by means of other bad readings and notes, an heterogeneous System of Divinity is to be established. His venerable name is used to give a celebrity to a work which the reputation of the Society could not confer; and the authority of a Primate of the Church is ingeniously employed to sanction and promote the diffusion of opinions subversive of its fundamental doctrines.

Whatever departure, therefore, from antient and recorded interpretation of Scripture, upon controverted points, could be found in the Archbishop's Translation, is eagerly seized; while constructions on other passages, in the highest degree extravagant, are adopted or framed: and such is the zeal with which heterodox sentiments are encouraged in this country, to the disgrace alike of Religion and Learning, that we are told that the subscription which the Society has procured has enabled it to print two Editions with Notes, one on Royal Paper, the other in Royal Duodecimo; and a third edition as a Pocket Edition, with Notes. Copies of these are liberally distributed to Provincial Libraries, that they may be read by persons who have no knowledge of the original language to detect the misrepresentations which mislead them, and that thus the most firm and solid Convictions of our Faith may be shaken by a demolition of the sacred pillars on which it rests.

So determined is this Society to maintain and propagate its opinions, that where the Sacred Writings cannot, by any possible constraint, be made to bend in subserviency to them, the passage or the chapter is, by a bold and decisive measure, at once rejected, or considered as a marginal notice, which has imperceptibly crept into, or been insidiously forced into the text.

Thus, for instance, the first and second chapters of St. Matthew contain an unequivocal declaration of the miraculous conception of the Virgin, and some particulars which illustrate the dignity of Christ's character, as attested by the adoration of the Eastern Sages, and the accomplishment of remarkable prophecies, with a display not easy to be evaded, and in a manner not very compatible with Socinian opinions. We are informed, therefore, that the latter part of the first chapter, from the sixteenth verse to the end, and the whole of the second chapter, are of doubtful authority; it being alledged that, though they are to be found in all the Manuscripts and Versions now extant, yet that it appears, from the testimony of Epiphanius and St. Jerom, that they were wanting in the copies used by the Nazarenes and Ebionites. And it is stated, that if we receive the account of St. Luke, chap. iii. ver. 23, that Jesus was entering upon his thirtieth year in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius, he must have been born two years at least after the death of Herod; a circumstance which is considered as invalidating the whole story of Herod's cruelty. In addition to this, it is represented as improbable that the events should not be noticed by any contemporary writer; and, moreover, that they have a fabulous appearance.

Now, briefly to answer these objections in the order in which they are produced, it may be observed, that nothing can be more preposterous than to reject a passage found in all the Manuscripts and Versions now extant merely because it was wanting in the copies used by the Nazarenes and Ebionites. The Greek Manuscripts which have been collated amount to 385; all contain the two chapters, excepting the Codex Ebnerianus, which omits the last nine verses of the first chapter.

The Hebrew Gospel used by the Ebionites and Nazarenes does not appear to have had much authority with any but these Sects. It is by no means certain that St. Matthew ever wrote an Hebrew Gospel; and if he did, that the Gospel used by the Ebionites and Nazarenes was written by him; since it is rather to be supposed, as is admitted by the best Writers upon the subject, that if the original work were written by St. Matthew, it was so corrupted by the Judaizing Christians, in support of their errors concerning the divine nature of Christ, that it was brought into discredit, and disappeared finally with the Sects. The opinion of these Sects can have little weight. The

Nazarenes

Nazarenes are sometimes reported to have rejected the four Gospels; and even the Ebionites maintained principles subversive of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian Religion.

The next argument used by these Editors should be attended to, as it illustrates how ingeniously they reason in a circle; since, whatever chronological difficulties there may be upon comparing the account of St. Matthew, with respect to the massacre at Bethlehem, with that of St. Luke, can be of no moment in the question of the authenticity of St. Matthew with those who reject the passages which relate to it in St. Luke. But as the reasons upon which the passage in St. Luke is rejected are equally futile, we shall consider it as genuine, and only observe, that the pretended inconsistency must vanish if we consider that, even supposing the vulgar æra of Christ's birth, and the popular account of the death of Herod, which places it in A. U. 751, be correct, yet that the fifteenth year of Tiberius may be reckoned from the period in which he began to reign in conjunction with Augustus, which was three years before the commencement of his undivided power.

As to the improbability of these events being unnoticed by contemporary Historians, we know of no Writer, whose Works we now possess, who could reasonably be expected to notice them, since Josephus, as not converted to Christianity, was not likely to bear testimony to its evidence; and the massacre at Bethlehem, an inconsiderable town, was probably not of such extent as is often imagined. But though no direct mention of this and other particulars in the chapters are perhaps to be found in the Works of uninspired Writers, it is well known that Macrobius relates that Augustus, on hearing that a son of Herod had been killed in the massacre at Bethlehem, exclaimed, that it was better to be the hog of Herod than his son*.

The objections to the authenticity of part of the first and whole of the second chapters of St. Luke are equally trifling and unfounded. These are allowed to be in all Manuscripts and Versions now extant; but they were not, it seems, recorded by Marcion, an heretick of the second century! This Marcion, whose authority is of such weight as to over-balance the testimony of all Manuscripts, Versions, Councils, and Fathers, is represented by these Editors to have been a man of learning and integrity, for any thing that appears to the contrary: which is rather a bold assertion, when Ecclesiastical Historians affirm that, amidst the obscurity and doubts that render the accounts of him uncertain, it is incontestible that, having, through his own misconduct, forfeited a place to which he aspired in the Church of Rome, he attached himself, through resentment, to the impostor Cerdo, and propagated his impious doctrine with astonishing success*.

An argument against the authenticity of St. Luke, from the fifth verse to the end of the second chapter, is, that the Evangelist, in his Preface to the History of the Acts of the Apostles, reminds Theophilus that his former History contained an account of the public ministry of Jesus, but makes no allusion to the remarkable incidents contained in the two first chapters; *which therefore were probably not written by him!* A bold conclusion from premisses so very slender!

Another precious argument is, that if the account of the miraculous conception be true, Christ could not be the offspring of David and Abraham, from whom it was predicted and expected that the Messiah should descend. But as Mary the mother of Jesus was undoubtedly of the house and lineage of David, the prophecies and expectations of mankind with respect to that descent were sufficiently fulfilled by the derivation in the female line; and the genealogy with regard to Joseph, who was of the same tribe and family with Mary, may be understood to include that of Mary. This consideration also affords a sufficient answer to the other objection which is alledged, that the idea of the miraculous conception is inconsistent with the object of the Evangelist, which was to prove that Jesus was a descendant of David; since, upon a supposition of the genealogy applying to Mary, the divine

* Macrob. Satur. l. II. c. 4.

* Mosheim, Cent. II. p. 2.

and

and human origin of Christ are perfectly established and compatible.

The doctrine of the Miraculous Conception, however, is not only related by St. Matthew and St. Luke, but is alluded to by other Sacred Writers *, and implied in all the passages which refer to the divine origin of Christ, as well prophetic as historical.

Not only this, however, but many other doctrines received upon the uniform construction of Scripture, are to be rejected; and when they cannot, as in this instance, be got rid of by rescinding them, they are explained away by these Editors of an improved Version, who do well to inform us that verbal criticism has not been attended to in the way that some might wish and expect: and true indeed it is that we see no proofs of a critical knowledge which should lead us to give up, in any doubtful passage, the decision of those considerate Scholars who produced our established Translation, for the presumptuous innovations of these new Commentators.

The other doctrines which they seem desirous of curtailing from their scanty Creed are, the Divine Nature of Christ, the Personal Existence of the Holy Ghost, the Reality of an Evil Spirit, the Truth of Demoniacal Possession, the Eternity of future Punishments, the perpetual Obligation to Baptism and the Lord's Supper, the Permanency of Christ's Abode in the Church, the Efficacy of the Atonement, and the Remission of Sins; so that the most momentous doctrines received by the whole Primitive Church, and confirmed by the earliest Creeds, are thrown aside with the most bold and hazardous presumption.

Some specimens of the manner in which novel interpretations of Scripture are supported shall now be produced. The first chapter of St. John, as it affords strong and unequivocal declarations of the Eternal Existence of the Son, and of his Union with the Father, is particularly assailed; thus the expressions employed by the Evangelist, of the Word being in the beginning with God, and being God †, are represented to signify only that Jesus, from the commencement of the Gospel Dispensation, withdrew from the world, to commune with God, and to receive divine instructions, previously to his public ministry, and to his being invested with extraordinary miraculous powers. The words, "being made flesh *," are interpreted, in a note, to mean that Jesus, though honoured with such signal tokens of divine confidence and favour, and invested with so high an office, was, nevertheless, a mortal man. "The beholding of his glory" is merely the witnessing of his miracles; and "the only-begotten Son" is stated to be a term which expresses only an higher degree of affection. But if these be just and warrantable constructions, there is no certainty in language. It is really wonderful that any man can reconcile his mind to such misrepresentations; that he can dare thus to attempt to lower the Divine Nature, and detract from the attributes of his Redeemer!

Many other similar instances, however, of gross and flagitious misrepresentations, which constrain every passage in conformity to the opinions of these Translators, are to be met with in other notes.

St. Paul, in the Colossians, states, that by him (that is, Christ) all things were created: ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ ἐκτίσθη τὰ πάντα τὰ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς †. In which passage these Commentators maintain that he does not intend the creation of natural substances, but a change produced in the moral world, and particularly in the relative situation of Jew and Gentile, by the dispensation of the Gospel; which is really an insult on the understanding of the Reader.

The mediatorial office of Christ, expressed by his making intercession ‡, is represented as perhaps meaning the continual operation and effect of his miracles and doctrine, and as giving no countenance to the custom of offering prayers to God through the intercession of Christ. The prayer of St. Stephen to Jesus, to receive his spirit, is also deemed insufficient to authorize us to offer prayers to Christ, now that *he is invisible* §.

The "thinking it not robbery to be equal with God ‖," is explained as

* Galat. iv. 4. † John i. 1.

* John i. 14. † Coloss. i. 16.
‡ Heb. vii. 25. § John vii. 59.
‖ Philip. ii. 6.

meaning

meaning that "Christ did not make an ostentatious display of his miracles." The fulness of the Godhead, which is said to dwell in Christ bodily*, is described as importing only that all the blessings which proceed from the Godhead dwell in Christ. The words, "and the Father, and of Christ," are *omitted* from the text, because of *doubtful authority*.

One more specimen upon this head will be sufficient: our Saviour, in a sublime passage in the fifth verse of the seventeenth chapter of St. John, after having professed, in his address to God, to have finished the work which he had given him to do, entreats the Father in these words: "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thyself, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." As the correctness of the established Translation would admit of no dispute, it is observed, in a note, that "the glory which is the object of our Lord's petition is that glory of which he speaks in verse 22, the glory of instructing and converting mankind, ver. 8—14. This glory, it is added, he had given to his Apostles, ver. 22; that is, he intended it for them. The same glory the Father had given to him; that is, had reserved for him, and purposed to bestow it upon him. He had it, therefore, with the Father before the world was; that is, in the Father's purpose and decree. In the language of the Scriptures, what God determines to bring to pass is represented as actually accomplished."

Is it possible to endure such a perversion of the obvious meaning of the passage? Christ entreats for the glory which he had with the Father before the world was; and it is manifest that he must have existed before the world to possess this glory, however he may be stated to have imparted its rays to his Apostles. But, to avoid so direct a proof of the Eternal Existence and Glory of Christ, what he is said to have had with the Father in a state of pre-existence is represented as intended only in the divine decree to be conferred. And passages in which, by an usual prolapsis, the dead are spoken of as living, and believers as glorified, and things future as present, are adduced with a reference to texts (some of which are repeated, and some of which are inapplicable), in confirmation of this exposition, and in a manner insulting to common sense; as if a person who is represented to have existed can be considered as extant only in prediction, because future circumstances are sometimes prolaptically described in prophecy. Can any reasonable being justify himself in adhering to opinions thus to be defended?

With respect to the Holy Spirit, the next article to be rescinded from the Socinian Creed, it is contended†, with a view to destroy the argument founded on the introduction of the name of the Holy Ghost, in the Form prescribed by Christ for the Baptism of his Disciples, that it was not intended to prescribe an invariable Formula in the Administration of Baptism; for that the Apostles themselves baptised simply in the name of Jesus, for which they refer to Acts viii. 16, xix. 5; which do not prove any such thing; since the being baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus does not imply any exclusion of the name of the Holy Ghost, any more than it does that of the Father; and it is perfectly customary with the Sacred Writers to mention only a part of what was said or done upon occasions where there was no necessity of entering into a minute and particular detail.

Our Commentators, however, are of opinion, farther, that the naming of the Spirit in conjunction with the Father and the Son affords no proof that the Spirit has a distinct Personal Existence: and in support of their opinion they refer to Acts xx. 32, which affords no evidence whatever to that effect, and to Ephesians vi. 10, which has no application, that we can discover, to the argument.

Having, in the course of this consideration, indirectly endeavoured to undermine the permanent Obligation of Baptism, as well as the Doctrine supported by that Rite in its prescribed Form, they proceed to invalidate the power and importance of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, interpreting the words "This is my Blood of the New Testament, shed for many for the Remission of Sins,"

* Col. ii. 9.

† See Note to Matthew xxviii. 20.

as importing merely "a Confirmation of a Covenant by which Gentiles as well as Jews will be made an Holy People; and pretending to strengthen this restriction of the objects of the Sacrament by a reference to Galatians ii. 15, where a distinction is made between Jews and Gentiles that can have no tendency to confirm this preposterous attempt to diminish the great objects of the Eucharist, and eventually to disparage the efficacy of the Atonement to the Remission of Sins and the conferring of Eternal Life.

After what has been produced, the Reader will not be surprised to see Christ's Promise of being with his Disciples restricted only to the End of the Age, the Doctrine of Eternal Punishments set aside, and the Testimony of the antient Prophecies assailed; as where, for instance, they reject the passage from the text of St. Matthew xxvii. 35, "They parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture did they cast lots," as a marginal note, because omitted in some Manuscripts; a circumstance, however, of the less consequence, as the same passage is in John xix. 24.

There is one other field in which these Commentators have displayed their industry in endeavouring to root out the long-established Convictions of the Church; which is that in which they dispute the Existence and Agency of Satan, and the Powers of Darkness, as to those effects which Christ's divine authority was manifested in controuling.

They represent the Evil Spirit the Devil as merely a Personification of Evil or of Opposition*; though it must be evident to every unprejudiced mind, that the Devil is spoken of as a real Being in various parts of the New Testament †: and upon the interpretation of these Gentlemen, Hymeneus and Alexander might be supposed to have been delivered to the Principle of Evil, that they might learn not to blaspheme, if care had not been taken to tell us that the delivering to Satan meant only Exclusion from the Communion of the Faithful.

In conformity to their leading opinion upon this subject, all the cases of demoniacal possession described in Scripture are resolved into natural disorders; though it might have been hoped that the solid and satisfactory Answers which have been given to the ingenious but sophistical Work of the learned Farmer might have put a stop to a theory which is inconsistent with the direct and obvious language of Scripture.

Nevertheless, with an eagerness for every notion favourable to a departure from the Primitive Creed, they consider the Man and the unclean Spirit mentioned in the fifth chapter of St. Mark as having been raving mad, though our Saviour speaks of him as so preternaturally possessed as to be uncontroulable by chains, and as endued with a discernment which led him instantly to acknowledge and worship Christ as the Son of the Most High God.

It is to no avail against such prejudice to observe that the Evil Spirits, upon this and other occasions, are spoken of as distinct from the Person possessed; are represented as having an insight into Christ's character; as many in number; as going out of the afflicted Person, and entering into other Creatures; that the Disciples exult in the power which they were enabled to exercise over them, and speak of them as beings having a real and actual existence.

Enough has been said to apprise our Readers of the spirit and tendency of this work, and to point out how far it is "an improved Version," and how far the Society which has published will promote Christian Knowledge by the distribution of it. It has been painful indeed to us to see, in almost every part of the Notes, a disposition to revive every exploded heresy, and to collect every scrap of objection which could be brought together to unsettle the faith of the Reader.

Revelation, as expounded by these Editors, is represented to communicate a System of Faith so different from what the early Fathers and indeed the whole stream of Commentators have received, that it appears no longer calculated to awaken human gratitude for an Atonement effected by a voluntary Humiliation of the Son of God, who hath, in conformity to the declarations of Prophecy, bruised

* See Note to chap. xiii.

† See Luke xiii. 16; Acts x. 38; 1 Cor. v. 5; 2 Cor. xii. 7; 1 Tim. i. 20.

bruised the head of the great Adversary of Mankind, and who, in his superintendant care, and in the divine presence of the Comforter whom he hath sent, affords a permanent protection and guidance to a Church established with its perpetual ordinances; but merely to detail the ministry of an extraordinary Prophet commissioned to preach a Code of Moral Precepts to Mankind.

Offensive, however, and derogatory to the honour of our Religion, as the whole spirit and tendency of the work is, it will do, we trust, but little harm, since the colourings of prejudice are so glaringly spread over every part, that they cannot but be perceived; and the misrepresentations of construction are so palpable, that every school-boy learning the Greek language will detect them.

149. *Scriptural Illustrations of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of* England, *with a Practical Comment upon each Article; affectionately intended to promote Religious Peace and Unity. By* Samuel Wix, *A. M. Rector of* Inworth, *in the County of* Essex, *and Vicar of* St. Bartholomew the Less, London. 8vo. *pp.* 363. Rivingtons. 1808.

THIS Work is professedly intended, by its modest and ingenious Author, for the use of those who have not had the opportunity of consulting more elaborate volumes.

"The Expositions of preceding Writers upon the Articles are learned, critical, and excellent; but they are, for the most part, diffuse. They contain matter, necessary indeed to be known and understood by the studious, and the diligent scholar, but little likely to be attended to by those who have not much leisure, or who have not had the benefit of previous instruction. Their Works, therefore, are seldom looked into, or, if looked into, are soon returned to the shelf, as abounding in matter which has now become, to them at least, uninteresting. In short, the learned and pious Works of Burnet, of Beveridge *, of Bennett, and of others †, are rarely perused by the bulk of the British people; and, for want of some popular Comment, the Articles themselves, though acknowledged by some of the most learned and most pious of all countries to be a 'form of sound words,' are, perhaps, much less perused than may be generally suspected.

"To form a work better adapted to engage popular attention, in the present day, is the object of this publication. The doctrines of the Church of England will, it is sincerely believed, be valued in proportion as they are compared with Scripture. And may the God of love and peace inspire the Writer, and all who read his book, with true humility and love! For himself—he offers his opinions as liable to error, and knowing that he may be mistaken; he offers them, not with the wish to obtrude them upon others, but as the result of his own most serious and most sincere meditations."

Conformably to these unassuming professions, Mr. Wix begins by referring, "as they appear in their order, the several particulars of each Article to proper texts of Scripture, on which they are supposed to depend. Such a reference, faithfully executed, warrants a hope that the Articles may be found conducive to their purpose, for the avoiding of diversities of opinions, and for the establishing of consent, touching true Religion." And this reference to Scripture is followed by "a practical and familiar Comment upon the Article." We shall transcribe a paragraph, which breathes the spirit of pure Christianity:

"In points which may be deemed the fundamentals of our holy Religion there is, among honest and serious Enquirers, less difference of opinion than we might be led to suppose, when we take a view of the various sects and denominations of persons professing themselves Christians. There are few, calling themselves Christians, who do not believe in their own wretched fallen state, in the doctrine of the ever-blessed Trinity, in the atonement wrought for them by Christ, and in the belief of a future state, and none who do not believe in the existence of one Supreme Being. With respect to the mode in which these doctrines are conveyed to the mind from the Scriptures, or are to be outwardly expressed, here surely may be indulged a latitude of opinion without separation. In the same way, as two or more honest pious persons taking up a chapter in the Old or New Testament, and rising, probably, with very different notions of what they have been reading, may be said, notwithstanding, to believe in the portion of Scripture; so, also, might the same persons read over our Articles,

* "The Exposition of Bishop Beveridge extends not beyond the first 30 Articles. It was not published till after his death."

† "There are shorter Expositions than these on the Articles, particularly those of Ellis, of Rogers, and of Welchman; but these are not of that practical nature which is attempted in the following Comment."

tieles, and with different opinions assent to them, as being, under the Scriptures, a form of sound words. Might not an accommodating temper of this kind be cultivated, in perfect consistence with unaffected candour and religious sincerity? Was not this the temper in which St. Paul, anxious by all means to propagate the Christian Faith, became all things to all men (1 Cor. ix. 19—22)? He became so, not to the point of surrendering any one article of faith, or of adding one; but, provided that he was once satisfied of sincerity and of honest intention, he became as compliant as an adherence to truth would most generously allow him to be. This is the principle upon which the following Comment proceeds; this the temper which is ventured to be recommended."

An attentive perusal of this interesting and well-digested volume, we presume to add, will contribute to strengthen the mind of the true believer, to dispel the doubts of the wavering, and to convince such as may not hitherto have given the subject a deliberate consideration.

"To those who are separate from the Communion of the Church, without being conscious of any essential opposition of doctrine, or without knowing what the doctrine of the Church of England is, and there are many of either description, a humble perusal of the Thirty-nine Articles, with a faithful comparison of them with Scripture, is affectionately recommended. They will then, it may be hoped, with the impression which a diligent perusal of the earnest exhortations of their blessed Saviour for unity among his Disciples cannot but have left upon their minds, see the necessity of attaching themselves to the Communion of a Church which requires nothing of any man, 'that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation, which is not read, nor may be proved by the holy Scripture' (Article VI). They will see this necessity, even though, in some unimportant matters, they should differ from opinions which are always temperately conveyed in the Articles. For, if religious peace and unity, among the Disciples of Christ, are so desirable as the devout aspirations of Christ warrant us to believe they are (John xvii. 11, 20, 21), it may then fairly be concluded, that some little sacrifices of private opinion should be made to the authority of a Church which professes to have only scriptural truth in view, and whose earnest desire is, to unite all Christians, as one fold, under one shepherd, Jesus Christ."

In these sentiments we cordially agree.

150. *Companion to the Historical Chart of the first Forty-nine Years of the Reign of His present Most Gracious Majesty* George the Third. *By* W. Ticken, *late of the Royal Military College, Geographer and Professor of Mathematicks, &c.* pp. 18. Rivingtons, &c.

THE large Plate which this "Companion" is intended to illustrate may truly be styled *Multum in parvo.*

The plan is ingenious; and the plate is neatly engraved. In the Preface Mr. Ticken observes,

"Within the last twenty years the political face of Europe has been distorted with convulsions—dynasties the most antient have been overthrown; an upstart of an obscure family has risen, through revolution and anarchy (assisted by talent and a marked *decisiveness of character*), to the highest pitch of human greatness, a Conqueror and an Emperor!!! Thrones established for ages have been overturned and tumbled to the dust,—on the wreck of which we have seen new ones arise, filled by persons whose rights have been merely the will of the conqueror, and who, perhaps, to-morrow may be politically annihilated by the nod of that Colossus which the pusillanimity of the antient Governments of the Continent have assisted to ascend to such a fearful and dangerous height; we see those Governments even now tottering to their foundations: and it is impossible to discern through the clouds which hang over the political horizon even enough to furnish a probable conjecture as to the ultimate fate of the Continent."

"It is universally acknowledged that Historical Charts are an excellent mechanical help to the knowledge of History; they impress the imagination indelibly with just images of time and facts; and more real knowledge of History may be obtained from half an hour's inspection of a Chart than from the most laborious and continued reading."

"One radical fault in former Charts," we are told, has been "either the total want of a scale of time, or one so minute as to be of little service."

"To combine the advantages of a scale of time without immoderately augmenting the size of the Chart, has been the aim of the Inventor of the Circular Charts; the scale for that of the reign of George III. is 2¼ inches to a year; which, on the old construction, would have required a sheet of paper of the enormous length of ten feet five inches, besides the margins!"...

"It consists of two series of semi-circles, drawn from two centres; from each of which centres a silk string suspended serves as a moveable index, to ascertain the dates."

151. *The*

151. *The History of Canine Madness, and* Hydrophobia; *with the Methods of Treatment, antient and modern. By* George Lipscomb, *M. D.* 8vo. Murray. 1809.

THE Author, in his Preface, informs us, that he was induced to undertake the present History from the opinion of *a very learned Physician, in the only valuable work which has lately appeared on this subject*; who says, "A general History of Canine Madness is much wanted; as improvement in the treatment of this greatest of all human miseries can never take place until the medical superstition and ignorance with which it is involved shall be properly exposed, some hope established, and all reliance on nostrums and pretended cures totally destroyed *."

Our Author has employed a considerable portion of industry in performing, to a certain extent, the useful task thus pointed out. But when he proceeds beyond the limits of his professed project, and enters into theoretic and practical considerations, we find nothing new, nor indeed useful, but what he has taken from the works and practice of Dr. Moseley, with which the Medical World are well acquainted.

Our Author, it seems, among a multitude of the Faculty, saw Dr. Moseley's patient in Rupert-street, in whom hydrophobia was subdued, chiefly, by a prompt and vigorous use of mercurial friction †. This case, it appears, determined him to prefer Dr. Moseley's practice to all others; and he says it was originally his intention to have inserted a list of his *own* patients, "in whom either the symptoms of rabies itself, or of the venom being absorbed, have afforded the strongest convictions of the efficacy of the practice; but *delicacy forbade it* ‡. We highly commend delicacy on all occasions; but here, we must confess, without any degree of scepticism, we wish he had dispensed with it. This is not a disease of shame; neither is it hereditary. Dr. Moseley, however, we believe, requires no support. He has fully established the use and application of mercury in the bites of mad animals, and under all the circumstances which can result from them.

* Dr. Moseley on Hydrophobia, its Prevention and Cure; with a Dissertation on Canine Madness; illustrated with Cases; fourth edition, p. 6.

† See Dr. Moseley on Hydrophobia, &c. before-mentioned, p. 16; and the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1808, p. 130, where this celebrated case is fully detailed by Dr. Moseley himself.

‡ Page 130.

152. *Original Poems, intended for the Use of young Persons. By Mrs.* Richardson, *Widow of the late* Joseph Richardson, *Esq. M. P.; on a Plan recommended by the Rev. Dr.* Isaac Watts. 12*mo.* Vernor and Hood. *pp.* 132.

IN pursuance of the suggestions of her relation Dr. Watts, Mrs. Richardson here presents some short moral Poems to the young Reader, who may derive both amusement and instruction from attending to their precepts, though we cannot say much in favour of the verse.

153. *The Sons; or, Family Feuds: a Tragic Play, in Five Acts. By* T. Jones, *Author of "Poems and Phantoms; or, The* Irishman *in* England, *a Farce;" "Confined in Vain; or, A Double to do, a Farce,"* &c. &c. &c. 12*mo.* M. Jones. *pp.* 108.

THIS is one of the dismal sort of Tragedies. It is found necessary to destroy a whole family in order to promote the union of two young persons, who, in the sequel, return thanks to Heaven for being delivered from their persecutors. Though the language is very unequal, there are some few passages entitled to credit.

154. *A Description of* Latium, *or* La Campagna di Roma *(continued from p.* 1044.)

WE shall present the Reader with a sketch of the account of Villa Barberini, as one of the most interesting in the work. The road from Castel Gandolfo to Albano, extending along the border of the lake, is about a mile in length, shaded by a double row of trees, and is called "The Upper Gallery." Near the village are the iron gates of the above-mentioned mansion, the grounds belonging to which consist of the whole side of the hill between this place and Albano. The edifice is equally large and convenient; and from one front commands a complete view of the lake; and from another, Rome, and the

the plain in which it is situated, bounded by the sea and some of the Pontine islands. "The grounds are full of vestiges of antiquity;" and the Author conjectures they formed part of the possessions of Clodius and of Pompey. They subsequently belonged to the Emperor Domitian, who had a splendid villa on part of them, where he passed many of his leisure hours in the enjoyment of the conversation of literary men. An amphitheatre, which was attached to the gardens, enabled him to witness the destruction of an hundred wild beasts in the course of a day; "and the ruins of it, still remaining in the vineyard of the monks of St. Paul at Albano, prove how extensive these must have been." Three long walks, separated by square hedges, terminated by a flower-garden, compose the upper part of the Barberini gardens. "The walk to the right is continued along a terrace, raised over an immense gallery, which doubtless is part of that of Domitian described by antient Authors, where his literary courtiers used to dispute on poetical and historical subjects. The ornaments still remaining are in the same style with those of the Temple of Peace at Rome, built in the time of Vespasian his father; fragments of stucco and gilding are seen, and the vestiges of a wall may be traced in the same direction with that part of the gallery still entire; which demonstrates "that its extent must have been not less than from Castel Gandolfo to Albano, which is the distance of a mile."

The beautiful and picturesque appearance of this gallery may be imagined when the Reader is informed that the terrace above it is shaded by the rich foliage of the ever-green oak; "and a more delightful Winter walk cannot be enjoyed. Open to the tepid Westerly breezes, and to the setting sun, it commands a prospect only bounded by the horizon, and containing so great a variety of objects and situations recorded in History, that the eye and the mind are equally gratified. The softness of the climate and the surrounding verdure change December into May; and the atmosphere is then so clear that persons not remarkable for distant sight have witnessed engagements on the Mediterranean, and, with the assistance of a glass, have seen the French flag strike to the English."

Proceeding along this walk, the spectator passes ruins, arches, and other fragments of antiquity, almost covered by shrubs, and shadowed by trees; and at length finds himself in an olive-ground and vineyard, which once belonged to the Jesuits of this place, and was purchased, after the suppression of their order, by the Family of Barberini. Groupes of lofty pine-trees diversify the scene below; and the vineyard terminates at Albano. "The middle walk is composed of cut trees; and the upper one nearest the lake leads along an antient wall, with several semicircular spaces, in which are niches of various forms. Fragments of cornices, columns, and other ornaments of granite, antique marbles, and porphyry, are scattered on the ground in these apartments, which appear to have been part of the principal front of Domitian's palace. Small square pieces of glass, or rather of antique paste of different colours, are found continually in these gardens, and are remains of the numberless Mosaic pavements which must have been in this villa. Ever-green oaks, which have their roots in the interstices of the stones, hang over the walk, and form a continued shade. At the extremity is an antique statue of a river-god, placed before two semicircular arches, overgrown with shrubs, and skreened by large trees." Several halls and chambers, scattered in other parts of the territory, are supposed to have been the residences of the Emperor's Prætorian Guards; those, being surrounded by foliage and long grass, cannot be explored without caution, as snakes and scorpions and even adders are sometimes discovered in and near them; but it is the latter only which are dreaded by the natives.

At Cynthianum, now Gensano, we are informed that an exercise is annually exhibited in the principal street, which is termed *Il Saraceno*, and takes place on the anniversary of the tutelar Saint of the town, after a race performed on Barbary horses. "A long space of ground is inclosed by pales, ornamented with branches of trees; at one extremity is a figure representing a Moor in armour, with a sprig of laurel in his hand, and a silver

silver star on his forehead. The magistrates place themselves on a scaffold erected for the purpose, and adorned with crimson damask fringed with gold. They sit as judges of the game. Young men on horseback, attended each by a running footman holding their lance, enter the lists, and, after making their obeisance to the magistrates and spectators, run full speed at the Saracen's head; and he whose lance strikes the star, or comes nearest to it, gains the prize, which is a silver knife, fork, and spoon, tied with red ribbons. This game was introduced by the Saracens, and is practised in other parts of Italy: it gives some idea of the warlike amusement of the Arabs, as described in the History of Grenada, and other works translated from their language; but the traces of their magnificence and chivalry are still more visible in the Sicilian festivals."

A tree on the lake of Nemi is said by tradition to be near 2000 years old; some of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood are, however, moderate enough to ascribe the planting of it to Augustus; its spreading branches overhang the lake, and produce a noble effect, whatever may be its claims to extreme age. Ovid mentions that the grotto Egeria was situated here, who was the wife of Numa, and the companion of the Muses; the fountain, which also bore her name, now corrupted to Fonte Gerulo, still rushes from a cavern with sufficient impetuosity to turn the mill-wheels situated close to it. At Civita Lavinia, in one of the turrets of the church, is a ring of iron, which the natives have the folly to assert is the same used by Æneas to secure his vessel on his first arrival; but the sea, observes our informant, "must have retreated nine miles to give any probability to this fable." The vicinity of this tower will obtain more celebrity from the circumstance of its affording one of the most extensive views in the country, composed of sixty miles of sea, the Pontine marshes, Mount Circello, and numbers of towns scattered over the Campagna. Ostia contains many vestiges of its antient splendour; the modern buildings, with the exception of the Episcopal residence, are unworthy of notice; the air is unhealthy; and the inhabitants are principally galley-slaves, who work in the neighbouring salt-mines. "Many iron rings are found affixed to antient edifices, like that called the Ring of Æneas at Civita Lavinia. These, undoubtedly, served for receiving ropes by which the vessels were fastened to the port." The soil deposited by the Tiber has contributed, with other causes, to the retirement of the sea from Ostia, which is now three miles from its shore. A tower at this place is said by Pliny to have been founded on the machine used for conveying the obelisk from Egypt erected by Caligula in the Vatican fields.

Antium, according to some Authors, was the birth-place of Caligula, though without any kind of certainty. Nero was unquestionably a native of Antium; and to him it was principally indebted for its splendid structures. He colonized it with veterans and Prætorian guards, and other descriptions of persons; and completed the harbour, which was called "The Neronian Port." The Censor Appius Claudius had privately erected a Circus, which Nero richly embellished; and he exhibited games there in honour of the birth of his daughter Claudia Poppea. This tyrant also built a species of temple at Antium, which was considered as a place of worship, though not exactly resembling those dedicated to the Gods: "and he obtained from the Senate a decree for the annual celebration of the Circensian games, in honour" of his ancestors, the Claudian and Domitian Families. "To the chapel he added sumptuous porticoes; and Pliny informs us, that one of his freedmen adorned them with excellent paintings and statues, representing the most celebrated gladiators of those times. Of their excellence no doubt can be entertained, as two of the finest specimens of antient sculpture, the fighting and the dying gladiators, were found on this spot." The temple of Neptune is proved, by the discovery of numerous inscriptions and votive tablets, to have been held in great veneration by nautical persons, who went there to offer at the shrine of their tutelar deity. The ruins of the temple of Esculapius, near the new port, "were, in antient times, surrounded by a grove of myrtles

tles and palm-trees; on one of which the serpent which accompanied the Roman ambassadors from Epidaurus took refuge while their vessel staid in this port, till, after three days, the wind permitted them to pursue their voyage to Rome. This serpent being supposed to inclose the divinity for whom they had sent this solemn deputation, the Romans held him in high veneration; which sentiment was naturally continued to the grove which he had chosen for a temporary asylum. A fine statue of Esculapius was found amidst the ruins of this temple, and deposited in the Vatican museum. Near the same spot was the temple of Venus; and there was also one dedicated to Apollo. It was here that the master-piece of sculpture, the Belvidere Apollo, was also discovered. Not only the Forum but the whole city must have been ornamented with statues of distinguished merit. Amongst those found by Cardinal Alexander Albani, and placed in his truly classical and elegant villa, near Porta Salara at Rome, were the Adrian, the Septimius Severus, and the Faustina. A considerable part of the collection, sold by the same Cardinal to Pope Clement XII. for 60,000 crowns, was also the produce of excavations in this neighbourhood; and the tripods, vases, sepulchral and other inscriptions, daily found in these researches, were innumerable."

The inhabitants of Nettuno form a direct contrast to those of most other places, as the men are idle, and the women proportionably industrious; the latter have clear complexions, and are generally handsome; which advantage they have the art of improving by their manner of dressing. The married and unmarried women wear habits of scarlet cloth, trimmed with gold lace; the widows of the place alone wear black for mourning, the remainder violet. The fashion of their dress resembles that of the Moorish ladies. Gregory XIII. prevailed upon them, with much difficulty, to cover rather more of the lower parts of their forms than they had been accustomed to do, and to reject the boots used by the natives of Morocco, for which slippers of rich silk and gilt leather, with thick cork soles, are substituted.

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

135. *The Life of* George Romney, *Esq. By* William Hayley, *Esq.* 4to. *pp.* 416. 1809. Payne.

THE thousands who have been delighted and interested in Mr. Hayley's Life of Cowper will know what to expect from this second specimen of his talents as a Biographer; and if, in the present instance, the subject does not afford matter of such general importance as in the former, we can venture to assert that Mr. Hayley's ingenuity more directly appears in rendering that a most elegant and engaging narrative, which others, with no more copious materials, would have left "stale, flat, and unprofitable."

Mr. Hayley possesses, indeed, a particular felicity in commemorating the virtues of a departed friend; and if the remarks he has advanced in the early part of this work be attended to, the volume will be perused with those tender and indulgent feelings that are seldom excited in writings of this kind. In the Preface he observes that its principal defect is, "that it says too much of himself, in proportion to what it says of others; so that parts of it might rather be intituled ANNALS OF FRIENDSHIP than the Life of an Artist." And this is, in truth, its proper title, and a title which cannot fail to recommend it to all who have known what it is to possess and to lose a friend of distinguished worth. In another observation, connected with this, we cordially join: "In advanced life there is no occupation more attractive than such affectionate study as enables a man to recall and delineate, in the truest point of view, the various endowments of persons worthy of everlasting remembrance, whom it has been his lot to know perfectly, to love, and to lose."

As Biography has long formed an important branch of our Miscellany, we shall avail ourselves of this opportunity to enrich it with an abridged sketch of Mr. Hayley's more expanded, minute, and elegant labours.

George, the third child of John and Anne Romney, was born Dec. 26, 1734, at Dalton in Furness, Lancashire, and was educated partly at a school in the village of Dendron, but chiefly at home. His father was a builder, merchant, and farmer; and George, at the age of twelve, discovered a passion for mechanicks and musick.

musick. The fortunate incident which led him to a cultivation of his principal art was simply this: "In his youth he observed a great singularity of countenance in a stranger at church: his parents, to whom he spoke of it, desired him to describe the person — he seized a pencil, and delineated the features from memory with such a strength of resemblance as amazed and delighted his affectionate parents. The applause that he received from this accidental performance excited him to draw with more serious application." In his fifteenth year he received some encouragement and assistance from one John Williamson, whose character appears to have been a favourite with Romney, and is represented by his Biographer in the same favourable light. This was a gentleman of small fortune near Whitehaven, who had "passionately devoted himself to natural philosophy, musick, mechanicks, and, above all, to the fascinating study of alchemy," which produced his ruin, but attended, in our opinion, with a circumstance that detracts very much from the general character here given of him. This *madman*, for if he was not that he was worse, had bestowed "much time, trouble, and money, on preparations for the grand experiment of making gold. He drew nigh the decisive hour; and was watching, with peculiar anxiety, his furnace, whose fire he had kept, with the utmost regularity, for nine months, when his wife requested him to attend some of her company at the tea-table. Her persevering importunity induced him, though with great reluctance, to comply with her request. Never was conjugal complaisance more unfortunate, except in the case of our first parents. While the projector was attending his ladies, his furnace blew up, and all his high-raised hopes were utterly demolished by the explosion. In consequence of this event he conceived an antipathy against his wife so vehement that he could not endure the idea of living with her again."

This was bad; but a worse consequence of this man's connexion with Romney will soon appear. He gave Romney lessons in his art, who repaid him by compassion and esteem. When Romney left home, he was placed under the care of a cabinet-maker of Lancaster, who, perceiving his bias, suggested to his father the idea of making him a painter, and at the same time recommended a young travelling artist as his master. This person, whose name was Steele, employed his pupil in other matters than what belonged to his art. Having induced a young lady to elope with him to Scotland, "he employed his young pupil in conducting the delicate and private business of his love, instead of confining him to the severer labours of the pencil." In this service Romney contracted a violent fever, during which he was attended by a young female, with whom, on his recovery, he entered into a precipitate marriage, Oct. 14, 1756. The inconvenience of such a step was soon experienced; but instead of a wife and two children proving a spur to his exertions, he determined, after the example of his friend the alchemist, to leave them; and having given them about 70*l.* set out for the Metropolis, and never saw his wife more until he returned to Kendal, in the last year of his life! Mr. Hayley endeavours to soften these circumstances with a friendly hand, but we cannot say with much success.

During his residence in the North he practised mostly in historical painting; and Mr. Hayley details his progress, and specifies his principal pictures with critical taste. Having become acquainted with Sterne, he delineated some of the comic scenes of that Writer. His favourite composition was Obadiah making his bow to Dr. Slop, as the Doctor is falling in the dirty lane; but we have here an exquisite engraving of another picture, representing the introduction of the bemired Doctor in the parlour of Mr. Shandy, a work of great comic power, and now in the possession of Sir Alan Chambre. He painted portraits also at York, Lancaster, &c. and some historical pieces of the more serious kind from Sterne and Shakspeare.

In 1762 he arrived in London, where his first patron was one in whose praise all who have the happiness to know him will eagerly join, that truly worthy and ingenious man, Daniel Braithwaite, Esq. formerly Comptroller of the Foreign Post-office. Romney, under his friendly directions, began painting portraits for the

the moderate sum of five guineas, and became a candidate for the prizes distributed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences. For his Death of Wolfe he would have obtained the second prize in 1763; but, after a decision in his favour (if we rightly understand this part of his history), it was reversed in favour of Mortimer, and the Society voted Romney a present of 25 guineas, which "he accepted with lively gratitude — not as a compensation for an injury received, but as a free and liberal encouragement to his promising talents."

In 1764 he visited the Continent, less on a settled plan of travel and study than as a short excursion of pleasure. At Paris he was introduced to Vernet, the celebrated landscape and marine painter, and visited all the galleries and repositories of art in that city. On his return, after an absence of only six weeks, he resumed his labours in Gray's Inn; and in 1765 obtained from the Society of Arts the second prize of fifty guineas for his Death of King Edmund; and continued to exhibit pictures for most of the London Exhibitions for some years. Of his skill Mr. Hayley remarks, that, "though he was continually improving, and his resemblances were eminently strong, yet it must be owned, before he visited Italy, his pictures discover the defects arising from a want of studious familiarity with the great models of his art: his portraits were often hard, cold, and heavy." Such was his success, however, that when he left England, for the sole purpose of improvement, he had raised his professional income to no less a sum than twelve hundred a year. He travelled to Rome with a brother artist, Mr. Humphrey, leaving London March 20, 1773; they arrived at Rome in June, where Romney devoted himself to intense and sequestered study. "Such was the cautious reserve which his singular mental infirmity, a perpetual dread of enemies, inspired, that he avoided all farther intercourse with his fellow-traveller, and with all the other artists of his country who were then studying at Rome." Of his pictures while in this place Mr. Hayley has recovered very few notices; but the details of his excursion are abundantly interesting, and accompanied by reflections of great importance to young artists.

In the beginning of July 1775 he returned to London, and, after residing a few months in Gray's Inn, hired a house in Cavendish Square, vacant by the death of Coates, the eminent crayon-painter, and now inhabited by the very ingenious poet and artist Mr. Shee. "It was at Christmas in 1775 that Romney took possession of this memorable residence. He was then in the very prime of life; his health had been improved, and his mind enriched, by two years of foreign study: and he had the active good wishes of several friends in his favour. Yet in his singular constitution there was so much nervous timidity, united to great bodily strength, and to enterprising and indefatigable ambition, that he used to tremble, when he waked every morning in his new habitation, with a painful apprehension of not finding business sufficient to support him. These fears were only early flutterings of that incipient hypochondriacal disorder which preyed in secret on his comfort during many years; and which, though apparently subdued by the cheering exhortations of friendship and great professional prosperity, failed not to shew itself more formidably, when he was exhausted by labour, in the decline of life."

Romney, however, resumed his labours with abundant success; and in 1776 acquired the friendship of his Biographer; a circumstance which powerfully increases the interest arising from this narrative, as Mr. Hayley now speaks from personal knowledge, frequent visits to and from the Artist, and an unreserved correspondence by letter. In 1777 Mr. Hayley's admiration of his friend produced the "Epistles to Romney," which have been long before the Publick, and are here reprinted as a suitable accompaniment to the Memoirs. Mr. Hayley, likewise, while endeavouring to account for the fewness of Romney's capital pictures, considering his time and fame, occasionally digresses into remarks and anecdotes which are highly entertaining, but for which we must refer to the work itself. Let it suffice to notice, in a sketch like the present, that in 1785 Romney painted portraits to the value of 3635*l*. His prices now were, for a whole-length, eighty

eighty guineas; half whole-length, sixty; half-length, forty; a kit-cat, thirty; and for a head, twenty guineas. It is very remarkable, however, that he had never become a member of the Royal Academy, nor exhibited in its rooms. For the first, Mr. Hayley has very satisfactorily accounted; and his advice to Romney on the subject appears to us most judicious. The following reflections and anecdote need no apology:

"The emoluments of portrait-painting may be said both to support and to ruin a great Artist; they afford him affluence, but they impede his progress in that higher field of imagination which promises a richer harvest of delight and honour. Romney felt and lamented the fetters of his profession, and often pleased himself with a prospect of shaking them off; but he was not aware of the infinite efforts required to break the golden fetters of custom. He was not dazzled or enslaved by the gold he gained, for he had a spirit superior to such bribery, and he often threw money away as rapidly as he acquired it: but he really had a pleasure in painting a new face, exclusive of all pecuniary considerations; and his heart was so tenderly sympathetic, that, if he had resolved most solemnly never to paint another portrait for any fresh sitter, yet a lover, begging a likeness of his favourite nymph, or a mother requesting a resemblance of a darling child, might have melted, in a few moments, his sternest resolution. If the facility with which he sympathized in the feelings of those who required his attention often led him to find in portrait-painting much cordial gratification, unmixed with ideas of interest; on the other hand it tormented him exceedingly when he was desired to preserve an exact likeness, and yet to bestow considerable character on a countenance to which Nature had given very little or none. On such occasions he was apt to be very faithful in his representation of life; and once, when the portrait of a simple gentleman was sent back to him, to receive a more animated countenance, I remember to have seen the Artist in much ludicrous perplexity from having vainly tried to make a simpleton, most truly delineated, retain his own features and yet look like a man of sense. I could not, on this occasion, apply to him an admirable compliment addressed by Dryden to his friend Kneller:

'Thus thou sometimes art forc'd to draw a fool;
But so his follies in thy posture sink,
The senseless idiot seems at last to think.'

For, in the portrait alluded to, a weakness of understanding was still visible, after repeated endeavours of the mortified Painter to give his too faithful inanimate image the requested air of intelligence."

When the Boydell Shakspeare was projected, Romney contributed his aid; and Mr. Hayley has here favoured us with a very curious and interesting history of the rise of that splendid undertaking. The idea of painting from his favourite Shakspeare was very alluring to the spirit of Romney. He had a quick and keen relish for the beauties of that wonderful Poet, although his own fancy was so volatile, and his mode of reading so desultory, that it may be questioned if he ever read, without interruption, two acts of the dramas that he most cordially admired. The feelings of Romney often displayed, in the strongest point of view, the astonishing force of habit. It seems surprising that the man who, with a pencil in his hand, could attend to a single subject for many hours, without any symptoms of fatigue, should feel his powers of attention very rapidly exhausted if he exchanged his pencil for a book or a pen. The progress of his pictures for the Shakspeare Gallery is minutely and critically detailed by his Biographer, at whose house in Sussex the Artist first meditated on the various pictures from Shakspeare which he hoped to produce, and there formed the first sketch of his scene from the Tempest.

After he had finished this important picture, in 1790, he was induced to visit Paris again, with Mr. Hayley and another friend; and this journey affords Mr. H. many opportunities to introduce those traits of friendship and critical digressions which constitute the merit of this volume, and cannot fail to be highly interesting to future (especially young) artists, whose proficiency Mr. Hayley seems every where to consult with parental affection.

In 1791 we find Romney engaged on a Joan of Arc, a Magdalen, and a Bacchante, for the Prince of Wales, and Constance for the Shakspeare Gallery. His intimacy, at this time, with the celebrated and engaging Lady Hamilton appears to have been of most pleasing importance to him as an Artist. He was frequently permitted to avail himself of the taste and

and graces of that lady, as models, and his admiration of her rose to enthusiasm. On one occasion he fancied he had lost her esteem. This produced a letter, part of which we shall copy, as highly characteristic of the Writer, who, Mr. Hayley says with just indignation, had been blamed for illiteracy.

——"In my last letter I think I informed you that I was going to dine with Sir William and his Lady. In the evening of that day there were collected several people of fashion to hear her sing. She performed, both in the serious and comic, to admiration, both in singing and acting: but her Nina surpasses every thing I ever saw; and I believe, as a piece of acting, nothing ever surpassed it. The whole company were in an agony of sorrow. Her acting is simple, grand, terrible, and pathetic. My mind was so much heated, that I was for running down to Eartham to fetch you up to see her. But, alas! soon after I thought I discovered an alteration in her conduct towards me. A coldness and neglect seemed to have taken place of her repeated declarations of regard for me. They left town to make many visits in the country. I expect them again the latter end of this week, when my anxiety (for I have suffered very much) will be either relieved or increased, as I find her conduct. It is highly probable that none of the pictures will be finished unless I find her more friendly than she appeared the last time I saw her. I had it in contemplation to run down for a day or two, before she returned to town, to bring you up with me, and I mentioned it to her. She said, 'Do so;' but in a cold manner; though, a fortnight before, when I said I would do so, she was very desirous that I should bring you to town. You will see every thing is in great uncertainty; but it may turn out better than I expect;"—which happened to be the case.

The commencement of the year 1792 was a propitious season to Romney. It improved his health, and enlivened his spirits, by affording him cheerful opportunities of displaying his gratitude towards Madame de Genlis, and other accomplished ladies of Paris, whose kind civilities to him, as a stranger in their country, he was happy to acknowledge and return in his own. He had likewise a very pleasing interview with the celebrated Cowper at Mr. Hayley's house in Sussex, and painted his portrait, which "he himself considered as the nearest approach that he had ever made to a perfect representation of life and character." Mr. Hayley's feelings on the remembrance of this interview between Cowper and Romney are thus tenderly expressed:

"It is with a melancholy gratification that I dwell on the remembrance of social and friendly joys, which the grave has superseded, though I trust not for ever extinguished. The Painter and the Poet, so kindly just to each other, were not only animated in their days of health with similar sensibility, but resembled each other in one most affecting circumstance of their mortal pilgrimage: it was the destiny of each to lose the use of his enchanting faculties before his departure; or, to cite a most expressive line of Churchill,

'To sit the monument of living Death.'

"They were both such delightful associates, in their happier days, that in the wane of life I cannot but feel their loss as irreparable.

"The result attending this conviction is most effectually soothed by the hope that I may a little contribute 'to keep their memories green on the earth,' by tender and faithful records of those particular talents and virtues in each which excited my constant solicitude for the welfare of both during many years, and rendered them objects for ever of my indelible affection."

The mention of the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds induces our Biographer to offer a few observations on some opposite peculiarities of character in him and in Romney. These, we are certain, will prove gratifying to our Readers, and are a fair specimen of those elegant digressions peculiar to this work, and interesting to the lovers of the Arts.

"We may consider an ardent and powerful imagination, acute and delicate sensibility, and a passion for study, as the three qualities peculiarly essential towards forming a great Artist. Of these three important endowments I believe Nature to have bestowed a larger portion on Romney than on Reynolds; but in her bounty to the latter she added some inestimable qualities, which more than turned the scale in his favour. They rendered him pre-eminent in these three great objects of human pursuit, in fortune, in felicity, and in fame.

"She gave her favourite what his friend and biographer, Mr. Malone, has described as the *mitis sapientia Lælii*, that mild and serene wisdom which enables a man to exert whatever talents he possesses with the fullest and happiest effect. She gave him the securest panoply against the arrows of worldly contention, highly-polished good humour, which conciliates universal esteem, and disarms, if it does not

not annihilate, that envious malevolence which genius and prosperity are so apt to excite. Dr. Johnson very truly said of Reynolds, that he was the most invulnerable of men; but of Romney it might be said, with equal truth, that a man could hardly exist whom it was more easy to wound.

"His imagination was so tremblingly alive, that even a slight appearance of coldness in a friend, or of hostility in a critick, was sometimes sufficient to suspend or obstruct the exertion of his finer faculties.

"Had it been possible for Romney to have united a dauntless and invariable serenity of mind to such feelings and powers as he possessed, when his nerves were happily free from all vexatious irritation, I am persuaded he would have risen to a degree of excellence in art superior to what has hitherto been displayed: for Painting, though we justly celebrate some very glorious characters among the many who have professed and ennobled it, has never been so honoured and so cultivated as to reach those points of perfection which it is capable of attaining, but which, we have reason to fear, it never will attain, because they can hardly be reached without a favourable coincidence of many most improbable circumstances in the fortune of nations, and in the destiny of individuals.

"Both Reynolds and Romney had the misfortune to begin their career under the heavy disadvantage of very imperfect professional education. Several works of both may be thought to verify the latter part of a penetrating remark, by Mr. Shee, in contrasting the Painters of France and of England. Of the first he says, 'They are timorous combatants, who exhaust their powers in preparation, and chill the ardour of enterprize by their coldness of precaution. We, on the other hand, are often rash adventurers, who plunge into dangers against which we have not provided, and rush into the field before we are sufficiently armed for the fight.'

"Yet, considering the various impediments that both Reynolds and Romney had to surmount, the degree of excellence that each attained in their happiest productions is highly honourable to the genius of our country, and ought to endear the memories of both to every lover of art. In estimating the merits of Reynolds we ought never to forget the deplorably abject condition of the Arts in our country when he began his career. In the early part of the last century it was acknowledged that nothing could be found which seemed to deserve the title of English Art. There is a Letter concerning Design, written at Naples in the year 1712, by the philosophical Lord Shaftesbury, who was extremely fond of pictures, in which he says, 'As to Painting, we have as yet nothing of our own native growth, in this kind, worthy of being mentioned.' Yet at that time the penetration and the patriotic spirit of this contemplative Nobleman led him to predict that his Country would gradually form for herself a taste in all the Fine Arts superior to that of the great rival Nation, in which a despotic and ostentatious Monarch had recently affected every kind of pre-eminence.

"It was the opinion of this noble Author, and it seems to be an opinion in which his active fancy did not overpower his judgment, that to the Arts the voice of the people is the breath of life. 'There can be no Publick (he says) where the people are not included; and without a public voice, knowingly guided and directed, there is nothing which can raise a true ambition in the artist; nothing which can exalt the genius of the workman, or make him emulous of after-fame, of the approbation of his country, and of posterity.' He therefore thought it an advantage to England that she had settled her government on the noble principles of freedom before she began to cultivate her native talents for the pencil. Such a public voice, as this celebrated Writer justly considered of so much importance, has been gradually formed in our country, in the course of the last century; and of all individuals Reynolds may be regarded as having contributed the most, by the united influence of his pictures and his writings, to its formation and to its guidance.

"The decease of Reynolds, as I have intimated in noticing that event, rather quickened than relaxed the ambition of Romney. He felt all the merits of his great departed predecessor, and was anxious so to employ the precarious residue of his own impaired health that he also might hope for a considerable portion of posthumous regard."

Much of the remaining part of this work consists of those "Annals of Friendship" which the Author promised, and which no man can give with more touching interest. Among the friends whom genius attached to Romney was the late Lord Thurlow, of whom we have many pleasing anecdotes. This distinguished Nobleman has seldom been held forth in the more amiable features of his character. In 1797 we find him visiting Mr. Hayley's seat in Sussex, and condescending to sit to Mr. H's young son, who practised sculpture, for a bust.

"The

"The friendly affability of the learned Peer on this singular occasion afforded me frequent opportunities for unreserved conversation with him; and in the course of it I stated a question to this experienced judge of mankind, which he answered with a candid frankness that proved he was aware of his own mental peculiarities. Our mutual concern for Romney's health led us to speak on the singular state of his mind, and on the various mental infirmities so apt to over-cloud the evening of life. In discussing this copious topick I asked my contemplative Visitor if he could resolve the following question: Suppose two men, of very powerful minds, but of minds differently exercised in different lines of life, one, for instance, continually employed in scientific researches, and the other in pursuits of imagination; if both their minds begin to shew symptoms of decline at the same age, which of the two will be troubled with the darkest and most oppressive mental infirmities, the man of reason, or the man of fancy? 'Assuredly the man of reason,' said Lord Thurlow. I could not help repeating inwardly to myself,

'His own example strengthens all his laws;'

silently comparing the fits of spleen to which this noble Lord and our friend Romney were occasionally subject: the spleen of Romney burst out in rapid and transient flashes, like the explosion of a rocket; the spleen of Lord Thurlow rolled forth in a gloomy volume, like an eruption of smoke, followed by a fluent fire, from the labouring Vesuvius.

"Different as these two memorable men appeared in their studies, in the texture of their nerves, and in their public capacities, they greatly resembled each other in one particular: whenever they wished to please, the style and tone of their conversation united uncommon charms of entertaining vivacity and of delicate politeness."

In 1799 Romney retired to Kendal, where he had the comfort of finding an attentive, affectionate nurse in a most exemplary wife, who had never been irritated to an act of unkindness, or an expression of reproach, by his years of absence and neglect.

"His early and long estrangement from a virtuous partner and parent, so mild and meritorious, was the great error of his life; it appears the more pitiable as it proceeded, originally, from mistaken ideas of professional ambition, and it continued from that awkward pride by which men of quick and apprehensive spirits are too frequently deterred from confessing and correcting their own misconduct."

Such is Mr. Hayley's apology. We have already hinted a difference of opinion on our part, and leave the whole to the determination of the Reader.

The death of Romney, which took place in November 1802, is recorded here briefly, but with much sensibility. His personal character is thus delineated:

"The person of Romney was rather tall; his features were broad and strong; his hair was dark; his eyes indicated much vigour, and still more acuteness of mind. The feature of the human visage, which he considered as the surest index of the heart, was, in his own countenance, very remarkable. By the quick or tardy movement of the fibres around the lips, he was accustomed to estimate the degrees of sensibility in his sitters; and of himself, in this particular, it might have been said, with truth,

'His own example strengthens all his laws:
He is himself THE SENSITIVE he draws.'

"For his heart had all the tenderness of Nature: never, I believe, were the lips of any man more quick to quiver with emotions of generous pity at the sight of distress, or at the relation of a pathetic story. His feelings indeed were perilously acute. They made him a man of many frailties; but the primary characteristick of his nature was, that true Christian charity which more than compensates for manifold imperfections. He had a deep and cordial veneration for the Saviour of Mankind; and was doubly attached to the Religion of Christ. In his season of mental health it animated and delighted his mind, in furnishing the finest subjects for the exercise of his art; and still more, as affording the only ground for a steadfast hope of eternal felicity. His piety, which was sincere, was not the produce of study, but the offspring of feeling. He was often disposed to direct his eye to the face of Heaven, and read in the skies, with a contemplative and devout spirit, both the power and the beneficence of God. He used to say, that he could find every sentiment in the variations of colouring that he observed in the clouds. It must, however, be confessed, that with him, as with most men, a quickness of perception to feel and acknowledge the attributes of his Maker had infinitely more influence on the contemplations of his mind than on the conduct of his life. Sensible that the profession of a Painter exposes a frail mortal to peculiar temptations, Romney was anxious to guard his pupils against the perils of immorality by the kindest admonition; a proof of his considerate benevolence,

benevolence, which his worthy disciple Mr. Robinson related to me, with expressions of the warmest regard and veneration for his memory. As a companion, Romney was uncommonly entertaining, from the force and originality of his ideas. Though he had not the advantages of a polished education, his extreme sensibility gave a great delicacy to his manners, especially in the company of ladies: he rapidly gained their esteem, and they delighted in his conversation. In the course of his annual visits to Sussex, a lady of brilliant talents and extensive reading, who has long been dead, used to say, 'I love to meet Romney at Eartham, because I am sure of hearing from him such remarks as we hear from no other mortal.' I have often regretted that I never formed a collection of his pointed sayings; for I am confident I might have preserved several that would not have disgraced the pages of a Cæsar or a Bacon, who were both collectors of apophthegms. I recollect one of his replies to the questions of a lady that afforded some surprise and pleasure to a little party of his admirers in Sussex. The conversation happened to turn on the effects of emulation among Artists: a lady observed, that 'it often produced evil; but (she added) it appears necessary to call forth their talents; for, if you take away the spirit of emulation, there seems nothing left to animate the genius of a Painter.' "Yes, Madam (replied Romney), there is: and a more powerful incentive to laudable exertion." 'Pray, Sir, what is it?' "Religion, Madam," replied the serious Artist. The force and justice of his reply was duly felt and acknowledged. Indeed, Romney often painted under the influence of this sublime principle: he frequently considered the act of painting as an act of devotion, in which he was expressly thankful to Heaven for such talents as were given him, by his solicitude to exert them in a manner that might conduce to the great interests of mankind. Had he retained health enough to complete his projected picture of the Temptation in the Wilderness as happily as he had begun it, in the figure of our Saviour, it might have proved a glorious monument of his devout and laudable ambition."

These traits of character are followed by a "Sketch of Romney's Professional Character, by Flaxman," and opinions on the same subject by Mr. Hayley and other Artists. We shall not attempt to give an idea of the value of these communications. To Artists, and to the Lovers of the Art, they must be of incalculable importance. Artists have seldom been Authors; but the pen, in the hand of such men as Flaxman, emulates the professional weapon. If the life of an Artist does not afford those vicissitudes which are common to other men, and are supposed necessary to constitute biographical variety, it affords what is perhaps more useful, and which is admirably exemplified in this volume, a series of instructions on the art, and anecdotes of its rise and progress, from which the student cannot fail to derive information and improvement of the most engaging kind.

This volume, which is elegantly printed, contains the following Engravings, executed principally by Caroline Watson, in a peculiarly-elegant and highly-finished style: 1. Portraits of Romney at different periods of his life; 2. the Introduction of Dr. Slop into the Parlour of Mr. Shandy; 3. Sketch of a Shipwreck; 4. the Head of Sensibility; 5. Study for the Head of Miranda; 6. Portrait of Madame Genlis; 7. Cassandra; 8. Head of our Saviour; 9. the Infant Shakspeare; 10. Sir Isaac Newton, with the Prism; 11. Portrait of Romney, from a Medallion; 12. Portrait of Romney Robinson. These Engravings, we cannot help adding, render this book one of the cheapest purchases ever offered to the Publick, as it is undoubtedly one of the most ingenious and affectionate tributes ever paid to the memory of a departed friend.

135. Old Windsor *School of Industry, for the Education of Girls, as Working Under-Servants, instituted on the 25th of* October, 1809, *the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of* George the Third, *the Father of his People.* 8vo. *pp.* 15. Knight, Windsor.

THE Plan of this School (which is under the immediate patronage of the Princess Elizabeth) is taken from a Charity founded at Cheltenham May 12, 1806, under the patronage of her Majesty.

"The success it now meets with, the various relief it affords to the poor, and the ease and regularity with which it is conducted by the Matron, upon a very large scale, are great inducements to adopting such parts of it in the Old Windsor School of Industry as are suitable to its situation and resources."

The *whole expence* will be defrayed by the Princess Elizabeth for *one year*; after which, it is hoped, the establishment

establishment will be properly supported by the Neighbourhood.—An admirable "Paper of Directions" is given to the Parent of each Child.

156. *The* Speculum: *An Essay on the Art of Drawing in Water Colours; with Instructions for Sketching from Nature: comprising the whole Process of a Water-coloured Drawing, familiarly exemplified in drawing, shadowing, and tinting a complete Landscape, in all its progressive Stages; Directions for compounding and using Colours.* Indian *Ink, or Bister. By* J. Hassell. Tegg *and* M. Jones.

THIS little Essay (to which is prefixed A Landscape to elucidate the Remarks on Perspective, &c.) may be considered an useful acquisition to young persons desirous of attaining the Art of Drawing from Nature, and who have not the opportunity of gaining instruction from a master, particularly that part of it which treats on shadowing and colouring.

157. *The Remonstrant; being a Letter to Mr.* William Hale, *in Reply to his Address to the Publick upon the injurious Tendency of the* London *Female Penitentiary. By* G. Hodson. 1809.

THE London Female Penitentiary, an Institution similar to that of the Magdalen in principle, has lately been the fruitful source of a controversy on the utility of such Establishments. A Mr. Hale has stept forward to prove that they have a tendency to increase the number of prostitutes, and that they cannot be supported by precept or example from the word of God. Some of his general principles are, that "crimes are to be prevented by abandoning the criminal to the unmitigated severity of the miseries in which, according to the natural and moral consequences of actions, they usually issue;" and that "the abuse of that which is essentially good, is a reason against it."

From these, and some other assertions in Mr. Hale's pamphlet, it would appear that he is a dealer in paradoxes, and one of those who give themselves credit for their ingenuity in opposing the common sense of mankind, and their acknowledged principles. Such men have hitherto distinguished themselves in the *political* and *religious* world. Hospitals we should have thought beneath their notice. Mr. Hodson, however, has answered the whole of his antagonist's dogmas in a calm, dispassionate, and argumentative manner; proving that one part of his assertions is founded in error and misrepresentation, and the other in a species of inconclusive reasoning, which leads to absurdity, and provokes to ridicule.

*** In the notice of Dr. Carey's "Latin Prosody," in our last Review, lines 9 and 11, the Reader will please to observe, that the statement of "*terms*" in his Advertisement relates to his *Short-hand* alone; and "*system*" there exclusively means *Short-hand system*.—In p. 1045, b. l. 40, for "*uniting* such verses," read "*noting* such verses."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The Gentleman who furnished the Article respecting *Offley-house*, in our last Obituary, p. 1066, is earnestly requested to call on our Printers, or to favour them with his Address.

A Genealogist (who has applied at the Heralds College without success) will be thankful for any account of the antient Family of Oldhouse, Aldous, or Aldis, of *London* and *Suffolk*, and what arms they bore; or where any *information respecting that Family can be obtained.* They were seated in *Suffolk* temp. James I.

In answer to the Queries of R. H. and of several other Correspondents, we have authority from the Author of the Projector to say that those Papers will be very soon re-published in volumes.

With respect to Mr. Clapham's intentions on the subject of farther noticing "Skenou's Sermons," of which R. H. is desirous to see a continuance, we are not able to give an answer.

The Letter of Aquarius would produce a long controversy, without any essential good. The practice he speaks of is in general highly *improper*; but there must very often be cases (and his own is one) in which imperious Necessity must be obeyed.

There can be no doubt but that the person Biographicus alludes to *should strictly be numbered*, not from the last person who bore the honour, but "to reckon through those who *might have borne* the title."

A. B. will recollect that our Miscellany is not a *Medical Journal*; and that the complaint he describes is such as cannot possibly be submitted to a decent Reader.

If Juvenis will take a walk, across Blackheath, to the Village of Charlton, he will find some old Women capable of answering his *important* Query.

A View of the fine old Church at Otwestry, &c. will be very acceptable.

The Portrait of Sir Thomas Conyer, and View of Horden Hall, in our Supplement; with Anti-Vindex; "Miser succurrere disco;" and a long Arrear of Articles which were unavoidably postponed.

Ora

Ode on seeing a Negro Funeral.

MAHALI dies! o'er yonder plain
His bier is borne: the sable train
By youthful Virgins led:
Daughters of injur'd Africk, say,
Why raise ye thus th' heroic lay,
Why triumph o'er the dead?

No tear bedews their fixed eye:
'Tis how the Hero lives they cry:
Releas'd from Slav'ry's chain,
Beyond the billowy surge he flies,
And joyful views his native skies,
And long-lost bowers again.

On Koromantyn's palmy soil
Heroic deeds and martial toil
Shall fill each glorious day;
Love, fond and faithful, crown thy nights,
And bliss unbought, unmix'd delights,
Past cruel wrongs repay.

Nor lordly Pride's stern avarice there,
Alone shall Nature's bounties share,
To all her children free:
For thee, the dulcet reed shall spring,
His balmy bowl the Cocoa bring,
Th' Anana bloom for thee.

The thunder, hark! 'tis Africk's god,
He wakes, he lifts th' avenging rod,
And speeds the impatient hours;
From Niger's golden stream he calls;
Fair Freedom comes, — Oppression falls;
And Vengeance yet is ours!

Now, Christian, now, in wild dismay,
Of Africk's proud revenge the prey,
Go roam the affrighted wood;
Transform'd to tigers, fierce and fell,
Thy race shall prowl with savage yell,
And glut their rage for blood!

But soft, — beneath yon tam'rind shade
Now let the Hero's limbs be laid;
Sweet slumbers bless the brave;
There shall the breezes shed perfume,
Nor livid lightnings blast the bloom
That decks Mahali's grave.

ANNIVERSARY ODE
ON THE BIRTH OF CHRIST, FOR 1809,
By JOHN STOYLE, *Lieutenant Royal Navy.*

AS each revolving solar year
Its soul-refining incense brings,
May I Thy Natal morn revere
O most exalted King of Kings!
For lo! Thy ways are Peace; no din of arms
Can stay Thy word that can each bosom thrill,
While thus it meets the ear with god-like charms,
Fear not their might who may the body kill.
By Truth's triumphant heralds borne,
Those sacred words divine
Shall still the rolls of Time adorn,
And there supremely shine.
Still lofty themes to solemn lays invite
The voyagers for Zion's blest abode,
To leave terrestrial toys, for pure delight,
That flows in streams most pure from Heaven and God.
A Saviour now asserts his rightful reign,
Whose word revokes the power of Death's tyrannic chain.

Although my consecrated verse
By no transcendant flight may soar,
Nor with Miltonian fire rehearse
The strains of Heaven's immortal shore;
O great Redeemer! Thy omnipotence
Can soon expand the soul with heavenly fire,
From Thee new energy she draws, from whence
Flow renovating rays of pure desire.
O'erwhelm'd in Ocean's foaming flood,
I found thy presence near;
Thy sure deliverance great and good,
Repress'd each rising fear.
May thoughts of that blest moment feast my mind
When fraught with highest gifts of peace and love,
The Father's co-eternal Son resign'd
His glory infinite in realms above.
Teach me my humble gratitude to raise,
While space through all extent reverberates thy praise.

When first Jehovah's power supreme
With excellence transcendant shone,
As through Creation's wondrous frame
It mov'd from Heaven's imperial throne.
How great to bid the eternal tumult cease
Where elements had wag'd eternal war!
To form an Heaven of everlasting peace
And breathe blest harmony from star to star!
'Twas great to mark those depths profound
With such consummate skill,
As fills yon vast ethereal ground
That waits his heavenly will.
Though systems glow, and orbs with orbs unite
Their wondrous frames, his glory to extol
Through boundless space, where Wisdom infinite
Creates, supports, dissolves as ages roll:
Yet Angels dwell on more exalted lays,
T' adore the incarnate Lord, the ancient Sire of days.

Hail! peerless Sun of Righteousness!
No hemisphere Thy absence feels:
Where dwells Thy all-sufficient grace,
Thy smile the deepest sorrow heals.
Still cherish Man, till all his foes subdu'd
Beneath Thy vengeance sink, and Peace display
Her vast domain with rich delights be-strew'd,
To cheer his mind through life's eventful way.
O may thy all-prevailing name
Be most ador'd on Earth;
Still may the trump of endless fame
Proclaim Messiah's birth!

Man

Man, raise thy head! lo! still be calls to thee! [less voice
O hear the heavenly Shepherd's match-
Re-echo o'er Salvation's boundless Sea!
Behold! innumerable worlds rejoice!
Their shouts proclaim, "A God a God appears!" [less years.
Pursue the lasting theme of praise for end-

On Richard Fleming, *Bishop of* Lincoln, *and* Thomas Rotheram, *Bishop of* Lincoln, *and afterwards Archbishop of* York, *Founders of* Lincoln *College in the University of* Oxford *. *By* Clericus.

HAIL, pious Founders of our College walls, [stood,
Who Learning and Religion's champions
Obey'd blest Charity's benignant calls,
And nobly sought to serve your Country's good.

Hail, Rotheram, and Fleming's honour'd name! [staid,
Five years beneath your peaceful roof I
A Fellow then I joyfully became,
For which to Heav'n and man my thanks were paid.

Two years this prize I held — but ah! my heart
To cold celibacy was ne'er inclin'd;
Forc'd from monastic solitude to part,
A Fellowship I found more suited to my mind.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 21.

AT the time of the occurrence which gave rise to the following lines (in 1805) the Author had a wife a lunatic, was himself a cripple, and an exile for a small debt, three hundred miles from home, horribly dressed, on foot, and with but a few shillings in his pocket. The scene was, on one of the mountains in Devonshire "which heave their broad bare backs into the clouds," on which he stood, depressed in spirits, and shivering with cold, in a severe autumnal hoar-frost, waiting for the rising of the sun. At that time poetry was certainly not in his thoughts; but the words "Great conqueror of Frost," like an involuntary ejaculation, seemed extorted from him at sight of that glorious luminary. His real feelings on the occasion are below reduced to language, perhaps to poetry. He then had not the means of writing them down: the lines floated in his mind as he walked along, and may be intituled

AN ADDRESS TO THE SUN.

WHEN other Friends had all in vain been tried,
I took my station on a mountain's side
To view with anxious wish the glorious Sun
Disperse the darkness as the day began.
An envious Hoar-frost, favour'd by the Night,
Had cloth'd autumnal grandeur all in white;
Had stopt and fixt in frost upon the road
Pomona travelling homeward with her load;
Had shot his feather'd arrows from the North,
And sent the keenest of his agents forth:
Thus prematurely pushing on his car
O'erwhelm'd our Autumn in untimely war:
The golden Queen in silver chains had bound,
And in his mantle wrapt creation round:
Each tree, each herb, with all their fruits were lost,
Sublimely buried by the King of Frost!
Enraptur'd I beheld the noble sight,
Yet check'd by Misery I resign'd delight.
Yes, poverty and cold my soul appal'd,
I look'd o'er Nature, and for help I call'd.
Great Conqueror of Frost! bold Sol arose
And took the rash intruder by his clothes;
Sent him with scorn to rule the rugged Russ,
But, smiling, pledg'd himself to reign o'er us!
That glorious Traveller I feel my friend,
And but with life my gratitude shall end.
Unlike the shy, the selfish sons of gold,
He active is, he's gen'rous, warm, and bold.
My other friends were deaf; yes, he alone
Observ'd my misery, and heard my groan;
He came when ask'd, he bountifully gave,
And snatch'd my life from an untimely grave!

Philo Albion.

Mr. Urban,

I TROUBLE you with one more Poem in addition to those you have already

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* It may not be irrelevant to mention the cause to which the Records of Lincoln College impute the benevolent interference of the second founder Thomas Rotheram, who was Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of Richard the Third, but disgraced (or rather honoured with deprivation of that office) by the Tyrant, for refusing to sanction his enormities. This worthy Prelate holding a visitation at Oxford (then attached to the See of Lincoln), heard a sermon preached by the Rector or one of the Fellows of Lincoln College, from the 14th and 15th verses of the lxxxth Psalm, "Turn thee again, thou God of Hosts, look down from Heaven: behold and visit this Vine; and the place of the Vineyard which thy right hand hath planted." The Preacher drew an affecting picture of the distressed and dilapidated state of Lincoln College, which at that time lay in a ruinous condition; and exhorted the Prelate to perfect the charitable work begun by a predecessor of his Lordship's, but which death had hindered him from completing. The good Bishop at the conclusion of his discourse promised his assistance, and nobly kept his word.

assisted

inserted in p. 761, addressed to the daughters of Dr. Bentley, or some of their associates.

ADVICE TO A LADY.

THE counsel of a Friend, Belinda, hear,
Too roughly kind to please a Lady's ear;
Unlike the flatteries of a lover's peh,
Such truths as women seldom learn from men: [show
Nor think I praise you ill when thus I
What female vanity might fear to know.
Some merit 's mine, to dare to be sincere;
But greater yours, sincerity to bear.
Hard is the fortune that your sex attends,
Women like princes find no real friends;
All who approach them their own ends pursue,
Lovers and Ministers are never true.
Hence oft from Reason heedless Beauty strays, [trays.
And the most trusted guide the most be-
Hence by fond dreams of fancied power amus'd, [abus'd.
When most you tyrannize you 're most
What is your sex's earliest, latest care,
Your hearts supreme ambition? To be Fair!
For this the toilet every thought employs,
Hence all the toils of dress, and all the joys: [school,
For this hands, lips, and eyes, are put to
And each instructed feature has its rule:
And yet how few have learnt, when this is given, [Heaven!
Not to disgrace the partial boon of
How few with all their pride of form can move!
How few are lovely Nature form'd for love!
Do you, my Fair, endeavour to possess
An elegance of mind as well as dress;
Be that your ornament, and know to please
By graceful Nature's unaffected ease;
Nor make to dangerous wit a vain pretence,
But wisely rest content with modest sense;
For wit, like wine, intoxicates the brain,
Too strong for feeble woman to sustain:
Of those who claim it, more than half have none,
And half of those who have it, are undone.
Be still superior to your sex's arts,
Nor think dishonesty a proof of parts:
For you, the plainest is the wisest rule,
A cunning woman is a knavish fool.
Be good yourself, nor think another's shame
Can raise your merit, or adorn your fame.
Prudes rail at whores, like statesmen in disgrace
At ministers, because they wish their place.
Virtue is amiable, mild, serene,
Without all beauty, and all peace within.
The honour of a prude is rage and storm,
'Tis ugliness in its most frightful form;
Fiercely it stands defying gods and men,
As fiery monsters guard a giant's den.
Seek to be good, but aim not to be great,
A woman's noblest station is retreat.
Her fairest virtues fly from public sight,
Domestic worth that shuns too strong a light.
To rougher man Ambition's task resign,
'Tis ours in senates or in courts to shine,
To labour for a sunk corrupted state,
Or dare the rage of envy, and be great.
One only care your gentle breasts should move, [Love!
The important business of your life is—
To this great point direct your constant aim, [fame.
This makes your happiness, and this your
Be never cool reserve with passion join'd,
Love not at all, or else be fondly kind.
In this extremes alone can truly bless,
The virtue of a lover is excess.
Contemn the little pride of giving pain,
Nor think that conquest justifies disdain.
Short is the period of insulting power:
Offended Cupid finds his vengeful hour,
Soon he'll resume the empire which he gave, [slave.
And soon the tyrant shall become the
Blest is the Maid, and worthy to be blest, [sest,
Whose soul, entire by him she loves pos-
Feels every vanity in fondness lost,
And asks no power but that of pleasing most.
Hers is the bliss in sweet return to prove
The honest warmth of undissembled love.
For her inconstant man might cease to range,
And gratitude forbid desire to change.
Thus I, Belinda, would your charms improve, [love.
And form your heart to all the arts of
The task is harder to secure my own
Against the power of those already known:
For well you twist the secret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind:
Skill'd every soft attraction to employ,
Each flattering hope and each alluring joy.
I own your genius, and from you receive
The rules of pleasing which to you I give.

TO ENGLAND.

Ama tuum Regem, et Patriam tuam honora.

HAIL, lovely spot, thou blest and happy isle,
Where Freedom dwells, where Health and Beauty smile;
Thy chalky cliffs withstand the swelling tide
On which thy gallant fleets superbly ride;
While tow'ring through the sea thy foes disarm, [harm.
And shield thy natives from impending Hail

Hail, Britain's Monarch! George, thou
best of Kings! [rings:
Thy glorious name through every nation
Long hast thou worn with honour Eng-
land's crown, [noun;
And well thy love for mercy claims re-
Long mayst thou reign, is still our wish
and pray'r, [rend the air.
And shouts, "Long live our King!" shall
When to the verge of life thou 'rt drawing
near, [tear;
Thy sterling goodness claims affection's
When Death at thee shall aim his poignant
dart, [heart;
And with terrific face shall strike thy
O may that God who dwells in realms
above,
Look down upon thee with celestial love;
Thou wilt indeed magnificently shine
Blest with a heav'nly crown and grace
divine. W. B. Bransby.

Cornhill, Ipswich, Oct. 25, 1809.

IN OBITUM T. CLARE, S. T. P.

JAMPRIDEM, APUD JOHANNENSES OXONII, PRÆCEPTOREM.

Ergone te rapuit Fatum? venerande
Magister!
Nec redit in membris sollicitata salus?
O sancti mores! acta, et sine lumine,
vita.
O mens, blanda aliis, imperiosa sibi!
Lingua quidem suavis quâ cum deviceris
omnes
Nectaris, et vere mellea verba, tibi.
Candor et alma fides tremulis prospexit
ocellis,
Mens arce ex pura, purior ipsa fuit.
Conspexit nullus qui non et amaverit idem:
Hostis erat quisquam? noverat ille mi-
nus. [Alumnos
Quin et amicorum numero, Præceptor,
Constituas, liberos vel tibi teque Pa-
trem. [mœnas,
Sin quicquid nôrim dulces coluisse Ca-
Si juvat, acceptum defero, Clare! tibi.
Vanus at optabam cæco jacuisse sepulchro,
Neu miser audirem te periisse prius.
Fata negant, memori sed pectore tu mihi
nunquam
Exibis; vivens sim memor usque tui.
Si quid adhuc sentis, videas hæc omine
fausto
Nænia, et extremum pignus amoris habe!
Jamque senex tandem quid vitam demoror
ultra, [dolor.
Heu nolens gemitus quem premit atque

Academicus Emeritus.

To the Memory of Mr. Robert Baker, *late of his Majesty's Ship Garland, who died on board, July* 1809.

Is there no Friend whose sympathetic lays
Have tun'd their melody to Virtue's
praise? [fame,
None paid their tribute due to short-liv'd
To genuine worth, now transitory name?
Then one untutor'd in Poetic art,
To wake the soul to woe, to rack the heart,
To draw the tender moisture from the eye,
And touch the nerves of feeling sympathy,
Implores with humble hope the Aönian
choir; [fire,
His rugged rhyme may glow with borrow'd
Sought I their aid? and why? the verse of
youth, [truth.
Plain and unpolish'd, best accords with
Virtue my subject, sorrow guides my pen,
And tinsel flatt'ry decks the worst of men.
Far other he, whose merit claims this praise,
This sad memorial of spotless days.
The vernal vigour of his youthful hours,
Which bore sweet buds, and promis'd
sweeter flowers;
The beauteous plant an early sacrifice,
Fell victim, blasted by inclement skies.
Dare we arraign thy laws, O ruthless Fate!
Then hear—he merited a longer date.
Each parent, brother, friend, his loss de-
plore; [is no more."
The long, sad, gen'ral cry, "Dear Robert
None knew but lov'd him, none but France
his foe;
None hated *him*, for hate he scorn'd to shew.
Soft meekness, candour, piety, and truth,
Form'd the strong compact of this gen'rous
youth: [non's roar,
Though meek, yet dauntless 'mid the can-
'Mid mountain billows on a rocky shore.
As where the Planet's dazzling lustre glows,
Inferior Satellites its orb enclose;
So the bright worth of his transcendant mind,
A mighty soul in a small frame confin'd.
But ah! that soul is gone, and wing'd its
flight,
Its God directing, to the realms of light.
Where deadly poison in the air is hung,
And burning fevers parch the livid tongue;
Where Western India deals her deaths
around,
Far, far from us he met his fatal wound;
Contagion froze warm life with numbing
pains,
And tore his spirit from his earthly chains.
His body, sunk beneath th'unhallowed deep,
Denied a grave, enjoys a peaceful sleep.
Now canst thou pity from thy heart repel,
Whoe'er has felt the sad, long, last farewell?
When each fond parent clasps their parting
boy,
Their future grief, their present only joy:
Most dear, and loving, lov'd: the rip'ning
fruit,
An offspring worthy of the parent root:
First this, then that way yields each boding
mind, [join'd;
And pleasures past with future woes are
Now rise, now fall, alternate hopes and fears,
He wastes his blessings, she her streaming
tears.
All, all in vain! the Fates entreaty spurn,
He's gone, and never, never to return!
Robert, farewell! but happier joys remain;
By heavenly mercy, we shall meet again.

Amicus.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 18. Sir R. Curtis, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, has transmitted a Letter from Hon. Capt. Dundas, of the Euryalus, stating the capture of the French privateer lugger L'Etoile, of 14 guns and 48 men.—Admiral Whitshed, Commander in Chief on the coast of Ireland, has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Maitland, of the Emerald, giving an account of his having on the 6th inst. captured the French national corvette Le Fanfaron, of 16 guns and 113 men.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 21. Vice-Adm. Campbell, Commander in Chief in the Downs, has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Maxwell, of the Royalist sloop, giving an account of his having on the 17th inst. captured Le Grand Napoleon, a fast-sailing French privateer, of 18 guns and 75 men.—Sir R. J. Strachan has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a Letter from Captain Adye, of the Briseis sloop, giving an account of his having captured on the 6th inst. off Heligoland, the Reciprocite Danish privateer, of 4 guns and 14 men.

Foreign office, Nov. 27. The following Dispatch was this day received by Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Col. Carrol, dated Army of the Left, head-quarters, Salamanca, Oct. 26.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 21st inst. the Duke del Parque moved forward with his army from Tamames to Carrascal del Obispo, and, having pushed on a column towards Matilla and Jejo (as if with an intention of approaching Salamanca, by Munigüela), proceeded to the left by a rapid lateral movement towards Ledesma, where we crossed the Tormes on the 23d. On the 24th we arrived at Amanara, and on the morning of yesterday (the 25th) reached the heights which command Salamanca to the Northward, where the Patriots had the mortification to learn that the Enemy, having had intimation of our approach, evacuated the town the preceding night, retreating precipitately to Toro, taking with him a quantity of church plate, and other articles of plunder. The entrance of our army into this town yesterday presented a most gratifying spectacle. The different brigades, successively forming in the spacious and beautiful square, proclaimed with loud and reiterated *Vivas* their beloved Fernando, whilst the bands of the different corps played several popular and patriotic airs: nor did the zeal of the Patriots suffer them to omit the tribute of their gratitude to their sincere and firm ally; and God save King George and Fernando were alternately repeated during the entire of the day. Amidst the universal joy which pervaded our ranks, a small portion of regret was discernible, occasioned by the escape of the Enemy, whom the soldiers had already considered as their captives. The advance of our column of Matilla, induced the Enemy to suppose that we should have approached Salamanca by Munigüela, and consequently drew their attention to that quarter, which presented them many favourable positions, and from whence the passage of the Tormes is difficult. So judicious, rapid, and masked, was our march by Ledesma, that the Enemy was totally ignorant of our real point of attack until our arrival at Almanara, a village about three leagues from hence. It is a well-ascertained fact, that the first intimation General Marchand had of our approach from Ledesma reached him at six o'clock on the evening of the 24th; at eight o'clock his orders for retreat were issued with the utmost secrecy to the Commanders of Brigades; at ten o'clock the infantry, and at twelve the cavalry, commenced their march; and so great was their apprehension of pursuit, that they did not halt until they reached Toro.—The Enemy's loss, in killed and prisoners, at the battle of Tamames, exceeds 1200; and, from every information we can collect from the best authorities here, their wounded amount to 2000, of which number a great proportion are officers: one general, one colonel, several subaltern officers, and 75 privates, died of their wounds on the night of their retreat from Tamames. Illuminations will take place here this night, and to-morrow a solemn *Te Deum* will be celebrated in thanksgiving for the signal victory gained at Tamames over the enemies of liberty and religion. The victory of Tamames, and our entrance to Salamanca, will no doubt prove highly beneficial to our cause. This army (which will daily increase in numbers) now feels a degree of confidence in its powers hitherto unknown to it.

W. P. CARROL, Major B. S. Col. Sp. S.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 28. Vice-Adm. Holloway, Commander in Chief at Newfoundland, has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Graham, of the Vestal frigate, giving an account of the capture by that ship, on the 19th inst. of the French privateer brig L'Intrepide, pierced for 20 guns, and having a complement of 125 men,

men, then on her first cruize. The Vestal has also re-captured the English brig Bellona, from Newfoundland to Jersey; and the English ship Fortitude, from the Brazils to Liverpool.—Capt. Brace, of the Virginie frigate, has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Sir W. Bolton, of the Druid, giving an account of his having captured on the 13th inst. the French national brig Le Basque, of 16 guns and 112 men, with flour and other stores. And also a Letter from Capt. Worth, of the Helena sloop, stating the capture, on the same day, of the Revenge French privateer, of St. Maloes, pierced for 16 guns, and 61 men on-board.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty office, Nov. 29. The Hon. Lieut. W. Waldegrave, of the Ville de Paris, arrived here this morning with the following Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

Ville de Paris, off St. Sebastian, Oct. 30.

Sir, By my Letter of the 16th of September, their Lordships would be informed of the intelligence I had received relative to the intended movements of the French squadron, and of my reasons for changing my station to St. Sebastian. While on this station, on the night of the 22d inst. the Pomone joined, and Captain Barrie (who with indefatigable perseverance had, with the Alceste, watched the port of Toulon) informed me that the day before several of the Enemy's squadron had put to sea, that others were coming out when he left them, and that there was every appearance of the whole fleet being on the move from the harbour. They had a numerous convoy with them; and, as this movement was made with the first of an Easterly wind, there was little doubt of their being bound to the Westward. I immediately made the necessary signals for the squadron to be prepared for their reception, and placed the three frigates and sloop (Pomone, Hydra, Volontaire, and Minstrel) to windward, to give notice of the Enemy's approach. On the following morning (the 23d), soon after eight o'clock, the Volontaire made the signal for a fleet to the Eastward: while they continued to come down before the wind, no alteration was made in the squadron, except by advancing two fast-sailing ships, the Tigre and Bulwark. At ten, the Pomone made the signal that the Enemy had hauled to the wind; and, the convoy separating from the ships of war (which were now discovered to consist of three ships of the line only, two frigates, two smaller frigates, or store-ships, and a convoy of about 20 sail of vessels), I ordered Rear-adm. Martin to chase them, and eight of the best-sailing ships, which, standing on contrary tacks, might take advantage of the changes of the wind, which was then variable. At two *p. m.* the Pomone having got far to windward, was directed by signal to destroy such of the convoy as could be come up with; and in the evening she burnt two brigs, two bombards, and a ketch. The Enemy before dark was out of sight, and the ships chasing, not much advanced, were standing to the Northward, while the squadron with me stretched to the Southward. The next morning neither the French nor our own chasing ships were in sight. This morning Rear-adm. Martin joined with his division, as named in the margin *, having again fallen-in with the Enemy, on the 24th, off the entrance of the Rhone, and on the 25th they chased them on shore; the Robust, of 84 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-adm. Boudain, and the Leon of 74, off Frontignan; where the day following themselves set fire to them. The Boree of 74 guns, and a frigate, ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Cette, where there is little probability of either of them being saved. I cannot sufficiently express the high satisfaction I have felt at the intrepid perseverance of Rear-adm. Martin, and of the Captains of the ships who were with him in the pursuit. Nothing less ardent, or less skilful, would have produced a result so fortunate, where the coast near the Rhone is exceedingly shoal and dangerous, so that some of the ships were in five and six fathom water, the weather thick, and the South-east wind blowing strong. I inclose to you, Sir, Rear-admiral Martin's Letter; and beg to congratulate their Lordships on three great ships of the Enemy being thus destroyed, without the smallest resistance on their part, or a shot being fired by the British ships, except a few by the Tigre at the Boree, when she was pushing ashore at Cette. Of their two frigates, the Pomone and Pauline, one hauled her wind some time in the night, and fetched into Marseilles Road. The other part of the French squadron are found to remain in Toulon by the ships which have since examined that port.

COLLINGWOOD.

Canopus, at Sea, Oct. 27.

My Lord, In obedience to the signal for the Canopus to chase E. N. E. I stood that way the whole of the night of the 23d, and the following day, in company with the Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Levia-

* Canopus, Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland.

than,

than, and Cumberland. In the evening four sail were seen, to which we immediately gave chase, and pursued them till after dark; when, from shoal water, and the wind being direct on the shore, near the entrance of the Rhone, it became necessary to keep to the wind during the night. The following morning (the 25th) the same ships were again seen, and chased between Cette and Frontignan, where they ran on shore; two of them (an 80 gun ship, bearing a Rear-admiral's flag, and a 74) at the latter place, and one ship of the line and a frigate at the former. From the shoal water and intricacy of the navigation, it was impossible to get close to the Enemy's two line of battle ships near Frontignan, to attack them when on shore; for, in attempting to do so, one of his Majesty's ships was under five fathoms water, and another in less than six. On the 26th I sent the boats to sound, meaning if possible to buoy the Channel (if any had been found), by which the Enemy's ships could be attacked; but at night we had the satisfaction to see them set on fire. From the circumstances under which the ship and frigate ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Cette, I have little doubt the former will be lost, and the frigate must certainly have received considerable damage; but they cannot be got at on account of the batteries. Your Lordship must be well aware, that nothing but the great press of sail carried by his Majesty's ships, and the good look-out kept, could have enabled them to close with those of the Enemy, from the distance they were at the time they commenced the chace. G. MARTIN.

Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood.

Ville de Paris, off Rosas, Nov. 1.

Sir, When the Enemy's convoy was chased on the 23d ult. their transports separated from the ships of war, and, under the protection of an armed store-ship, two bombards, and a zebeck, made for the Bay of Rosas. When the ships of war were disposed of, as related in my Letter of yesterday, the convoy became the object of my attention; and on the 29th the Apollo was sent off Rosas to examine what vessels were there, and how far they were in a situation assailable. The next day I appointed the ships, as per margin *, for this service, under the orders of Capt. Hallowell, to bring them out if the wind was favourable, or otherwise to destroy them. The state of the wind and sea would not permit this operation until last night, when, after dark, the ships bore up for the Bay, and anchored about five miles from the Castle of Rosas, under the protection of which Castle, of Trinity Fort, and of several newly-erected batteries, the convoy, consisting of 11 vessels, five of them armed, as per accompanying list, were moored. The boats being arranged in separate divisions, the whole were put under the orders of Lieut. Tailour, First Lieutenant of the Tigre, and proceeded to the attack of the Enemy, who, although he could have had no previous intimation of such an enterprize against him, was found vigilant, and completely on his guard. The ship, which was a smaller sort of frigate, was inclosed in boarding nettings, and a gun-boat advanced a-head of her for the look-out; on being hailed, and the alarm-gun fired, our boats stretched out, the crews, at the highest pitch of animation, filling the air with their cheers. Each division took the part previously allotted to it. The armed ship was boarded at all points, and carried in a few minutes, notwithstanding a spirited and sturdy resistance which the Enemy made. All their armed vessels were well defended; but the British seamen and marines, determined to subdue them, were not to be repelled, even by a force found to be double that which was expected; and, besides the opposition made by the vessels, the guns from the Castle, the forts in the Bay, the gun-boats, and musketry from the beach, kept a constant fire on them. On the opening of day every ship or vessel was either burnt, or brought off, aided by the light winds which then came from the land; and the whole of the convoy that came from Toulon for the supply of the French army in Spain has been destroyed, with the exception of the frigate which escaped to Marseilles, and one store-ship not since heard of. I cannot conclude this narrative without an expression of the sentiment which the execution of this bold enterprize has inspired me with, and the respect and admiration I feel for those who performed it. In the first place, success greatly depended on the previous arrangement, which was made by Capt. Hallowell with a judgment and foresight that distinguishes that officer in every service he is employed on; the division of the boats, the preparation of fire materials, and providing them with every implement that contingency could require, established confidence throughout the whole; and in this he was ably assisted by the experience and zeal of Captains Wodehouse, Bullen, Taylor, and Hope. The brigs were under sail, as near the vessels attacked

* Tigre, Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan.

attacked as the light winds would allow; and Captain Hallowell speaks in high terms of praise of the conduct of their Commanders, Crawly, Raitt, and Wilson. The First Lieutenant Tailour led to the assault in a most gallant manner, and was followed by the other officers, as if each was ambitious of his place, and desired to be first: the whole party bravely maintained the character which British seamen have established for themselves. I am sorry I have to add, that the loss has been considerable, of which I inclose a list. Lieut. Tait, of the Volontaire, an excellent and brave young officer, and Mr. Caldwell, Master's Mate of the Tigre, a youth of great promise, were the only officers slain. Many officers in the fleet were desirous of being volunteers in this service. I could not resist the earnest request of Lieuts. Lord Viscount Balgonie, the Hon. J. A. Maude, and the Hon. W. Waldegrave, of the Ville de Paris, to have the command of boats, in which they displayed that spirit which is inherent in them.

COLLINGWOOD.

P. S. I have charged Lieut. Waldegrave, of the Ville de Paris, with the delivery of my Dispatches; an officer of great merit, and who commanded one of the boats employed on this service.

Tigre, off Cape St. Sebastian, Nov. 1.

My Lord, In obedience to your Lordship's order of the 30th ult. I proceeded to the Bay of Rosas with the ships and sloops named in the margin, where, finding it impracticable to attack the Enemy's convoy while under weigh (the wind being at S. E. and a heavy swell), I anchored the ships of the squadron yesterday evening after dark, about five miles off the town of Rosas, and detached all the boats under the command of Lieut. Tailour, First of the Tigre, to destroy them: the spirited manner in which he led them on to the attack, commanded the admiration of every one present; and the gallant manner in which he was supported, reflects the highest honour on every person employed on this service. I have the honour to inclose a list of vessels captured and destroyed on this occasion; and, when your Lordship is informed that the Enemy was aware of our intention to attack him, and had taken the precaution of fixing boarding nettings, and placing a launch, with a gun in it, in advance, to give him a notice of our approach, and that the vessels were also defended by the very strong batteries on shore, I trust your Lordship will consider it equal in gallantry and judgment to any exploit that has occurred under your Lordship's command. Our loss has been severe; and among the list of killed I have to lament the loss of Lieut. Tait of the Volontaire, of whom Capt. Bullen speaks in high terms, as an officer who has distinguished himself upon many occasions; and Mr. Caldwell, Master's Mate of the Tigre: the latter has left a widowed mother in distressed circumstances, who looked to him for comfort and support. Among the wounded are Lieut. Tailour of the Tigre, and Lieut. Forster, of the Apollo, severely. The brigs were directed to keep under weigh, and were in an admirable situation at day-light to have given assistance, had it been necessary. I have the honour also to inclose a list of the officers employed on this service; and I have only to state, that their conduct, and that of the seamen and marines under their command, was such as to exceed any encomium from my pen, and entitles them to my warmest thanks and approbation.

B. HALLOWELL.

List of Ships and Vessels captured and destroyed in the Bay of Rosas, Nov. 1.

Armed store-ship, La Lemproye, of 16 9-pounders, 116 men, and 600 tons, burnt; pierced for 22 guns on the main-deck; vessel of war.—Bombard La Victoire, of 14 6-pounders and 80 men, burnt; vessel of war.—Felucca L'Assacien, of 25 muskets and 20 men, burnt; Transport belonging to Government.—L'Union, of 150 tons, burnt; landed her cargo.—La Bien Aime, of 150 tons, laden with biscuit, burnt.—Notre Dame de Rosaire, of 150 tons, burnt; landed her cargo.—Felucca Notre Dame de Grace, of 90 tons, burnt; landed her cargo.—Bombard Le Grondiere, of eight 6-pounders and 45 men, laden with biscuit, taken; Transport belonging to Government.—Xebeck Le Normande, of ten 4-pounders, and 48 men, taken; vessel of war.—Le Dragon, of 200 tons, laden with biscuit, taken.—L'Indien, of 200 tons, laden with corn and flour, taken.

B. HALLOWELL.

Killed and Wounded.—On board the *Tigre*, 4 killed, 10 wounded: among the latter Lieut. Tailour (severely), and Mr. D. R. Syer, Midshipman.—*Cumberland*, 2 killed, 15 wounded: among the latter Lieut. R. Stuart, Mr. Webster, Master's-mate, and Mr. Brady, Midshipman.—*Volontaire*, Lieut. Dalhousie and a seaman killed, 15 wounded: among the latter are the Hon. Lieut. Maude, and Mr. Armstead, Midshipman, both volunteers from the Ville de Paris.—*Apollo*, 3 killed, and First Lieut. Beghie (slightly) and Lieut. J. Forster (severely), with 3 seamen wounded.—*Topaze*, 4 killed and 8 wounded.—*Tuscan*, Lieut. P. Dunn (slightly), and 1 seaman (dangerously) wounded.—

wounded.——Grand Total, 15 killed, and 55 wounded.

Officers employed in the Boats in the Bay of Rosas.

Tigre, J. Tailour, A. W. J. Clifford, E. Boxer, W. Watterface, W. Hamilton, and J. Brulton, Lieutenants; J. Galdwell, and J. Kynson, Master's-mates; D. R. Syer, Hon. R. Spencer, H. Fawcett, G. F. Bridges, G. Sandys, J. Athill, Hon. G. J. Perceval, J Montagu, and F. Noel, Midshipmen; Mr. A. Hosack, Assistant-surgeon.—*Cumberland*, J. Murray and R. Stuart, Lieutenants; W. Bradley, acting Lieutenant; E. Baillie, Captain of Marines; J. Webster, Master's mate; C. R. Milbourne, H. Wise, W. H. Blady, and A. Blackmare, Midshipmen.—*Apollo*, J. Begbie, R. C. Barton, and J. Forster, Lieutenants; H. W. De Chair and W. Flant, Master's mates; J. Dunderdale and H. Lancaster, Midshipmen; J O. French, clerk.—*Scout*, J. Tarrant, Lieutenant; Hon. W. Waldegrave, Lieutenant of Ville de Paris; —— Davy, Midshipman of ditto.—*Topaze*, C. Hammond, J. Dunn, W. Rawlins, and Lord Balgonie, Lieutenant of the Ville de Paris, Lieutenants; —— Halsted, Lieutenant of Marines; A. Boyter, Master's mate; T. Canty, Carpenter; J. Home, H. Luthill and, H. Nicholas, Midshipmen.—*Volontaire*, D. Tait and S. Sison, Lieutenants; J. Bannatyne, T. Randell, Master's Mates; R. S. Harness, and H. J. Leeke, Midshipmen; W. Middleton, Carpenter; Hon. J. A. Maude, Lieutenant, Volunteer from the Ville de Paris; J. Armstead, Midshipman, ditto; W. Burton and D. Campbell, Lieutenants of Marines.—*Tuscan*. T. Dunn, Lieutenant; J. M'Dougall, Master's Mate, and C. Gray, Volunteers from the Ville de Paris; J. Stiddy, Midshipman.

BEN. HALLOWELL.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 2. Letter from Lord Collingwood, dated Ville de Paris, off Minorca, Oct. 12.

Sir, I have great pleasure in transmitting to you a letter from Capt. Hoste, of his Majesty's ship the Amphion, giving an account of a very gallant and well-conducted attack made on the Enemy's fort and vessels at Cortelazzo, between Venice and Trieste, by the seamen and marines landed from that ship, which so completely succeeded, that the fort was taken, and blown up, and all the vessels which were in the port captured or destroyed, without the loss of a man, one only being wounded by accident, when employed in destroying the works. I have on many occasions had to represent the zeal, the bravery, and the nice concert of measures that are necessary to success, which have distinguished the services of Capt. Hoste; and this late attack of the Enemy is not inferior to those many instances which have before obtained for him praise and admiration. The manner in which he speaks of Lieut. Phillott, who commanded the party, and of the other officers and men, is highly honourable to them; but the Amphion's Officers and men, following the example of their Captain, could not well be otherwise than they are. Within a month two divisions of the Enemy's gun-boats have been taken, consisting of six each. COLLINGWOOD.

Amphion, off the Coast of Friul, Aug. 28.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you of a most gallant and successful attack made by the boats of this ship and a detachment of seamen and marines, on the Enemy's force at Cortelazzo, consisting of six gun-boats, and a convoy of merchant trabacealos, moored in a strong position, under a battery of four 24-pounders, at the mouth of the Piavie, and in sight of the Italian squadron at Venice.—I had reconnoitred them on the 24th inst. and found it impracticable, from the shallowness of the water, to get the ship in, but I conceived they might be cut out by the boats, provided I could carry the battery: and this opinion was confirmed by a fisherman I detained the same evening, who gave me a very correct account of their force and situation; to prevent any suspicion of my design, I kept out of sight of the land till the evening of the 26th, when I crowded all possible sail, and we anchored off the entrance of the Piavie, at one in the morning of the 27th. At three a detachment of seamen and marines, commanded by Lieut. Phillott, First Lieutenant, assisted by Lieuts. Jones (2) and Moore of the marines, in all seventy men, were landed about a mile below the battery to the Southward, and advanced immediately to storm it, leaving Lieut. Slaughter (third Lieutenant), with the command of the boats, to push for the River the instant the fort was carried: at a quarter past three the alarm was given; the attack was made the same instant, and such vigour in the assault, that in ten minutes the fort was completely in our possession, and the concerted signal made, the guns were instantly turned on the gun-boats, the fire on which, and musketry from the marines, whom Lieut. Moore had placed in a most excellent situation, compelled them to instant surrender, and our boats took possession of the gun-boats and vessels, as per inclosed list; two of the former are of the largest dimensions.—The battery was a complete work, with a ditch, and che-

vaux

vaux de frize round it, and our men entered it first by scaling ladders: the Commandant of the fort made his escape with some of his men; two were found dead and one wounded; the rest, consisting of 16 of the 3d regiment of light infantry, were made prisoners. Having spiked all the guns, and totally destroyed the battery and barrack, the whole detachment was re-embarked by one *p. m.*

I have now, Sir, the additional pleasure of saying, that this service was performed without the loss of a man on our part. One marine alone was wounded by an explosion of powder after we had possession, but he is doing well. The gallantry and good conduct of the commanding Lieutenant, Mr. Phillott, in the execution of this attack, speaks for itself; I have only to say, he had the entire conducting of it, and on this, as on many other occasions, fully justified the confidence I placed in him. He speaks in the warmest terms of Lieuts. Jones and Moore, and the officers and men under his orders; the prompt manner in which Lieut. Jones turned the guns on the Enemy's vessels, and the judicious disposition of the marines by Lieut. Moore, is highly praise-worthy. In the variety of boat service we have had, these officers have particularly distinguished themselves, and some months back were severely wounded. The silence and regularity of the seamen and marines in their advance to the fort, and their bravery in the attack, is equally deserving of praise, and truly characteristic of British seamen. Inclosed is a list of the officers and midshipmen employed on shore and in the boats. The surrender of the gun-boats was so quick, that our boats had not time to join in the attack on them, but were most actively employed afterwards in getting the prizes out, under the direction of Lieut. Slaughter. The above vessels were stationed at Cortelazzo for the express purpose of protecting the trade between Venice and Trieste, and were commanded by a Commandant de Division, M. Villeneuve, who is made prisoner.

I am, &c. W. Hoste, Captain.

Capt. Hargood,
H. M. S. Northumberland.

List of Gun-boats, &c. captured and destroyed by the boats of the Amphion, at Cortelazzo, Aug. 27.

La Surveillante, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long 26-pounder in the bow, and one long 12-pounder a-stern, with four swivels mounted on the gunwale, and 36 men, copper-bottomed and fastened, and quite new.—La Vedette, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long 26-pounder in the bow, and one long 12-pounder a-stern, with four swivels mounted on the gun-wale, and 36 men, copper fastened.—No. 80, Venetian gunboat, mounting one long 24-pounder, with small arms.—No. 76, Venetian gunboat, mounting one long 24-pounder, with small arms.—No. 77, Venetian gunboat, mounting one long 24 pounder, with small arms.—No. 64, Venetian gunboat, mounting one long 24-pounder, with small arms.—Two trabaccalos, laden with rice, cheese, &c. taken.—Five trabaccalos, laden with wood and charcoal, burnt in the River. W. Hoste.

Officers employed on Shore, and in the Boats of the Amphion, Aug. 27.

C. G. R. Phillott, first Lieutenant; G. M. Jones, second ditto; W. Slaughter, third ditto, in the boats; T. Moore, Lieut. of Royal Marines; J. Dalleny, Master's-mate; T. Boardman, ditto; J. Gape, C. H. Ross, G. Castle, C. Kempthorn, W. Lee Rees, and C. Bruce, Midshipmen; T. E. Hoste, Volunteer of the first class; F. G. Farewell, ditto; R. Spearman, ditto; J. Angas, Surgeon's assistant. W. Hoste, Captain.

Lord Collingwood has transmitted to this Office a Letter from Capt. Crawley, of the Philomel sloop, giving an account of his having, on the 13th of October, captured off Zante, a French privateer called the Etoile de Buonaparte, of eight guns and 48 men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The design to assume the title of the Emperor or Autocrat of the West has been for some time ascribed to Buonaparte: and it would seem that he is preparing to carry it into effect. In an answer to a recent address of a deputation from Rome, he asserted, almost in direct terms his right to the vast power possessed by Charlemagne.

There were lately assembled at Paris the following personages: Buonaparte, the King of Saxony, the King of Bavaria, the King and Queen of Holland, the King and Queen of Westphalia, the King and Queen of Naples, the Viceroy and Vice-Queen of Italy, the Prince and Princess of Lucca and Piombino, the Prince Primate, the Prince of Bavaria, the Sacred Conclave.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, AND SPEECH OF BUONAPARTE.

Paris, Dec. 4. Yesterday his Majesty proceeded to the Palace of the Legislative Body; and being seated, the Members newly elected took the oaths; after

after which the Emperor made the following speech:

"Gentlemen Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body,

"Since your last Session, I have reduced Arragon and Castile to submission, and driven from Madrid the fallacious government formed by England. I was marching upon Cadiz and Lisbon, when I was under the necessity of treading back my steps, and of planting my eagles on the ramparts of Vienna. Three months have seen the rise and termination of this fourth Punic war. Accustomed to the devotedness and courage of my armies, I must nevertheless, under these circumstances, acknowledge the particular proofs of affection which my soldiers of Germany have given me. The genius of France conducted the English army—it has terminated its projects in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. In that important period I remained 400 leagues distant, certain of the new glory which my people would acquire, and of the grand character they would display. My hopes have not been deceived—I owe particular thanks to the Citizens of the Departments of the Pas de Calais and the North. Frenchmen! every one that shall oppose you shall be conquered and reduced to submission. Your grandeur shall be increased by the hatred of your enemies; you have before you long years of glory and prosperity. You have the force and energy of the Hercules of the Ancients. I have united Tuscany to the Empire. The Tuscans were worthy of it, by the mildness of their character, by the attachment their ancestors have always shewn us, and by the services they have rendered to European civilization. History pointed out to me the conduct I ought to pursue towards Rome; the Popes, become Sovereigns of part of Italy, have constantly shewn themselves enemies of every preponderating power on the Peninsula—they have employed their spiritual power to injure it. It was then demonstrated to me, that the spiritual influence exercised in my States by a foreign Sovereign, was contrary to the independence of France, to the dignity and safety of my throne. However, as I acknowledge the necessity of the spiritual influence of the descendants of the first of the pastors, I could not conciliate these grand interests, but by annulling the donative of the French Emperors, my predecessors, and by uniting the Roman States to France. By the Treaty of Vienna, all the Kings and Sovereigns, my allies, who have given me so many proofs of the constancy of their friendship, have acquired, and shall acquire, a fresh increase of territory. The Illyrian Provinces stretch the frontiers of my great Empire to the Save. Contiguous to the Empire of Constantinople, I shall find myself in a situation to watch over the first interests of my commerce in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the Levant. I will protect the Porte, if the Porte withdraws herself from the fatal influence of England. I shall know how to punish her, if she offer herself to be governed by cunning and perfidious counsels. I have wished to give the Swiss Nation a new proof of my esteem, by annexing to my titles that of their Mediator, and thus putting an end to all the uneasiness endeavoured to be spread among that brave people. Holland, placed between England and France, is equally bruised by them. Yet she is the *debouche* of the principal arteries of my Empire. Changes will become necessary; the safety of my frontiers, and the well-understood interests of the two countries, imperiously require them. Sweden has lost, by her alliance with England, after a disastrous war, the finest and most important of her provinces. Happy would it have been for that nation, if the wise Prince that governs her now, had ascended the throne some years sooner. This example proves anew to Kings, that the alliance of England is the surest presage of ruin. My Ally and Friend the Emperor of Russia has united to his vast Empire, Finland, Moldavia, Wallachia, and a district of Gallicia. I am not jealous of any thing that can produce good to that Empire. My sentiments for its illustrious Sovereign are in unison with my policy. When I shall shew myself beyond the Pyrennees, the frightened leopard will fly to the ocean, to avoid shame, defeat, and death. The triumph of my arms will be the triumph of the genius of good over that of evil; of moderation, order, and morality, over civil war, anarchy, and the bad passions. My friendship and protection will, I hope, restore tranquillity and happiness to the people of Spain. Gentlemen, Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body, I have directed my Minister of the Interior to lay before you the history of the legislation, of the administration, and of the finances of the year just expired; you will see all the ideas I had conceived for the amelioration of my people have been followed with the greatest activity—that in Paris, as in the most distant parts of my Empire, the war has not produced any delay in the public works. The Members of my Council of State will submit to you different projects of law, and especially the law upon the finances; you will

will see in it their prosperous condition. I demand of my people no new sacrifice, though circumstances have obliged me to double my military means."

Dec. 9. The Council of Inquiry, appointed by His Majesty the Emperor and King, convened by his Excellency Count Huneburg, Minister at War, in obedience to His Majesty's order, dated Schoenbrunn, Sept. 7, and assembled at the General Military Closet, on the 25th of last month, closed its deliberations, and pronounced the following sentence:

"That General Monnet, contrary to his duty, did not fulfil the order of his Imperial Majesty, in case of his being pressed hard by the Enemy, to cut the dykes, rather than surrender; That he surrendered the fortress at a time when it had only sustained a bombardment of thirty-six hours; when the garrison was still composed of more than four thousand men; when no breach had yet been made in the rampart, and the enemy were yet more than eight hundred metres distant from the fortress; when our troops were yet in possession of the outworks; and when, consequently, the place was not yet really besieged; That the General is, therefore, guilty of gross misconduct, which cannot be attributed to any other motive than cowardice and treason: And the Council declares moreover, that the General is guilty of extortion and embezzlement, since it appears in evidence, that he did receive, or cause to be received, for his own private benefit and use, from the year 1803 to the year 1806, the sum of ten Dutch stivers, or twenty sous Tournees, for each half anker of Geneva which was exported.

(Signed)
"Count RAMPON.
"Count D'ABOVILLE.
"Vice-Admiral THEVENARD.
"Counts SONCIS & BASSON."

The above sentence was confirmed by the Emperor.

[The General is now on parole in England.]

*** While this sheet was at the press, we received from France intelligence of the REPUDIATION OF HIS WIFE BY BUONAPARTE; and also a report of the ANNEXATION OF HOLLAND TO THE FRENCH DOMINIONS.—The particulars shall be detailed in our SUPPLEMENT.

HOLLAND.

The basin and dock-heads of Walcheren were blown up: nearly 3000 weight of powder was used on the occasion, and the explosion was tremendous. Fire was immediately after communicated to the arsenal, storehouses, dockyards, &c., and the conflagration "was in the highest degree sublime and awful.

SPAIN.

The Assembly of the Cortes is positively fixed for the 1st March, 1810. The Junta has also appointed a Military Committee of seven Members, consisting of the Marquis of Astorga, President, Marquis Romana, Marquis of Villel, Don J. N. Garcia de la Torre, Don Rodrigo Riqueme, Don F. Xavier Carros, and Don Sebastian de Jocana, to superintend the direction of the war, and of all operations requiring "secrecy, vigour, and dispatch."

All the accounts received from Spain, since the Archbishop of Toledo has been placed at the head of the Government, state that he is acting with the greatest energy. His influence with the clergy, in particular, has been productive of the most beneficial effects; they have made great pecuniary sacrifices for the public cause, and their example has very much increased the general enthusiasm. The levy of 250,000 men, which has been ordered, will, it is generally imagined, be raised without any difficulty. The male population of the country rush in crowds to join the patriotic standard; and all they want is arms.

A letter from Gibraltar states the loss of the Spanish army in the battle of Ocana to amount to about 5000 killed and wounded, and 8000 taken prisoners. The French had about 1500 killed and wounded, and were twice repulsed with great loss in their attacks on the right wing. The French official account of the battle of Ocana contains but few particulars, and those much exaggerated. It is as follows:

Madrid, Nov. 20. The battle of Ocana, which the King fought yesterday, was one of the most decisive which the troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King have ever fought. The Members of the Junta of Seville who have the most influence were in the rear of the army of the insurgents, and announced in a high tone, that they were going to hold their sittings at Madrid, but they were the first to fly. This appears to be the last effort which the Junta of Seville will make. The following Order of the Day has been published:

"Yesterday the King gained a signal and decisive victory at Ocana.—Two hours were sufficient to disperse the army of the insurgents, who expected within two days to make their entry into Madrid. It was entirely dispersed or destroyed.—4000 men were left dead on the field of battle; 20,000 were made prisoners, among whom were 200 officers, 30 or 40,000 muskets, 20 standards, 30 pieces of artillery, and an incredible quantity

quantity of baggage were the results of this splendid victory.

"AUGUSTUS BELLIARD, Gov.-Gen."

A letter from Gen. Areyzaga certainly does not warrant the inference that the Spanish army has been annihilated, or even totally routed; but that they have sustained a severe defeat, we fear, is beyond a doubt. It would be well were the Spaniards to avoid general actions with the French, and confine themselves to that desultory mode of warfare which would destroy the French army in detail, without affording it any opportunity for the display of its superior tactics in the field. But though we lament the issue of this battle, it is far from exciting feelings of despondency. The Spaniards appear to be recovering their antient energy; and if they do, twenty such defeats would not entirely subject them to the power of their treacherous Invader.

We are the more encouraged in this belief, from reading a Proclamation from the Junta, on the subject of the Peace between Austria and France. Without disguising the increased difficulties which that unfortunate event is likely to oppose to the patriotic exertions of the Nation, it breathes a confidence, that the constancy and valour of the people will be found adequate to the struggle.

We have not room for the whole of this Address, but shall extract the most interesting passages. After announcing the intelligence of the Peace, and describing, in glowing language, the conduct of Buonaparte and his satellites to Spain, the Address thus proceeds:

"There can be no peace while these things subsist. That Spain may be free, is the universal wish of the Nation. That Spain may be free, or that it may become an immense desert, one vast sepulchre, where the accumulated carcases of French and Spaniards shall exhibit to future ages our glory and their ignominy. But this wretched fate is not to be feared by brave men. Victory, sooner or later, must be the reward of fortitude and constancy."

The Junta then call upon the Nation to suffer every privation, and make every sacrifice, to save the State; after which we meet with the following energetic passage:

"The victory must be ours if we continue and conclude the great enterprize we have undertaken with the same enthusiasm with which we began it. The colossal mass of force and resistance which we must oppose to our enemy, must be composed of the forces of all, of the sacrifices of all; and then, what will it import that he pours upon us anew the legions with which he has been successful in Germany, or the swarm of conscripts he endeavours to drag from France? The experience we have obtained in two campaigns, and our very desperation, will consign these hordes of banditti to the same fate which the former have suffered. If some of the Monarchs of the North have consented to become the slaves of this new Tamerlane, and at the expence of ages of infamy have purchased a moment's respite, till their turn shall come to be devoured, we are resolved to perish or triumph. The alliance we have contracted with the British nation continues, and will continue. That nation has lavished for us its blood and its treasures, and is entitled to our gratitude, and that of future ages."

The address concludes in these terms:

"Here was drawn, never to be sheathed, the sword of eternal hatred to the execrable tyrant; here was raised, never to be lowered, the standard of independence and justice. Hasten to it, all ye who wish not to live under the abominable yoke, ye who cannot enter into a league with iniquity; and ye who are indignant at the cowardly desertion of deluded Princes, hasten to us. Here the valiant shall find opportunities of acquiring true honour; the wise and virtuous obtain respect, and the oppressed find an asylum; our cause is the same, the same be our danger, the same our reward. Come hither, and in despite of all the arts, and all the power of this inhuman despot, you shall witness how we will render dim his star, and be ourselves the creators of our own destiny.

"The Abp. of LAODICEA, President.

"PEDRO DE RIVERO, Secretary.

"Royal Alcaraz of Seville, Nov. 21."

General Kellerman, who commands in the North of Spain, has issued the following proclamation, which affords an atrocious instance of military violence:

"Considering the necessity of multiplying the resources of the army of his Imperial Majesty, and of depriving the rebels and traitors of the means of procuring animals to accomplish their atrocious designs, it is hereby declared, that all the horses and mares belonging to the provinces in Upper Spain, viz. in the districts of Salamanca, Zamorsa, Toro, Leon, Placentia, Burgos, Guipuscoa, and Alvala, of the height of four feet four inches, or five feet and half an inch of the measure of Spain, and from thence upward, are in requisition for the

the service of the army of France, and are to be conducted to the capital of the respective governments, where they are to be received and maintained by the Governors, until the returns made to me shall enable me to give directions for the disposal of them. All the horses of less than 4 feet 4 inches, or 5 feet ½ inch Spanish measure, also mares pregnant for more than 3 months, and horses and mares that are not 30 months old, and less than the height mentioned, are to have the left eye put out, and are to be rendered by other proper means unfit for military service by the proprietors themselves. Those who presume to disobey this command are to be mulcted in four times the value of the animals. The execution of this order is to be committed to the Governors, Commandants of Arms, and to the Commandants of Detachments and Flying Columns. KELLERMAN,

Gen. of Div. and Gov. Gen. of Upper Spain.

Oct. 28."

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Papers have published a Decree of the Prince Regent of Portugal for reducing the number of the members of government, and appointed Lord Wellington Marshal General of the Portuguese armies, with a voice in the council, and a charge that his Lordship shall be consulted upon all occasions.

GERMANY.

The Emperor Francis has addressed his army on the conclusion of the peace of Vienna, in terms which contain much of that spirit which he manifested during the negotiations. Gold and silver medals have been distributed among those officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves. The address concludes with emphatically declaring, "that it is only by discipline and true valour that they can procure a permanent peace, or the esteem of their neighbours:" the plain interpretation of which is, that to be at peace with France, they must be prepared to resist her.

Several of the most flourishing cities and towns in Germany have been reduced to ruin in consequence of the exactions of the military. Among the number is Passau (Bavaria), the most wealthy of whose inhabitants have been impoverished by having soldiers quartered on them; in August, they gave lodging and subsistence to 148,221 men, including officers.

The mines of quicksilver in Istria and Carniola, now lost to Austria, brought that Power a clear annual revenue of two millons of florins.

The population of Trieste never exceeded 40,000 souls yet the contribution levied on it by Napoleon equalled 50 millions of francs, not more than five of which could be raised. Since its occupation by the enemy, and the blockade by our squadron, its commercial greatness has vanished; and those families who once lived in splendour, are now reduced to poverty, and can scarcely procure the necessaries of life.

Two persons were executed last month at Bamberg, for having attempted, a short time since, to assassinate the Duke of Abrantes (Junot), while passing through that city. The Duke had, it appears, violated the wife of the one, and seduced the sister of the other offender.

Buonaparte has begun to act upon his assumed title of Mediator of Switzerland: a detachment of his troops has occupied one of the principal Swiss cantons, and the occupation of the lesser ones is spoken of. An insurrection has broken out in Carniola.

The attempts to cajole the Tyroleans into submission have totally failed, and these gallant people offer incessant resistance in every quarter. A new leader, named Zeggerlen, has started up, and organised the inhabitants of the Zillerthall and the Pinzgaw. Major-General Count Minucci has been dispatched against him, and obtained by numerical superiority some partial successes. Of the submission of Hofer we always doubted; but the following will show the adherence of that chief to the cause he had espoused:

Inspruck, Nov. 22. A Proclamation, addressed by Andrew Hofer to the inhabitants of Wintshgau, and dated Passetjies, the 15th November, 1809, is at present circulated through the Upper Inthal, which is as follows:

"I felt inclined to lay down my arms, prevailed upon by men whom I considered as friends of my country, but who, as I now find, are its enemies and traitors. I, therefore, think it right to inform you, that all the Passeyer is again in open insurrection; all the inhabitants, both old and young, have taken up arms again, and that the enemy was yesterday defeated with great loss. I, therefore, call on you, brethren, to rejoin us in arms. Were we to surrender to the enemy, we should soon see all the youths of the Tyrol dragged away from their homes; our churches and convents destroyed, divine worship annihilated in our country, and our heads overwhelmed by eternal woe. Fight, therefore, as loyal men, with us, in defence of our native land; I shall fight with and for you, as a father for his children. I feel obliged then briefly to communicate

communicate my sentiments to you, lest I should fall a sacrifice to the detestation and hatred of my own people. You would incur the same fate, were you to remain indifferent spectators, and not take up arms again for your God and your country. They who obstruct the march of our troops, or do not furnish them with the necessary supplies, shall be severely punished." *(Royal Amsterdam Courant, Dec. 9.)*

Vienna, Nov. 18. According to the latest accounts from Bucharest, the Russians are already at Varna, on the Black Sea, 40 German miles from Constantinople; and there is every appearance that they will conquer the whole province of Bulgaria this campaign.

Vienna, Nov. 28. On the 27th inst. arrived in this city his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria. He was dressed in the Hungarian uniform, and seated in a coach drawn by six horses, which could hardly pass the streets crowded by the inhabitants, who received their gracious Sovereign with incessant shouts of 'Long live the Emperor.' At night there was not one single house but what was illuminated. All the theatres are to be this day thrown open to the public, and a general illumination will again take place this evening. Her Majesty the Empress is also shortly expected. The Emperor has ordered the sum of 100,000 florins to be distributed among the poor. This morning *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral.

Buda, Nov. 24. According to a statement published here by authority, the loss of the Austrian army, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from the 4th to the 12th July, 1809, consists of 17 Generals, 847 Officers, 30,471 rank and file, and 4,100 horses. *(Scheidam Courant, Dec.* 13.*)*

SWEDEN.

The Swedish papers announce the conclusion of peace with France. Buonaparte, it seems, has granted nearly the same terms to Sweden that she obtained from Alexander.

King Charles has experienced two fits of apoplexy, from the effects of which, however, he is said to be recovering. It is possible he may survive for some time these reiterated attacks; but they will probably produce a degree of mental imbecility, which will render him wholly incapable of administering a Government, placed in so difficult and critical a state as that of Sewden. To whom, in this event, it will be confided, is uncertain.

Extract of a Letter from Gottenburgh, dated Dec. 11.

"One of the stipulations in our Treaty with France is, that, as an equivalent for Pomerania, which is to be restored, together with a small part of the Prussian territory, we must send over ten thousand men towards the contingent of the Rhenish Confederacy.

"The successor to our throne, Prince Christian, is acknowledged; and our late King Gustavus is doomed, along with his family, to go into France. They left Stockholm last week for Carlscrona; whence they will be embarked for Pomerania, on their way to France."

To witness the humiliation of this high and gallant spirit would, doubtless, be an exquisite treat to Buonaparte.

Peace has been formally concluded between Sweden and Denmark.

DENMARK.

The Hereditary Princess of Denmark has been discovered intriguing with a French ballet-master, of the name of Dupuis, who had been instructing the Princess in singing. It is said, she has confessed her guilt, and has been sent to Altona. Dupuis was sent to Lubeck, never to return to Denmark under pain of death.

Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburgh, the lady accused, is 25 years of age; was married on Midsummer-day 1806, to Christian Frederick Prince of Denmark, and cousin to the present King, who is 23 years old.

ASIA.

The small-pox having recently made its appearance in the zenana of the Berar Rajah, the vaccine inoculation was introduced, and attended with complete success.

AMERICA, &c.

The Address of the President of America to Congress on the opening of its Sittings the 27th ult. has been received. He speaks in terms not very respectful of the conduct of the British Government, in refusing to ratify the arrangements concluded with Mr. Erskine, which he states to have been agreeable to the instructions received by that Gentleman; but in speaking of the mission of Mr. Jackson, he outsteps all bounds of courtesy, and, after terminating the affair of the Chesapeak "a murderous aggression," he does not hesitate to charge the British Government with "asserting a claim not less contrary to the British laws and British practice, than to the principles and obligations of the United States." He accuses Mr. Jackson of forgetting the respect due to all Governments; and for some imputations which he is stated to have cast on the American Government, he says that it was resolved to receive no farther communications from him.

By

By the circular letter published by Mr. Jackson, it appears, that the instructions contained in Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Erskine, and which alone were to form the basis of an adjustment with the American Government, were communicated to Secretary Smith; who notwithstanding concluded an arrangement directly in the teeth of these instructions, and which arrangement there was every moral presumption would be disavowed by the British Government.

Steam has been applied in America to the purposes of inland navigation with the utmost success. The passage boat between New York and Albany is 160 feet long, and wide in proportion, for accommodations, consisting of 52 births, besides sofas, &c. for 100 passengers; and the machine which moves her wheels is equal to the power of 24 horses, and is kept in motion by steam from a copper boiler eight or ten feet in length. Her route is a distance of 150 miles, which she performs regularly twice a week, and sometimes in the short period of 32 hours.

A hardy body of warriors, hunters, and trappers, all well armed and equipped, took their departure about three months ago from Louisville, in America, on a three-year expedition to join the Missouri Company, who design to establish themselves not only on the River Columbia, but to enlarge the sphere of their commerce to the East Indies.

In a *Sydney Gazette*, we find a Proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-governor Paterson, prohibiting all correspondence and communication with the late Governor Bligh, or any of his family, friends, or associates.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 13. The new cut on the Union Canal from Leicester to Harborough (through Foxton) was opened this day. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present; and a sumptuous entertainment was given at the Angel Inn in *Harborough* to about 180 gentlemen interested in the concern. Thus have the Union Canal Company, after a period of 15 years from its commencement, finished a work of great public utility. Very few Canals, in the same distance, have had to encounter such difficulties in the course of the undertaking. Nearly 200 feet of lockage, a tunnel more than half a mile in length, two considerable aqueducts, other large embankments, a large reservoir, and several hundred yards of very deep cutting, have been completed.

Nov. 27. The paper-mill near *Leeds*, called Scotland Mill, occupied by Mr. Harrison, was totally consumed by fire. The building was insured for 2000*l.* and the stock for 3500*l.*

Nov. 30. A fire was discovered in the corn and flour warehouses of Messrs. Young, in Lewin's Mead, *Bristol*. Some of the machinery of the steam-engine attached to the concern is supposed to have taken fire, which was wholly destroyed, together with some thousand quarters of corn and flour. The adjoining premisses of Messrs. George and Co. have also been materially damaged. The loss sustained is estimated at upwards of 20,000*l.*

Dec. 7. The Harlequin sloop of war, having under convoy 23 sail of ships, sailed on the 5th inst. from Plymouth. Last night the wind blew strong from the S. W. with a heavy swell; and, it being very dark, the Harlequin, with the six headmost ships, ran ashore in *Seaford bay*, at five minutes before four. Signals of distress were fired, and a number of sky-rockets, &c. exploded by the convoy. The remainder of the fleet now hauled their wind, and with difficulty cleared Beachey-head. The inhabitants of Seaford and Newhaven were prevented from rendering much assistance by the extreme haziness of the morning. At day-break the scene was such as can hardly be described—six of the vessels were lying close together, and the other was under the high cliff, about half a mile to the East. Between six and seven part of the crews were got on shore—others were floating on rafts, &c. until so completely exhausted that the waves washed them off, and they perished! Several of the vessels were completely dashed to pieces. Thirty-two persons lost their lives. The following are the names of the ships which were lost: The Weymouth, 4 of her crew lost; February, 14 lost; Metbedacht, all lost; Traveller brig, Albion schooner, and Unice, crews all saved.

Dec. 24. The bodies of 2 seamen, who had deserted from the Gibraltar, lying in Cawsand Bay, on the 10th, have been picked up under *Mount Batten*. The boat in which they made off was found stove-in under Plymouth Hoe. The same night, J. Fitzgerald, quarter-master of the Repulse, with four seamen, deserted from that ship; and, as the night was very stormy, are supposed to have met with a similar fate to the above.

Dec. 24. A soldier, employed in digging sand at *Bexhill*, was a few days since killed by the falling-in of the ground above him. Men engaged in labour of this kind should, at the present season, be more than ordinary cautious, as the rains loosen the earth, and increase the danger of it giving way.

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A manufactory at *Wolverhampton* was lately entirely consumed; by which accident near 300 people have been thrown out of employ.

The old Market-cross at *Bungay*, which has borne the pelting storms of many a winter, has lately been doomed to be superseded by a new building.

The grand chain of locks on the Caledonian Canal, at *Muirtown*, is completed; and presents one of the most stupendous piles of masonry to be met with in any part of the kingdom.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

A Court of Common Council was held, when Mr. Waithman moved some resolutions relative to the Expedition to Walcheren, which he denominated ill-digested, calamitous, and injurious, to our army, more by privations and disease than by the sword. Aldermen Combe, Wood, and Goodbehere, Messrs. Griffiths, &c. supported the motion, and enforced the necessity of an Address to the King, praying for an enquiry.

Sir W. Curtis, Messrs. S. Dixon, Scholby, &c. agreed in the propriety of an enquiry; and pledged themselves to support that measure at a subsequent meeting, in case Parliament did not, on its assembling, take the necessary steps for that purpose. The previous question being then moved by Sir W. Curtis, 67 voted for it, and 68 against it. Another division took place on the original question, which was carried by a majority of three.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

A Court of Common Council was held, when Mr. Sheriff Atkins called the attention of the Members to the Address recently voted to His Majesty, which he thought contained matter offensive to the Royal feelings, and which he should move might be read again, in order that its merits and defects might be fully discussed. Aldermen Combe and Wood opposed the reading, as being indecorous, after his Majesty had been waited on by the Sheriffs, to know when he would be pleased to receive it; and the latter moved an amendment that took away the whole of the original motion. Sir Charles Price was for the Address being read, as he thought it deficient in respect to the King; and Mr. Mawman because he conceived it inconsistent and unjust to talk of enquiry, and pass censure in the same breath. After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Waithman, Goodbehere, Dixon, Jacks, &c. took a part, the Court divided upon Mr. Alderman Wood's amendment, which was finally lost. An amended Address was then proposed by Mr. Sheriff Atkins, which was subsequently carried; the numbers for it being 114, and against it 101.

Friday, Dec. 15.

The Lord Mayor, in obedience to a requisition, convened a Court of Common Council, for the purpose of re-considering the proceedings of the last Court; when, after considerable discussion, the previous question being moved, was carried by a majority of 18, and the presentation of Mr. Sheriff Atkins's amended Address thus confirmed.

Saturday, Dec. 16.

The following is a correct statement of the East India ships lost, missing, and taken, from the commencement of the present year to this day: Missing, supposed to be lost, the Experiment, Glory, Lord Nelson, Jane Duchess of Gordon, Lady Jane Dundas, Bengal, and Calcutta; Britannia and Lord Gardner, lost on the Goodwin Sands; Walpole, lost off Margate; Skelton Castle, lost near Bengal River; Travers, struck on a rock, and was lost, in India; Streatham and Europe, taken by the French in the Bay of Bengal; and Asia, lost in Bengal River.

Saturday, Dec. 30.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The following Regulations have been substituted for those notified in the General Order of the 20th of March last, which had been found not sufficiently explanatory of his Majesty's intentions: "No Officer shall be promoted to the rank of a Captain until he has been three years a Subaltern.—No Officer shall be promoted to the rank of Major until he has been seven years in the service, of which he shall have been at least two years a Captain; and no Major shall be appointed to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel until he has been nine years in the service.—No Officer shall be allowed to fill any Staff appointment (that of Aid-de-Camp excepted) until he has been four years in the service.—No Subaltern Officer shall be considered eligible to hold the appointment of Aid-de-Camp until he has been present with his regiment at least one year."

A large elegant building has been lately completed, near the West gate of the Tower, for Excise-officers, for the better accommodation of the mercantile interest, as being contiguous to the Custom-house. The new Mint, to the East of the Tower, is nearly completed; from which a grand opening is to be made, to afford a view of Trinity-square.

Nov.

Nov. 13. Died, of a decline, on his passage to Madeira, the Rev. LEWIS ROBERTS. The younger son of an opulent Merchant settled at Lisbon, he was born in that city about 1772, and was brought up in the persuasion of the Church of Rome, of which both his parents were communicants. At the proper age he became a member of a College of celebrity, where he was soon distinguished by the uncommon vigour of his mind, the fertility of his genius, and the aptitude with which he acquired all kinds of erudition. His passion for knowledge was unbounded; and he applied himself with unwearied zeal in the study of the Classicks, of Ethicks, of Divinity, and all the higher branches of Science. Having stored his mind with these important attainments, he did not disdain the lighter pursuits of Literature. History, Poetry, and the Belles-Lettres, opened a wide field to his imagination; and such was the facility with which he acquired the modern languages, that, before he attained his twentieth year, he spoke and wrote, with equal propriety and elegance, the English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian. Thus qualified to fill any situation with credit, he was induced, by the advice of a Tutor who had early been intrusted with the care of his education, to become a Catholic Clergyman, contrary to the inclinations of his Family, who had hoped that his abilities might be displayed in a more active scene of life. His exertions in the pulpit challenged the applause of all who heard him; and while the Publick did justice to his oratorial abilities, his private friends were not less delighted with the charms of his conversation, which was at once amusing from its variety, instructive from the information it afforded, and interesting from the simplicity with which it was expressed. Having established a high reputation as a preacher and a man of letters at Lisbon, he removed with his father's family to England, and settled in London. But though he henceforward resided principally in the British Metropolis, he took opportunities of visiting Paris, Berlin, and other Continental capitals, in the polished circles of which he was always an admired and a welcome guest. Fond of the pleasures of refined society, for which he was particularly calculated by the urbanity of his manners, the sweetness of his temper, and the brilliancy of a ready but never offensive wit, he still devoted the greater part of every day to the discharge of his professional duties, or the cultivation of letters. He was for some time an officiating minister at the Spanish chapel in Manchester-square; but the continued attacks of a pulmonary complaint, to which he was early subject, soon compelled him to relinquish his situation as a regular preacher; but, as often as an interval of health occurred, he willingly lent his aid in the Catholic pulpits of this town. Whenever he did so, the place of worship was crowded, and Christians of all denominations listened with pleasure and edification to his discourses, which, free from bigotry and intolerance, and emanating from the true spirit of the Gospel unadulterated, breathed the purest morality, and were delivered with all the animating warmth of impressive eloquence. In literary composition his abilities were not less conspicuous; and if the Friend on whom falls the melancholy task of recording the merits of one whose premature loss he shall never cease to deplore, could, without a violation of the confidence reposed in him, declare what he knows on this subject, the Publick would discover, perhaps with surprise, how often they have been indebted to the elegant pen of Mr. Roberts. His modesty was extreme; and while most of his works were sent into the world anonymously, even their success did not persuade him to claim the praise to which he was justly entitled. He affixed, however, his name to an admired Defence of the Principles of the Church of Rome, which he conceived had been misrepresented in a pamphlet, supposed to be written by an Irish Prelate of high reputation, under the assumed title of "Melancthon." Every Reader of taste who peruses that able Answer will observe in it the marks of a sublime mind, and will readily believe that the author had in him all the requisites of literary excellence. Ill health marred his fairest prospects; and the growing symptoms of decay, which neither the aid of medicine nor the habits of extreme temperance were able to arrest, induced him to try the effects of a warmer climate, and through the friendly recommendation of the Chevalier de Susa, the Portuguese Ambassador, he obtained permission to embark on board the frigate which conveyed Mr. Villars, his Majesty's Envoy, to Portugal. That gentleman soon discovered the uncommon qualities which distinguished his companion, and on their arrival at Lisbon he offered him, in the handsomest manner, the situation of his private secretary. As the first wish of Mr. Roberts' heart was to serve his Country, he did not allow even sickness and debility to be an apology for his declining a post for which his talents and his knowledge of the European languages rendered him peculiar

peculiarly fit. He cheerfully accepted the appointment, and devoted himself with unceasing assiduity to the discharge of its duties. How ably he fulfilled this important station Mr. Villars (of whose liberality, good sense, and enlightened views, he always spoke with grateful praise) will, doubtless, be ready to certify; while many eminent persons, both Portuguese and English, will confirm his testimony. His weakened constitution sunk under the pressure of business; and the excessive heat of Summer in Portugal compelled him, though most reluctantly, to take his leave of Mr. Villars and of Lisbon. He returned in August last to England, a greater invalid than ever; and as Winter approached, he determined to go to Madeira, with little hope of recovery, but anxious to save his family and his friends the pain of witnessing his dissolution. He embarked, towards the end of October, on board the Larkins; and, after interesting his fellow-passengers by the admirable patience which he displayed under the increasing attacks of pain and sickness, and by the social spirits which amidst all his sufferings never abandoned him, he expired on the 13th of November, three days before the ship reached the Island of Madeira. Thus died one of the best, wisest, and most accomplished of men. His sentiments, moral, political, and religious, were great and liberal. His genius was luminous; his taste excellent; his judgment sound; his wit playful; his learning profound and various; and his heart noble, generous, and affectionate. In one word, he possessed every quality which we admire in a public, or love in a private character.

Died, on *December* 20, greatly regretted by his numerous friends, Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, of St. Paul's Church-yard, a most respectable member of the Society of Booksellers in London, and for some years past considered as the Father of the Trade.

Mr. Johnson was born at Liverpool in November 1738, of parents who were Dissenters of the Baptist persuasion. He was sent to London at the age of fourteen; and after some time was apprenticed with Mr. George Keith of Gracechurch-street. He began business for himself in a shop on Fish-street-hill, a situation he chose as being in the track of the Medical Students resorting to the Hospitals in the Borough, and which probably was the foundation of his connexions with many eminent members of that profession. From that place he removed to Paternoster-row, where he lived some years in partnership first with Mr. Davenport, and then with Mr. John Payne. His house and stock were entirely destroyed by fire in 1770; after which misfortune he removed to the shop in St. Paul's Church-yard, in which he thenceforth carried on business without a partner to the time of his death.

The character Mr. Johnson established by his integrity, good sense, and honourable principles of dealing, soon raised him to eminence as a publisher; and many of the most distinguished names in science and literature during the last half century appear in works which he ushered to the world. Of a temper the reverse of sanguine, with a manner somewhat cold and indifferent, and with a decided aversion to all arts of puffing and parade, the confidence and attachment he inspired were entirely the result of his solid judgment, his unaffected sincerity, and the friendly benevolence with which he entered into the interests of all who were connected with him. Although he was not remarkable for the encouragement he held out to Authors—the consequence of his being neither sanguine nor pushing; yet it was his invariable rule, when the success of a work surpassed his expectations, to make the Writer a partaker in the emolument, though he lay under no other obligation to do so than his own notions of justice and generosity. The kindness of his heart was equally conspicuous in all the relations of life. His house and purse were always open to the calls of friendship, kindred, or misfortune; and perhaps few men of his means and condition have done more substantial services to persons whose merits and necessities recommended them to his notice.

It is well known that Mr. Johnson's literary connexions have lain in great part among the free Enquirers both on religious and political topicks. He was himself, on conviction, a friend to such large and liberal discussion as is not inconsistent with the peace and welfare of Society, and the preservation of due decorum towards things really respectable. But these were limits within which both by temper and principle, he wished to see such discussion confined; for turbulence and sedition were utterly abhorrent from his nature. When, therefore, for the unconscious offence of selling a few copies of a pamphlet of which he was not the publisher, and which was a reply to one of which he had sold a much larger number, the opportunity was taken of involving him in a prosecution that brought upon him the infliction of fine and imprisonment, it was by many considered as the ungenerous indulgence of a long-hoarded spleen against him on account of publications not liable to legal censure, though displeasing to Authority. It is gratifying, however, to relate, that during the height of party animosity, so little was he regarded personally as a party-man, that he continued to number among his intimate

intimate friends, several worthy persons of opposite sentiments and connexions, who, with himself, were capable of considering a man's performance of the duties of life apart from his speculative opinions.

Although the majority of his publications were of the theological and political class, yet the number of those in science and elegant literature was by no means inconsiderable. Besides all the scientific writings of Dr. Priestley, he published many important works in Medicine and Anatomy; and others in different branches of knowledge. Two Poets of great modern celebrity were by him first introduced to the Publick—Cowper and Darwin. The former of these, with the diffidence, and perhaps the despondency, of his character, had actually, by means of a friend, made over to him his two volumes of Poems on no other condition than that of securing him from expence; but when the Publick, which neglected the first volume, had discovered the rich mine opened in "The Task," and assigned the Author his merited place among the first-rate English Poets, Mr. Johnson would not avail himself of his advantage, but displayed a liberality which has been warmly acknowledged by that admirable though unfortunate person.

It is proper to mention that his true regard for the interests of Literature rendered him an enemy to that typographical luxury which, joined to the necessary increase of expence in printing, has so much enhanced the price of new books as to be a material obstacle to the indulgence of a laudable and reasonable curiosity by the reading Publick. On this principle he usually consulted cheapness rather than appearance in his own publications; and if Authors were sometimes mortified by this preference, the purpose of extensive circulation was better served.

Mr. Johnson was of a weak and delicate frame of body, and was much afflicted with asthmatic complaints, which visibly gained ground upon him as he advanced in years. The immediate cause of his dissolution was a pleuritic attack, under which he quietly sunk after three days of patient suffering. His remains were deposited in the church-yard of Fulham, in which parish he had a country house. He was never married. J. Aikin.

Stoke Newington, Dec. 31*st*, 1809.

P. 984. EDWARD FORD, ESQ. F.A.S. &c. &c. an intelligent Surgeon, was the son of Dr. Ford, a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Wells, where he was born 1750. His first instruction in medical knowledge he received from Dr. John Ford, then at Bristol, and afterwards of London, where he succeeded in practice, his brother Dr. James F. who was Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty. At an early age Mr. Edward Ford came to settle and practise as a surgeon in London; where he soon acquired credit and reputation. This very humane and benevolent gentleman, well known in the abodes of Poverty, Wretchedness, and Disease, continued to do honour to his profession, as Surgeon of the Westminster Dispensary, and to increase in usefulness, till bad health obliged him to discontinue the laborious exercise of his employment, to the general regret of the very many who were benefited by his skill, and more especially of the poor, to whom he was a signal benefactor in his professional line. His death took place on his way to Bath, where his wife had for some time been resident, in Kensington place; and he had it in contemplation to give a new edition of his valuable book, "On the Disease of the Hip Joint," &c.; which has long been scarce, and is now in the course of being re-printed by his nephew and successor, Mr. Thomas Coupland.

P. 990. EBENEZER RADCLIFFE, ESQ.

If mental powers and endowments confessedly of the first order, have any claim to remembrance, certainly the subject of this memoir will not speedily descend into oblivion. It is but a very slight sketch which can here be offered; but, such as it is, it will be interesting, if only for the dates and facts it furnishes, to those who remember the extraordinary charms of his conversation (and who does not remember them that ever knew him?) or have read and appreciated his eloquent writings. His writings indeed were not many or voluminous; but his was the singular praise of establishing a splendid and durable reputation on publications which, if the work of an ordinary man, would not have survived the occasion that gave them birth.

He was born at Sheffield in Yorkshire, in January 1732; and was the second son of William and Hannah Radcliffe, of that place. At the age of 12 years he had the misfortune to lose his father, a man respectable for his property and situation in life, but more distinguished for the universal esteem in which he was held for uprightness and moral worth. His mother, whom he always spoke of in terms of very peculiar affection and regard, lived many years after this, and had the satisfaction of seeing her son usefully and honourably settled in the world. He was initiated in classical learning by the Rev. Mr. Cliffe of Sheffield; and afterwards became a pupil of the Rev. Mr. Lowe of Norton in Derbyshire, with whom he read the Greek and Roman Classicks, made himself master of Euclid, and studied Algebra and the Mathematicks. At an early age he commenced his academical studies at Northampton, under Dr. Doddridge, with whom he continued till the Doctor's death in

in 1751, and from whom he derived advantages as a Student in Sacred Literature which it is the happiness of few to enjoy. He had just gone through the whole of his Tutor's usual course to students in Divinity, when that excellent man was taken away in the midst of his pious labours, to the inexpressible grief of all the friends of Religion and Virtue, both in the Establishment and out of it. How well the subject of this memoir had improved his time and talents at school may be concluded from the fact which he himself relates: that he was entered at Northampton in the second class in consequence of being acquainted with those subjects which usually occupied the first year. After the death of Dr. Doddridge, Mr. Radcliffe went to Edinburgh, where he continued one session; a period of his life which, on account of the society he met with there, and the opportunities of improving himself in general knowledge, he was accustomed to speak of as peculiarly agreeable and happy. Nothing, however, could divert him from the object which, with his characteristic ardour of mind, he had all along kept in view, the office of a Minister of Religion amongst Protestant Dissenters; an office which he sustained for 26 years of his life, and with an ability which few Ministers of any Church have been known to equal. A tall, commanding figure, a manly and forcible utterance, a plain, simple, nervous style, peculiarly adapted to sacred subjects, and a luminous, comprehensive view of every topick and argument, such as familiarly presents itself to a mind of first-rate powers, combined to render him an admired Preacher.

His first settlement was at Boston in Lincolnshire, where (to use his own words) "I staid several years endeavouring to discharge the duty of my profession to the best of my abilities, and receiving in return every instance of respect an affectionate people could give." Whilst at Boston Mr. R. published three Sermons; two on occasion of the disastrous circumstances of the war then carried-on on the Continent in aid of the King of Prussia; and the other in celebration of the victory at Minden, on the 1st of August 1759. The Protestant Interest was supposed to be at stake upon the issue of this conflict; and the hopes and fears of the Nation were alternately raised to an exceedingly high pitch. The Discourses bear the same character of high-toned patriotism and fire, both of language and sentiment; a fire which was so characteristic of their Author, that it was never extinct, even in the latest periods of his life.

In 1759 Mr. R. removed from Boston to the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, being chosen afternoon preacher to an opulent, and at that time a numerous Congregation of Dissenters at Walthamstow, in connexion with the celebrated Hugh Farmer, whose talents as a preacher, and whose writings on Christ's Temptation, and on Miracles, had gained him a high and deserved reputation. At this time it was that Mr. R. renewed the intimacy that had commenced whilst they were fellow-students at Northampton with Mr. now Sir Wadsworth Bush, who is the last, excepting perhaps two, of all Dr. Doddridge's pupils. The two friends, though pursuing different professions, yet united in the same views on the most important subjects; lived together for some years in the Temple, and afterwards married into the same family.

The sudden death of the King in 1760, in the fullness of glory, furnished a subject for panegyrick. Mr. R.'s Discourse on the occasion was published, and very highly applauded. His own modesty led him to say of it, that it was received with more respect than it merited. On New year's day in the following year he preached and printed, at the request of the Managers of the Free School in Gravel-lane in the Borough, an excellent Charity Sermon in behalf of that Institution, intituled, "The Charitable Man the best Œconomist, Patriot, and Christian."

In the course of this year (1761) Mr. R. succeeded to the pastoral charge of the Congregation in Jewry-street, which had long been under the care of those illustrious ornaments of the Christian Church, Drs. Lardner and Benson. To the former, who has been emphatically styled the Prince of modern Divines, he paid a noble tribute of respect in an Oration which, to say every thing in a word, was worthy of the occasion which called it forth. It has been in great part transcribed into the Life of Lardner, prefixed to Dr. Kippis's Edition of his Works, and will descend to the latest posterity in connexion with a name which will be an everlasting honour to our Country. Upon the death of Dr. Benson, which had happened some years previous to this, Mr. R. had paid the last honours at his grave. This Oration appeared, attached to the Sermon and brief Memoir by the Rev. Mr. Pickard, and is in the same style of simple manly eloquence as that for Lardner. In 1762 Mr. R. published a Fast Sermon; and in the following year a Discourse on the Anniversary of the Hanoverian Succession, preached at the Lord's-day Morning Lecture at Little St. Helen's, both published at the request of those who heard them. In the latter, the Preacher, from our Lord's words, "My kingdom is not of this world," takes occasion to lay down, and in his usual clear and forcible manner, the genuine principles of Religious Liberty.

In

In the year 1769 Mr. R. was united in marriage to Miss Parish, eldest daughter of the late Edward Clarke Parish, esq. of Walthamstow. This lady survives to lament his loss; a loss heightened by the high value which her own excellent understanding enabled her to set on his distinguished talents, and by the affectionate and unremitting attentions which he considered it both his duty and his happiness to render under the loss of sight and other distresses with which it pleased Heaven to afflict her. He left one only daughter, married to S. Iveson, esq. of Black Bank near Leeds.

At a period when the public mind seemed growing decidedly liberal on religious subjects, the Penal Statutes against Dissenting Ministers and Schoolmasters who could not conscientiously subscribe to the Doctrinal Articles of the Church of England had fallen into disuse; and it was hoped that the time was come when Parliament would cordially join in repealing them. The great Doddridge had himself had a prosecution commenced against him for keeping an Academy; but the late King had interfered on that occasion to put a stop to it; and it was presumed that, as the Country seemed now ashamed of executing these harsh Laws, the Legislature would be glad of an opportunity of doing them away altogether. The Dissenters applied to Parliament in a manly and respectful manner; but, owing to the opposition of the Bench of Bishops, the application at that time failed of success. It was at this juncture that Mr. R. wrote his celebrated Letters to the Prelates; a production which, if he had never written another line, would have stamped him as one of the most powerful writers of the age. His name did not appear to them, nor did he ever publicly acknowledge them to be his; but his contemporaries never doubted of the fact; and he himself says, "This year (1773) the Letters to the Prelates appeared, which occasioned much enquiry about the Author." It is saying but little of this masterly production to observe that it is convincing and decisive on the subject. There never was an argument more triumphantly pursued. It is a torrent of manly eloquence from beginning to end. Some persons, and those not meanly skilled in the critical art, have conjectured that the Writer of these Letters must have been Junius himself. The language is all nerve. Sometimes grave and solemn, in other parts bitingly sarcastic, but throughout clear, manly, and dignified in the highest degree, the Author carries you irresistibly along with him; and it is not too much to assert, that let any one, however opposite his prepossessions, sit down to read these Letters, he would rise from the reading of them with an impression of inward respect for the defeated party. "Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni." The force of truth, thus powerfully maintained, at length prevailed, at least to a certain degree; and, to the honour of the Prelates themselves, let it be mentioned, that one of their body was the person to suggest to the Dissenters, that, if they applied again, their petition would not be opposed.

After thus, for a considerable number of years, filling up the office of a Minister of Religion, and exerting his great powers, in the pulpit and out of it, in the sacred cause of Religious Liberty, Mr. R. in the year 1777, and in the 46th year of his age, thought proper to withdraw from the fatigues of active labour, and to lead the life of a private gentleman; which he did till the time of his death. The reasons which weighed in his mind in taking this step shall be given in his own words: "This year (1777), after giving six months notice, I resigned preaching, which I thought it better to do too soon rather than too late. I had survived those sanguine ideas of usefulness I once entertained. Every Sunday's exertion cost me an indisposition of several days. The duties I performed were as well supplied by others; and no person was left destitute of the means of instruction, or the helps of devotion, by my resignation."

But though, after this time, Mr. R. was not officially engaged, his active mind was never idle; he had always some plan of benevolence or some little anonymous literary labour to occupy him. To the periodical publications of the day he was a frequent contributor, especially to the Gentleman's Magazine, as he had formerly been to a work more of a religious cast, called "The Library." The society of his friends (amongst whom his inexhaustible fund of genuine anecdote, his wit, his peculiarly happy mode of expressing striking sentiments, could not fail to make him a most welcome guest) filled up some portion of his leisure. His library, reflexions upon the passing scenes of the world, the pleasing office of ministering to the wants and cheering the solitude of his nearest connexion, plans for the welfare and happiness of other relatives, acts of charity of various kinds, for the most part performed in secret, occasional visits to his oldest friends, and the occupation of his garden, were now his principal objects.

"How various his employment whom the world
Calls idle, and who justly in return
Esteems that busy world an idler too!"
Cowper.

At length, having survived beyond the ordinary period of the life of man, he bade the world adieu! with a dignity and tranquillity

tranquillity worthy of himself. His end was preceded by extreme debility. "Yet happy was his lot in this respect (to make use of his own words in the Oration on the Death of Dr. Benson) that he did not linger on the bed of sickness under tormenting pains; he was not bereft of those faculties which he had exerted for the benefit of mankind; he did not live to despair of the goodness of that Being to whose service he had been dedicated from his earliest youth; but in peace and composure he resigned his spirit into the hands of Him who gave it."

P. 1084. SIR JOHN DINELEY, BART. one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, aged 80, was a man of an eccentric character, who chose to dissipate the competent relicks which he inherited, of a noble antient patrimony. He derived his title from his elder brother, Sir Edward Goodyere, of Burghope, co. Hereford, bart. an amiable young man, who died unmarried in March 1761, aged 32, both grandsons and heirs-male of the body of Sir Edward Goodyere, of Burghope in Herefordshire, who was created a Baronet Dec. 5, 1707, and died March 29, 1739, aged 82, having married Eleanor daughter and heir of Sir Edward Dineley of Charleton, co. Worcester, knt. born 1634, by Frances daughter of Lewis Watson, Lord Rockingham. This Sir Edward was son of Edward Dineley, esq. of Charleton, co. Worcester, who died 1646, aged 46, by Joyce, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, co. Worcester, and who was great-grandson of Henry Dineley, of Charleton, esq. living 1569, by Mary daughter of Sir Edward Nevile, of Berling, co. Kent, sister of Edward Lord Abergavenny, descended from Richard Dineley, of Charleton, who married Eleanor daughter and heir of Sir Symon Handsacre of Charleton, in the reign of King Edward III. To one of these ancestors is the following epitaph in the church of Cropthorne (in which Charleton is situated): "To the noble memory of Francis Dingley, esq. nobly descended on both sides, deriving his masculine line from the antient family of Dineleyes or Dingleyes of Lancashire; which was since yet more ennobled by many honourable and worshipful matches; as, of Handsacre, deduced from the antient Kings of Scotland, Throgmorton, Rous of Ragley, Tracy, Hardwicke, St. Nicholas, Neville, and Bigge. By his feminine line, from his mother Mary, daughter of Sir Edw. Neville, lineally descended from Joan De Acres, daughter of King Edward the First; from Joan daughter of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward the Third, and Constance daughter to Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of King Edward the Third. Her mother was Elinor daughter of Andrew Lord Windsor. He happily matched with Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Bigge, esq. descended, by his mother's side, from the noble families of Bruges, Salwey, Bracey *alias* Brace, and Magdalen Hobby his wife, by whom he had issue eleven sons and eight daughters, and with whom having spent the space of fifty years in comfortable wedlock, he died in peace, leaving behind him the precious memory of a zealous patriot, a worthy justice, a true friend to true religion, and a great example of valour and wisdom. Elizabeth his late consort hath consecrated this mean monument of her love and his merits. Obiit 27 Oct. A. D. 1624, ætat. 74."—Of the tale of fraternal discord and domestic woes, though often repeated, nothing less than the malice which delights in human misery would again open the wounds. A noble property, from causes of this kind, passed away into the hands of strangers. Sir John Dineley has left two surviving sisters, the representatives of his antient family. Mary the eldest is unmarried; Anne, the younger, married Capt. John Willyams, formerly of Plastow, in Essex, and afterwards of Canterbury, who at his death, in 1779, was the oldest Master and Commander in the Royal Navy, and who left by her two daughters and an only son, the Rev. Cooper Willyams, now rector of Kingston and Stourmouth in Kent, well known for his "Campaign in the West Indies, 1796," and his "Voyage up the Mediterranean, 1801;" who is now, through his mother, the representative of the antient and highly-allied family of Dineley.

THOMAS ECCLESTON, ESQ. died at his residence at Scarisbrick, in Lancashire, in his 58th year, on the 1st of November. The agricultural improvements which, during late years, have rendered the County of Lancaster as conspicuous as any other district in this kingdom, owe, in a very great measure, their rise and subsequent success to his active and enterprising spirit. He loved the theory as well as the practice of the most interesting science which can engage the attention of the human intellect. His pursuits were, therefore, devoted to the execution of every undertaking which combined a hope of removing long-existing prejudices with the prospect of future utility. Even at an early age, and long before most men exert themselves at all, he began to carry into effect those magnificent designs which formed, in more advanced life, his darling occupation. Throughout the anxious scene in which he afterwards became so illustrious a character, his exertions were eminently distinguished by the calm and patient consideration

deration of every circumstance which could contribute to render them beneficial to the present age and to posterity. No suggestion, when it arose from any quarter which merited respect, passed without having its due reflection; he had the ability to distinguish between innovation and really useful discovery. Whilst those who dreaded any change in the system which, unfortunately too near our own times, had palsied the efforts of Genius, and repressed the benevolence of Patriotism, imagined that ruin and mortification alone could attend schemes apparently so extravagant; to a philosophic eye they were recommended by all the charms of superior intelligence. If the picture was too highly varnished, if it partook too much of that kind of recommendation which avoids the curiosity of critical analysis; on nearer review it was found to owe its most imposing qualities to the design of a masterly pencil. This was precisely the case with Mr. Eccleston's endeavours to do honour to his native county. What might seem to be the offspring of enthusiasm to an indolent observer had never been sanctioned by his support until it had been submitted to the closest and most accurate investigation of his own exalted understanding. A narrative of his numerous undertakings does not come within the intention which produced this imperfect sketch; they are already, or shortly will be, recorded in their proper place. It is sufficient for our purpose to observe, that his neighbourhood bears ample testimony to his spirited and liberal exertions. He has rendered a country, once uninviting and barren, fertile and abundant. His own domain has risen like a new creation under his hands, where, to use the expression of the poet, "Digna manet divini gloria ruris." A tract of land twenty years since scarcely affording a communication during the Winter, is now intersected by as good roads as any the kingdom can boast; and the benefits derived from these improvements are apparent in the habits and manners of the peasantry. All these exhibit a character of the highest order, and a mind which could be interested in the contemplation of nothing that was insignificant. If in his public conduct he was thus to be admired, in the sphere of his private duties he was one of the most engaging men of the present day. He had been continually in the world. His observations and anecdotes were as various as incident could furnish. His important services to mankind had left him little or no leisure for renewing his acquaintance with the writers of antiquity; but he was familiar with most of the useful productions of his own Country and of her neighbours. He possessed the "utile dulci" as perfectly as any of his equals; and, had the constitution of his country permitted it, his knowledge and talents would have given him weight in the public estimation, and pointed him out, as possessing the qualifications necessary to form an active and useful Senator. But he was employed upon a scene no less animating —he was destined to clothe Nature in her richest vest, and to extend blessings of industry in every direction. In his person he had a dignity which claimed attention wherever he moved. There was, at the same time, a placid benevolence in his countenance, a freedom and ease in his manners, which invited confidence and secured esteem. He was a kind husband, a most affectionate parent, a warm and unshaken friend. To all around he displayed the gayest serenity, and his presence enlivened the circle of his family by the lustre of the softer virtues. Amongst his tenantry and neighbours he was the arbiter of almost every dispute, and a monitor in all their distresses. His religious opinions and practice were free from the least tincture of bigotry or pride; in these he was enlightened and tolerant; in his charities, which were extensive, unostentatious and silent. The Writer of this article has been informed by a friend that the last time he saw him (only a few days before his death) was in the exercise of the most tender beneficence. The last moments of the illness which terminated his most honourable life were undisturbed, cheerful, and resigned. This unfinished memoir is drawn up in a disposition too serious to indulge in panegyrick; and those who knew him well will readily admit its fidelity.

Pp. 924, 925, line 1, for "Dr." read "Mr. Falconer."

P. 1097, l. 1. In part of our Impression, for *Salisbury*, read *Shrewsbury*.

Births.

LATELY, Mrs. Phillips, wife of William P. esq. of Ricca, a magistrate for the county of Monmouth, a son, being her 26th child in less than as many years.

At Rockley-house, Wilts, the lady of Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Fred. St. John, a son.

At Coolston, in East Lothian, Lady Robert Kerr, a son.

Nov. 17. At Woodchester-park, Lady Ducie, a daughter.

21. The wife of Joseph Timperon, esq. of Upper Harley-street, a son.

24. At High Canons, Herts, the wife of Henry Bonham, esq. M. P. for Leominster, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Rear-admiral Sotheby, a son.

At Nash Court, Lady Sondes, a son.

25. At Chester, the wife of Capt. Schomberg, of the Loire frigate, a son.

29. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of Alfred Thrale Perkins, esq. a daughter.

At the College, in Doctors' Commons, the wife of Dr. Stoddart, of twins.

30. In Hereford-street, Mary-le-bone, the wife of Joseph Smith, esq. a son.

Dec. 1. At Heathfield-park, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Francis Newbery of the 24th Light Dragoons, a daughter.

2. At Hadspen-house, Somerset, the wife of Henry Hobhouse, esq. a daughter.

4. At Grimsby, co. Lincoln, the wife of Capt. Rye, R. N. a daughter.

5. At Woolwich, in Kent, the wife of Capt. Charles Baynes, R. A. a son.

6. In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the wife of Jos. Sladen, esq. a daughter.

10. At Belvoir-castle, co. Leicester, Lady Catherine Forrester, a daughter.

11. In Alfred-place, the wife of J. G. Richardson, esq. a son.

12. In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Keith, a daughter.

14. In Grosvenor-square, the wife of Edward Hartopp, esq. of Dalby-house, co. Leicester, a son and heir.

15. At Beaumont-lodge, Berks, Viscountess Ashbrooke, a daughter.

16. In Fitzroy-square, the wife of W. T. Stretton, esq. a son.

17. At Park-place, Mitcham, Surrey, the lady of the Hon. W. Herbert, a daughter.

22. At Camberwell, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Henry Christopher, of the Sir William Pulteney East Indiaman, a son.

Lady Morpeth, a son, her seventh child.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 27 AT Stoke, near Guildford, Surrey, Mr. Oliver Hatch, of Friday-street, to Miss Sparkes, niece of Richard S. esq. banker of Guildford.

Capt. Stoner, of his Catholic Majesty's service, to the eldest daughter of Charles Butler, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Henry Clive, esq. M. P. for Ludlow, to Charlotte-Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Buller, esq. of Morval, in Cornw.

28. At Ripley, in Surrey, Mr. Eldridge, jun. of Medhurst in Sussex, to Miss E. Harland, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry H. of Ripley.

James Vine, esq. of Bernard-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Steer, eldest dau. of Charles S. esq. of Devonshire-squ.

29. Lieut.-col. Egerton, of the 44th Foot, to Miss Troubridge, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas T. bart.

30. Rev. Edward Smith, of Folkingham, co. Lincoln, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Marmaduke Langdale, esq. of New Ormond-street, Queen-square.

Edward Collins, esq. of the Royal Navy, and of Trewardle, Cornwall, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Carlyon, esq. of Tregrehan, in the same county.

Dec. 2. John-Henry Brune, esq. of Queen-street, Cheapside, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. John Houseman, of Threadneedle-street.

Capt. John Fead, of the 1st Guards, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the Rev. Robert Halifax, vicar of Standish.

James Wilkinson, esq. secretary to Lord Gambier, to Caroline, second daughter of C. A. Craig, esq. of Great Scotland-yard.

Thomas Beckett, esq. late of the 1st Guards, to Miss James, daughter of Thomas J. esq. of Browning, Essex.

Alexander Stokee, esq. of Kentish-town, to Anne, youngest daughter of Charles Bunyon, esq. of Great Tower-street.

4. At Haynes, co. Bedford, Frederick Holland Durand, esq. of the Bedford Militia, to Lucy, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Bedford, prebendary of Lincoln, and vicar of Haynes and Wittisden, Bedfordshire.

6. Harold Daniel, esq. to Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of Robert Stokes Sloper, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.

John Pyne, esq. of Great Stoughton, co. Huntingdon, to Mary, daughter of J. D. Englehart, esq. of Newman-st. Oxford-str.

George-William Denys, esq. son of Peter D. esq. and nephew to the Earl of Pomfret, to Eliza, eldest daughter of George Lind, esq. of Stratford-place.

7. At Hornsey-church, Robert Storks, esq. of Highgate, to Miss Brooke of the same place.

8. At Prestwich, Capt. George D'Aquilar, of the 81st Foot, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Peter Drinkwater, esq. of Irwell-house, near Manchester.

9. At Carshalton, Surrey, Zadiac Levin, esq. of Bedford-place, to Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Wetherall, esq.

A. Doxat, esq. of Bishopsgate Without, to Louisa, daughter of J. A. Doxat, esq. of Philly-Brook-house, Layton, Essex.

At Ealing, Hants, the Rev. William Boscowen, to Miss Leicester.

12. Capt. Charles Downes, of the 40th Foot, to Miss Granville, of Taunton.

13. At Salehurst, Essex, the Rev. Thomas Ferris, to Elizabeth-Dorothy, only daughter of Charles Lamb, esq. of Higham.

At East Soham, Surrey, the Rev. Charles Brooke, of Ufford, to Charlotte, third dau. of the Rev. Francis Capper.

14. At Cheltenham, Charles Satterthwaite, esq. of Rigmaiden, Westmoreland, to Miss Frances-Annette-Georgiana Sheridan, eldest daughter of the late Charles-Francis S. esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley S.

John Hirst, esq. captain in the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards, to Henrietta-Anne, youngest daugh. of Robert Hankey, esq. of Putney, Surrey.

Rev. Mr. Cowling, rector of Wicken Bonhart, Essex, to Miss Ambrose.

16. At Logbourne, Sir Brook William Bridges,

Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, Kent, to Dorothy-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. of Legbourne Grange, Kent.

19. At Brightbelmstone, the Rev. John Pollard, of Hurstperpoint, Sussex, to Lucy-Sophia, only surviving daughter of General Morgan, late of the Coldstream Guards, and grand-daughter of Bennett, third Earl of Harborough.

Mr. Robert Randall, of Fleet-street, wine-merchant, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Benjamin Kent, esq. of Cashiobridge.

20. Olinthus-Gilbert Gregory, LL.D. of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, to Miss Beddome, eldest daughter of Boswell Brandon B. esq. of Walworth, Surr.

21. Capt. W. J. Eldridge, of the Bombay European Regiment, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late L. Tadman, esq.

Thomas Darby Coventry, esq. to Miss Eston, of Half-moon-street, Piccadilly.

23. John Bourdieu, esq. of Golden-sq. to Susannah-Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Reynolds.

24. Lord Granville Levison Gower, brother to the Marquis of Stafford, to Lady Harriet Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

DEATHS.

June 6. AT Kaira, in India, Francis-John Latham, esq. of the 8th Native Infantry, eldest son of Dr. Thomas L. of Bexley, in Kent.

July 2. At Seringapatam, in his 34th year, Beilby Hodgson, esq. third judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal for the Provinces of Canara, Malabar, &c.

Aug. 27. At the Havannah, of a fever, Robert-William Ottley, esq. of Cheapside, lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Western Regiment of Norfolk Local Militia.

Sept. 19. At Springfield, New Jersey, N. America, in his 47th year, Mr. Isaac Wade. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by skinning a cow, which had died of some putrid disorder, the poison of which was communicated to his own system, through the medium of a small wound in his right hand. A few days after he had been thus engaged, he discovered an angry pimple on the same arm, between the wrist and elbow, which was soon succeeded by a multitude of what are commonly called ganger-blisters. The swelling and inflammation of his arm soon became excessive, and extended to his shoulder and breast; a mortification followed, and terminated his life, 14 days after the first appearance of infection.

28. At his house, No. 34, Red Lion-street, Holborn, aged 72, Mr. Robert Golden, architect.

Oct. 1. At Barbados, John Morse Codd, third son of Capt. C. of the War-office.

4. At Melazzo, in Sicily, James Crompe Lowe, esq.

15. On the Jamaica station, after a few days illness, Lieutenant Victor Fielding, of the Polyphemus.

18. In consequence of a quarrel on-board the American frigate Essex, a duel was fought at Norfolk, Virginia, between Dr. Ray and Mr. Vorhees, of that ship. They fired at eight paces distance. Mr. V. fell by the first shot, and died instantly.

20. At Malta, aged 52, Sir Alexander Ball, governor of that place; in which he is succeeded by Sir R. G. Keates.

25. Mr. Briggs, attorney, of Oakham, deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Rutland. He had for some time been in a declining state of health, and has died in the prime of years.

25. Jeremiah Wogarn, a private soldier in the 3d Regiment of Foot. He died suddenly, on the road near Ripley, in Surrey; and his remains were buried in Ripley chapel-yard.

27. At Badajoz, of a fever, Serjeant William Cheetham, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, and son of Mr. C. of Leicester. This gallant young man, who was highly esteemed by his officers and brother-soldiers, had seen much severe service: he was before Copenhagen, in Hanover, in Holland; bore a conspicuous part in the memorable battle of Talavera; and escaped destructive warfare only to engage that more formidable enemy disease, brought on by excessive marching and uncommon fatigue.

30. At Madeira, Mr. Sidney Parker.

Nov. ..... At Dromelchy, in the West of the county of Clare, advanced in age, the celebrated Chevalier O'Gorman. He was one of the individuals who seemed to have been born to exhibit, in his period of existence, the strange fluctuation of human events, and the instability of the affairs of man. The Chevalier was a native of that county, and had to boast of lineal descent from antient Irish Royalty. He left the land of his forefathers at an early age for France; where, having connected himself with a distinguished noble family, he was introduced to the first circles of elevated life. The magnificence of his establishment in the city of Paris, and the splendour of his equipages, are strong in the recollection of many persons this day living; and it is notorious that no man living possessed more influence and consequence than he did at the Court of Versailles, where he moved with all the attributes of Nobility in the days of the unfortunate Louis. He owed his declension, and his comparative subsequent obscurity, to that parent of misfortunes and wretchedness to many thousands — the French Revolution!

George Paley, esq. of Langcliff, in Craven, late captain in the 2d Regiment of West York Militia.

William

William Wilson, esq. of Bedford.

In consequence of their cloaths catching fire, a daughter of James Barlow, of Shelton, in Staffordshire, aged 5 years; and a child of Mr. Gee, tailor, of Hanley, in the same county.

Suddenly, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Morris, of Fawler, co. Oxford.

In London, Samuel Parke, esq. formerly of Oakham, clerk of the peace for the county of Rutland.

Mr. Gillespie, of St. Michael Bassishaw. Passing up the City-road, a machine for breaking-in horses fell on him, broke four of his ribs, and occasioned his death in a few hours.

Mr. Woodward, a celebrated caricaturist. He went to the Brown Bear public-house in Bow-street, in a coach, very unwell; and, though he had no money, Mr. Hazard, the landlord, very humanely took him in, and paid the coachman, although he had no knowledge of him, except occasionally sleeping there. He also procured a doctor to attend him, and rendered him every possible assistance; but he survived only a short time, and died of a dropsy. Mr. Hazard had the corpse decently buried at his own expence.

Mr. Tagg, one of the first artists in London in his particular line, that of etching. For several months this unfortunate man had laboured under epileptic fits of the most violent nature; and, as the pressure of the times had prevented his putting-by any of the fruits of his labours, he was consequently involved in pecuniary wants, to a degree which, it is feared, increased his maladies, and hastened his death. Some worthy gentlemen of his profession, just before his death, were calling a meeting for the purpose of alleviating his condition: they did meet; but his death having taken place, they had only to see that what remained of Mr. Tagg should be sent to its last home in a respectable manner. A sum of money was accordingly subscribed, which will not only pay the funeral expences, but will leave a surplus, to be applied to the discharge of a few debts contracted during Mr. T's illness. Though a near relation of the deceased had been repeatedly applied to on behalf of his nephew, who had never given him cause of offence, he peremptorily refused all aid, and left him to die in want, and to be buried by strangers.

Nov. 1. At his mother's house in Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, in his 9th year, William Gordon Havin, eldest son of the late Stephen H. esq. of the Bahamas.

Mr. William Stott, sen. late of Kingston and Port Royal, in Jamaica, merchant and planter.

At St. Aldate's, Oxford, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Brankins, formerly drum-major of the Oxfordshire Militia.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, aged 78, Jas. Stevens, one of the Society of Friends.

At Newton, in his 83d year, Christopher Pemberton, esq. of that place, many years receiver-general for Cambridgeshire; in which office he was lately succeeded by his son. He was formerly of Catherine-hall; B. A. 1748, M. A. 1751.

At Chichester, Miss Heron, sister-in-law to the Bishop of that diocese.

2. Aged 81, Mr. Thomas Powell, late quay-warden of Bristol; in which office he was deservedly beloved and respected; eminently distinguished through life by the strict integrity of his thoughts and actions; and whose piety, goodness of heart, and cheerfulness of temper, will long be remembered by all who knew him.

Mrs. S. Bignell, wife of Peter B. esq. of Banbury, co. Oxford, solicitor.

In Queen-square, Mrs. Chambers, relict of the late Rev. Dr. C.

3. In St. Ebbe's, at Oxford, in her 83d year, Mrs. Giles.

Of a typhus fever, at the house of his grandfather, Mr. Harvey, of Donington, co. Lincoln, Robert Randall Markillie, in his 14th year, eldest son of James M. esq. merchant, of Spalding.

In her 10th year, Miss Davie, eldest dau. of the late Sir Jn. D. bart. of Creedy.

At Wickham, Hants, aged 87, Mrs. Jane Warton, only sister of the late Dr. W. of Winchester, and of the Rev. T. W. poet-laureat. Like her brothers, she possessed an uncommon good understanding and memory, which remained unimpaired to her last moments. No one could be in her company without being entertained by her sensible and elegant conversation. Though she had the misfortune to be deprived of the use of her legs by the rheumatism at the age of 18, and could only move on her knees, yet her mind was so bountifully stored, that this amiable woman never seemed to regret the loss of those pleasures which others partake of.

At his apartments in Piccadilly, Major Daniel Lyman, of the Royal Invalids. He was a native of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, and a Loyalist, and was twice severely wounded during the unfortunate contest with America.

4. Aged 61, Mr. George Smith, of St. Saviour's church-yard, Southwark.

The infant daughter of Thomas Barrett, esq. of Mark-lane.

At Woodside, near Croydon, in Surrey, William Elliott, esq. brother of Philip E. esq. of Berkeley-square, Bristol.

At St. George's Hospital, by the bite of a rattle-snake, Thomas Soaper, carpenter. Mr. Thomas Maynard, one of the assistant-surgeons belonging to the hospital, stated to the Coroner and Jury, that the deceased was brought to the hospital on Tuesday, Oct. 17, about three o'clock in the

the afternoon. He examined the wound, which he was told proceeded from the bite or sting of a rattle-snake: it appeared like the prick of a pin between the fingers of the right hand. The wrist and hand were very much swollen, and in less than two hours the swelling had extended above the elbow. The man complained of the most excruciating pain, and his strength failed him. He continued in that state, without hopes of recovery, until the following Saturday, when there appeared a favourable change, and strong hopes were entertained that he would recover, until Thursday the 2d of December, when a mortification took place, and he died at a quarter before four o'clock, this afternoon, with his arm greatly swollen up to the *axilla*. The arm, body, and head, were opened next day, in the presence of the witness, who said that it was his opinion, and that of the Surgeons, that his death was occasioned by the bite of the snake. Mrs. Mary Womberwell said, that on the 17th of October last, the deceased came to her house about twelve o'clock; he was rather intoxicated; he went away, saying, he would go home to dinner, and bring his wife to tea. Witness came down stairs shortly afterwards to answer some customers, during which time the deceased returned, saying, he had forgotten his umbrella; and accordingly went up stairs for it. Some time after he came down, shaking his hand carelessly, and saying, that the snake had darted at him, and his hand was bleeding. Witness ordered a coach, and took him to St. George's Hospital. He told the witness, that he broke part of his rule in teazing the snake, and had opened the door of the cage to take it out. At that time his wrist was much swollen, and he in great agony. The Jury consulted for ten minutes, and returned a special verdict, that the man died by the bite of a rattle-snake, and gave a *deodand* of one shilling on the snake.

5. Aged 58, Mrs. Watts, widow of the late Mr. W. printer, of Abingdon.

At Pasture-lane, near Hesket-Market, in his 24th year, Mr. John Jameson, lieutenant in the Royal Cumberland Militia.

In his 72d year, Major-general Duncan Campbell, of the Royal Marines.

6. In his 82d year, Edward Wilkinson, esq. a very respectable surgeon and apothecary at Bow, in Middlesex. He was born at Sandwich in Kent, in April 1728. His father was master and owner of a trading-vessel at that port. From early life he had a strong propensity to poetical composition; and displayed no mean abilities as a satirist. He was a considerable contributor to "The Lover's Manual," a miscellaneous collection of prose and verse, published in 1753, in octavo. In 1774 appeared, first in duodecimo, and afterwards in quarto, his satirical poem, "The Gamesters, addressed to the Mayor of C——" (Canterbury); occasioned by some disgraceful gambling transactions in that city. This was followed, the same year, by two smaller poems, in octavo, connected with the same subject, "Gudgeon against Daniels," and "A Letter to Thomas Roch at Canterbury, by the Author of the Gamesters, and the burlesque Poem intituled Gudgeon against Daniels." Of his latest production, "Wisdom, a Poem," in quarto, published in London in 1777, three editions have since been printed in America. All these publications were without the name of the author.

At his seat, Braywick-lodge, co. Berks, aged 65, Thomas Littledale, esq. of Portland-place, Mary-le-bone.

At Leicester, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. Alderman R. She was the daughter of Captain David Haldane, of Auchterarder, co. Perth, and niece to Col. George Haldane, who was governor of Jamaica 1761.

In the prime of life, Miss Ruth Davies, of Bristol.

7. At Cowbit, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, also in the prime of life, Mr. Henry Guy, farmer and grazier.

At Oxford, of a decline, aged 20, Miss Jane-Matilda Murray, the last of three amiable and accomplished sisters, who all died of the same complaint.

At Fulmer-place, Bucks, William Frogatt, esq. deputy steward of the city and liberties of Westminster.

In his 23d year, Mr. Ralph Gleeson, organist, of Workington, and son of Mr. G. whip-maker, of Carlisle. He had gone to the church, to make some necessary alteration or repair in the organ, and was left standing on the steps at the door while a messenger was dispatched to procure a piece of wood, which, it seems, was wanted to effect the desired alteration. On his return, the messenger found Mr. G. had fallen down in an apoplectic fit, of which he died in a few minutes.

Mrs. Anne Gardiner, wife of Mr. Joseph G. wholesale stationer, of Newgate-street.

8. At Stoke Newington, in his 64th year, Mr. Edward Kelsall.

Mrs. Anne Hopkins, wife of Mr. William H. of Greek-street, Soho.

At Hemsted, in Kent, the seat of Thomas L. Hodges, esq. Sir William Darley, Knight of the Sicilian Order of Constantine St. George; which distinction, with many other marks of approbation, his Sicilian Majesty conferred upon him as a reward for his active and spirited conduct against the French in Italy during the last war.

At his house at Diss, in Norfolk, in the 57th year of his age, after a very long and severe illness, Benjamin Wiseman, esq. whose character and extraordinary virtues deserve to be recorded. All his actions tended

tended to prove that he grounded his hopes on the solid rock of Religion; and that a firm dependence on Providence is the best support under all the calamities and troubles to which human nature is subject. Of these calamities and troubles he underwent a large share in his own family, and which would have made a man less resigned to the dispensations of Providence sink under them; they followed each other in such quick succession as to occasion him one of the most arduous struggles that ever agitated the human breast; yet he supported himself in the midst of these trials with manly fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will. As a Citizen of the World, influenced by the same leading principle we have been speaking of, he manifested on all occasions a punctual discharge of every duty in society, public as well as private; for which he was so remarkable, that his friends defy the tongue of slander to adduce a single instance of dereliction. By his death his friends have lost a most agreeable and instructive companion; for, with a superior understanding, improved by extensive reading and observation, he acquired a competent knowledge of Mathematicks, Mechanicks, Chemistry, and other branches of the Arts and Sciences, which made his company and conversation sought after by all those who had the happiness to know him. In public affairs, his patriotic zeal manifested itself on every occasion wherein the welfare of Society was concerned; nor could any Party, or the threats of a Party-spirit, shake his inflexible integrity and love of truth, which he made a first and leading principle. But it would be depriving his memory of one of its brightest ornaments, if we were to close this account without adding to the above catalogue of his virtues, that general benevolence and charity which rendered him a blessing to all his poor neighbours, for he was a friend to the friendless. He left the world an example how much may be done by a single individual, when a large share of good sense, added to an active and well-disposed mind, is exerted to the utmost.

At his house at Paddington, aged 84, Paul Sandby, esq. R. A. He was descended from a branch of the family of Sandby, of Babworth, Nottinghamshire, and was born at Nottingham in 1732. In 1746 he came to London, and having an early bias towards the Arts, got introduced into the Drawing-room of the Tower. Thence, after two years, he was appointed draughtsman under the inspection of Mr. David Watson, who was employed by the late Duke of Cumberland to take a survey of the Highlands. During this excursion he made several sketches from the terrific scenery of that romantic country, from which he afterwards made a number of small etchings, which were published in a folio volume. From this circumstance, perhaps, we may account for the bold and striking style by which the paintings of this excellent Artist are so peculiarly distinguished. In 1752 he quitted this employment, and resided with his brother at Windsor. Several of the most beautiful views in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Eton now became the subjects of his pencil; here also he attained that skill in depicting Gothic architecture, which gave so beautiful an effect to these landscapes, that Sir J. Banks purchased them all at a very liberal price. Mr. Sandby soon after attended that great Naturalist in a tour through North and South Wales, where he took several sketches, which he transferred to copper-plates, and made several sets of prints in imitation of drawings in Indian ink. In 1753 he was one of the members of an academy which met in St. Martin's-lane, and was, with several others, desirous of establishing a society on a broader basis; this was strenuously opposed by the celebrated Hogarth, which drew on him the attacks of his brother Artists. Among others, Mr. Sandby (then a very young man) published several prints in ridicule of his Analysis of Beauty, which he afterwards declared, had he known Hogarth's merit as he did since, he would on no account have done. On the institution of the Royal Academy Mr. Sandby was elected a Royal Academician. By the recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Granby appointed him, in 1768, chief Drawing-master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, which office he held to the day of his death. It is needless to descant on his merits; those who have seen his drawings, can alone form an adequate judgment of the superiority of his taste, and the brilliancy of his execution.

At Belmont-hall, in Staffordshire, aged 76, John Sneyd, esq.

9. In his 88th year, Mr. John Bucknell, of Leak, co. Stafford, many years an ingenious contributor to the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diaries.

Mr. William Dowling, late a serjeant in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. He was coming out of the suttling-house belonging to St. James's Palace apparently in perfect health, when he suddenly dropped down, and expired instantly, leaving a wife and four helpless children. He was in his 42d year; a stout, athletic man, six feet four inches high; and had, only a week before, obtained his discharge, on account of his long and meritorious services.

At his house in the Kent-road, Mr. Rd. Pape, purser of his Majesty's ship Arab.

10. Aged about 60, Dr. Donly, a respectable

spectable physician, of Oakham, in Rutlandshire.

11. At West-town, near Bristol, in his 80th year, Mr. Joseph Cox, an eminent grazier, good neighbour, and sincere friend.

At Holbeach, co. Lincoln, in consequence of a fit of apoplexy on the 6th, aged 40; Joseph Harrison, esq. formerly of Tydd mansion, in that county.

At Hampstead, aged 82, Mrs. Metcalfe, relict of the late Rev. George M. rector of Crofton, Yorkshire, and sister to the late William Masterman, esq. of Trinity-hall, in Cornwall.

Mrs. Clappeson, widow of the late William C. esq. of St. George's in the East.

12. In York-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Miss Fraser, aunt to Lord Saltown.

In Queen's-place, Kennington, within one day of her 79th year, Sarah Beesley, relict of Henry B. an eminent manufacturer at Worcester, one of the people called Quakers.

At Redland, near Bristol, in the prime of life, the Rev. Jeremy Innys Baker.

13. At Weekley, co. Northampton, Mr. John Knowle, collector of taxes for that place. Having had the misfortune to lose the money he had collected (which he was to pay to the Receiver-general), to the amount of between 3 and 400*l.* and not hearing of it after giving public notice of his loss, he took the desperate resolution of poisoning himself, which occasioned his death the same evening. It appears, however, that the whole of the money was found prior to his having had recourse to the fatal act, but that he was not informed of it till too late.

At Sudgrove-house, in Gloucestershire, Mrs. Yarnton, relict of the late John Y. esq. of Coleman-street, London.

Of a brain fever, Mr. J. Pettett, livery-stable-keeper at Brighthelmstone. His remains were borne to the grave, attended by more than 80 stable-keepers, coachmen, and grooms, by whom he was well known and greatly respected.

Aged 60, Mr. Samuel Goold, landlord of the Bull and Swan inn, St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Lincoln.

At his house on Clapham common, Surrey, aged 72, John Ellis, esq.

In Hans-place, Knightsbridge, Lieut.-col. Henry Brownrigg, deputy adjutant-general to the Forces at Ceylon.

Mrs. Binns, wife of Mr. T. B. of Duke-street, West Smithfield.

Mr. John Park, bookseller, Ludgate-str.

14. At the house of the Globe Insurance Company, in Pall Mall, of which he was chairman, Sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart. His father, Robert, was the second son of Sir Robert Eden, bart. of Auckland, co. Durham, and brother of the present Sir John Eden and of Lord Auckland. He was himself created a Baronet in 1776, and died in 1786, leaving issue, by Caroline Calvert, sister of the last Viscount Baltimore, the late Baronet, Sir Frederick Morton Eden, who married Anna, only daught. and heiress of James Smith, esq. of Bond-street; and is succeeded in title and estates by his son Sir Frederick, born Dec. 26, 1798.—Sir Morton Eden, now Lord Henley, is another younger brother of Sir John.—Sir F. Morton Eden was a man of distinguished knowledge, particularly on political and commercial subjects. He published, 1. "The State of the Poor; or, An History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the present Period; in which are particularly considered their Domestic Œconomy with regard to Diet, Dress, Fuel, and Habitation; and the various Plans which, from Time to Time, have been proposed and adopted for the Relief of the Poor; together with Parochial Reports, relative to the Administration of Workhouses and Houses of Industry; the State of Friendly Societies, and other Public Institutions, in several Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing Districts. With a large Appendix, containing a comparative and chronological Table of the Prices of Labour, of Provisions, and of other Commodities; an Account of the Poor in Scotland; and many original Documents on Subjects of National Importance. In Three Volumes, 1797," 4to. 2. "An Estimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain, 1801," 8vo. 3. "Observations on Friendly Societies for the Maintenance of the industrious Classes, during Sickness, Infirmity, old Age, and other Exigencies, 1801," 8vo, 30 pp. 4. "Eight Letters on the Peace, and on the Commercial Manufactures of Great Britain, 1803," 8vo. He issued Proposals, a few years since, for his friend the Rev. Jonathan Boucher's Provincial and Archæological Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary (see our vol. LXXIV. p. 592); of which a short "Specimen" was published. His remains were interred at Ealing, where there is a monument in memory of his lady, who died about a year ago. Sir Frederick has left a large and valuable library, among which are many rare and curious manuscripts.

At Chelsea, in his 63d year, Theophilus Pritzler, esq.

After a short illness, the only daughter of Geo. Walker, esq. of Hackney terrace.

At his house at Newport, Isle of Wight, R. B. Wilkins, esq. banker.

At his seat at Newland, Bucks, aged 79, Sir Henry-Thomas Gott, knt. many years a deputy-lieutenant, and an active magistrate in that and other counties.

In the Sheriff's prison, Dublin, Leonard Cutting, esq. late yeomanry major of brigade in the county of Mayo.

15. At

15. At Dulwich, Surrey, in her 97th year, Mrs. Adams.

At Croydon, Surrey, aged 88, E. Ferrers, esq. of Peltdown, Sussex.

Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late Edward L. esq. of Thames-street.

Suddenly, while in the act of drinking a glass of brandy and water, at the Rose and Crown in Downing-street, Westminster, Mr. Harrold, of Newcastle-street, in the Strand.

In Golden-square, in his 41st year, William Wood, esq. He was well known as a miniature-painter, in which line of Art he ranked among the first of his contemporaries, as well for the correctness and taste in his designs, as for the force and harmony of his colouring. But what gave a peculiar value to the works of his pencil was, that he had acquired, by assiduous attention, a means of fixing his colours in ivory in such a manner as not to be injured by the effects of light and heat; so that many of his pictures, which had been many years in India, have returned to this country without diminution of their brilliancy. To a small and select circle of friends he was endeared by his amiable and unassuming manners, and by his exemplary discharge of the relative duties of a son and a brother. He was President of the Society of Associated Artists in Water Colours, which owed its origin to him; and by the Members of which his talents and his virtues were held in such high respect that they made it their particular request that a deputation from the Society should be permitted to join his private friends in attending his remains to the grave. In the year 1808, anxious to render his talents in some measure serviceable to his country, he published "An Essay on National and Sepulchral Monuments;" which, for the correct taste it displayed, and for the judicious and spirited application of the Arts as a powerful incitement to deeds of national glory, might be thought not unworthy of the brightest days of antient Greece or Rome. His vacations from the close pursuits of his profession were usually spent in studying the beauties of Nature, amidst the richest of her works in this Island, or at the mansions of various friends in the country whose doors were always open to receive him. In these pursuits, with a mind habitually vigorous and contemplative, he had studied landscape scenery with such success as to have formed several designs for the alteration and improvement of parks and grounds, which were much approved; and, had his life been longer spared, there can be little doubt that he would have risen to great eminence in that useful and pleasing line of Art. His numerous Sketches from Nature, which are held in very high esteem by Artists, are directed by his will to be sold for the benefit of his surviving father; and cannot fail to afford a rich treat to the lovers of that branch of study. And in whatever manner his numerous observations and directions for fixing colours on ivory shall be given to the Publick, they must doubtless prove a very valuable acquisition to all who are engaged or interested in that department of the Arts.

At Gravesend, in Kent, William Cruden, esq. many years a slop-seller, and member of that Corporation. He had the honour of being several times mayor of that town. His only daughter married Nicholas Gillbee, esq. who established a coal-wharf at Denton, by which the payment of the duty on coals imported into the port of London was wholly saved.

After a long and tedious illness, at the house of Dr. Lovell, in Berkeley-square, Bristol, in the prime of youth, the wife of G. Gibbs, jun. esq. merchant, of Bristol.

16. In consequence of his cloaths catching fire, a child named Daniel Jackson, of Saul, co. Gloucester.

17. At Pentonville, in his 29th year, Mr. Arthur Macarthur, late purser of the Elphinstone East Indiaman.

In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, of an inflammation in his bowels, in his 57th year, James Dixon, esq. who had for 13 years been a member of the Common Council for Tower Ward.

In her 12th year, Catherine-Anne, second daughter of the Rev. C. S. Hope, of Derby.

Of an inflammation in his bowels, Mr. John Blanchard, only son of Mr. B. of Thorpe, near Howden, Yorkshire. He had the misfortune to be severely gored by a bull a few weeks ago, from which he never recovered.

At Cahirmoyle, co. Limerick, Ireland, William Smith, esq.

18. Aged 71, Mrs. Maitland, wife of Robert M. esq. of Blue Stile, Greenwich.

Mrs. Helling, a fortune-teller. She was burnt to death in her cottage in Edgeware-road, which was also consumed, supposed to have been occasioned by her leaving a candle burning by her bed-side.

In the Isle of Man, after a painful illness of three years, Mrs. Bann, wife of Col. R. late of Lady-wood, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

19. At Woolley-green, near Bomsey, Hants, Mrs. Wade, widow of the late Charles W. esq.

At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 85, Samuel Dowbiggin, esq.

At Swansea, Robert Hamilton, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. H. of Bath, and nephew of the late Sir William H.

Aged 82, Mr. S. Bellamy, many years a tidesman at the port of Bristol.

20. Miss

20. Miss Soan, daughter of Mr. S. meal-man, at Sheply mills, Surrey. She was killed in sight of two of her sisters. Leaning over a rail at the mill-head, it gave way, she was plunged into the water, in a moment entangled in one of the large wheels of the mill, and her body torn to pieces, so that only part of her remains could be found.

At his seat at Pulham, Middlesex, aged 87, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. one of the oldest servants of the Crown, M. P. first for Liskeard, and afterwards, in several Parliaments, for Sandwich. He was originally a clerk in the Victualling-office, and afterwards became secretary to Lord Anson (but subsequently to his Lordship's celebrated Voyage round the World), and was by him introduced as a clerk on the Establishment of the Admiralty-office, where he succeeded Mr. Milner as assistant-secretary. On the death of Mr. Cleveland, in 1763, he was appointed chief-secretary; and continued in that office, with great reputation for ability and integrity, till 1795, when his resignation was accepted, and he was created a Baronet, and appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. By his death his pension of 1500*l.* a year falls into the public purse. He has left the whole of his property and estates to Ld. Viscount Ranelagh, who married his only daughter. She died in child-bed without living issue. His son, Capt. Thomas Stephens, was unfortunately killed in a duel at Margate in 1790.

At Sidmouth, George Curling, esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

At Merida, in Spain, after a few days illness, John Betton, esq. of the Abbey-Foregate, Shrewsbury, captain in the 3d Regiment of Dragoon-guards.

21. In Leadenhall-street, in her 87th year, Mrs. Lucy Mason.

At Cleland-house, in Scotland, Martin Dalrymple, esq. of Fordel.

22. At Blundeston, Norfolk, after a few days illness, in his 68th year, the Rev. Norton Nicholls, more than 40 years rector of Lound and Bradwell, and in the commission of the peace for Suffolk.

At Mansfield, aged 5 years, a fine boy, named John Barber; whose death was caused by his cloaths catching fire.

At the house of her sister, Mrs. Reade, at Camberwell, Surrey, in her 62d year, Miss Anne Langton.

In an advanced age, Mr. James Cook, fruiterer, of Covent-garden.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, in her 83d year, Mrs. Aylmer.

Mrs. Kynaston, relict of Thomas K. esq. late of Witham grove, Essex.

23. At Shelford, near Cambridge, the infant son of Brigadier-gen. A. Campbell.

At Kelvedon, Essex, Mrs. Selina Muscut, widow of George M. esq. of Grantham, Lincolnshire.

At Windsor, Miss Fryer, only daughter of Mr. G. F. of Chancery-lane.

Mrs. Mainwaring, wife of Rowland M. esq. of Northampton.

At Langton, near Wragby, in consequence of her cloaths catching fire, Susannah Johnson, aged 5 years.—Also, at the same age, a daughter of Mr. Neale, of Thoroton, near Bingham.

24. At Fareham park, Hants, Mary-Anne, only daughter of W. Thresher, esq. and grand-daughter of the Rev. James Pigott, vicar of Wigston, Leicestershire.

At Preston, Lady Mary-Frances Hesketh, abbess of the nuns of the order of St. Benedict, late of Ghent in Flanders. She was first cousin to the Duke of Norfolk.

Abraham Douvillie Lawson, esq. of Kensington-gore.

At Portsmouth, after a few minutes illness, aged 75, Stephen Gaselee, esq. an alderman of that borough.

25. Mrs. Crace, wife of John C. esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Farnham, Surrey, Mrs. Locke, wife of Samuel Locke, D.D. formerly of Wadham college, Oxford.

On Bethnal-green, Mr. Gustavus-Anthony Wachsel, mariner.

Mr. Johnson, book-keeper at the Blackmoor's Head Coach-office, and formerly a grocer and spirit-dealer at Nottingham.

At Mr. Capes's, at East Retford, of a malignant scarlet fever, in her 26th year, Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. George Haslehurst, of Danes-hill, near that place.

26. At Appleby, the Rev. William Cowper, M. A. vicar of Ramsey and Dover Court cum Harwich.

At Flushing, Cornwall, whither she went for the recovery of her health, the lady of Sir John Stuart, bart. of Allanbank, daughter of the late James Coutts, esq. and niece to Thomas C. esq. banker, London.

At Maker, in Plymouth, aged 45, Mrs. Blennerhassett, a near relative of the celebrated Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, and daughter of Mrs. Primrose, one of the heroines mentioned in "The Vicar of Wakefield."

At Sunderland, Durham, Capt. E. Roe, R. N. several years past commander of the Sea Fencibles of that district.

Mrs. Anne Sturtivant, of Brigg, co. Lincoln. She had intended to celebrate the anniversary of her birth-day (when she entered her 68th year) with a party of friends on the 27th, but was found dead in her house the preceding evening.

27. At Islington, Christiana, wife of Joseph Thornhill, esq. late of Fish-street-hill.

Aged 77, Mr. John Faulkner, of St. John's parish, Oxford. He was formerly a coal-merchant, and celebrated as a good change-ringer; and his remains were attended to church by many who had joined him in that diversion, and who, after his interment, rang a solemn peal.

28. At

28. At Woodford, Essex, in her 88th year, Mrs. Cooke.

In Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, Mr. Wood, grandson of Jonathan Tyers, esq. late proprietor of Vauxhall-gardens.

Mrs. Elmsly, of Hans-place, relict of John Elmsly, esq. (brother to the well-known and highly-esteemed Bookseller.)

Aged 74, Mrs. Anne Axe, widow of Mr. W. A. of Birchin-lane, who died Oct. 21.

Octavius, the infant son of Mrs. M. Turner, of Basinghall-street.

At Paris, Count de Champmol (M. Cretet), late Minister of the Interior.

29. William Devaynes, esq. of Dover-street, Piccadilly, banker, one of the directors of the Globe Insurance Company; formerly a member of the House of Commons, and a director of the East India Company.

Mrs. Parks, wife of Richard P. esq. of Lansdown crescent, Bath.

At Tarring, near Worthing, Sussex, aged about 50, Mrs. Somers, wife of Edmund Somers, M. D. who is now with the British Army in Portugal.

At Carlisle, justly and deeply lamented, Miss Isabella Waugh, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W. dean of Worcester.

30. At Barnet, Middlesex, John Corpe, esq. surgeon there.

Aged 73, Mrs. Muller, of the Paragon, Blackheath, Kent.

Aged 77, Mrs. Jane Smith, relict of the late Mr. Henry S. attorney, of Bicester, and the last of the family of Mr. George S. formerly a common brewer at Oxford.

Dec. 1. At Taunton, Somersetshire, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Cookes, of Worcestershire, who went, late in life, into orders; inheriting a large property as heir of his antient family, whose Pedigree see in vol. I. of Nash's Worcestershire. He married the heiress of —— Denham, esq. of Welling in Kent, and neice of Capt. John Willyams, of the Royal Navy, who survives him, with one daughter and two sons. His eldest son died a Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Militia 1795. His second son fell gallantly at the head of a troop of the Romney Cavalry, in the Irish Rebellion in June 1798. His third son died a Lieutenant in the Navy. His fourth, but eldest surviving son, the Rev. Denham Cookes, resides on the family estates in Worcestershire.

At Clifton, in her 26th year, Harriet second daughter of Lieut.-col. Bird, of Goytree in Monmouthshire, late of the 54th Regiment. In a life of retirement her character could only be perfectly known to a small circle of friends and relations; but by them must she ever be considered as a pattern of excellence in every domestic quality she was called upon to exercise; her uniform duty to her parents was never surpassed; her tender assiduities and affectionate attention to her brothers and sisters, to the last hours of existence, have by very few been equaled: these are now the only consolations to a much-afflicted family; but they are inestimable.

Mr. William Whittington, of Howells, near Walkern, Herts, farmer, youngest son of Mr. Richard W. late of the White Lion inn at Stevenage.

Suddenly, in a state of mental derangement, Mrs. Challoner, of Edgeware-road.

Annette, and, two days afterwards, Olive, twin-daughters of Ralph Bernal, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

At Camberwell, Surrey, in his 78th year, Walter Burgue, esq.

Suddenly, at the Seven Stars, near Ripley, in Surrey, aged 64, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Henry B.

2. At Send-heath, near Ripley, aged 74, Mr. Richard Wallden.

Deservedly regretted, Wm. Reynolds, esq. captain in the Royal Navy.

3. John Jackson, esq. of North-end, Fulham, Middlesex.

At his house in Ross-shire, Geo. Mackenzie, esq. of Avock, in Scotland, and of Tower-hill, London.

4. At Cobham, in Surrey, aged 87, Mr. John Mills, eldest son of Mr. John M. of Ockham, in that county.

At Aldridge, in Staffordshire, in his 76th year, John Daniel, esq.

5. In his 76th year, John Spencer, esq. of Selby, in Yorkshire.

Thomas Smith, esq. Chapter-house clerk of St. Paul's cathedral, and one of the Common Council of Farringdon Within.

Edward-Henry-Elcock Browne, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

6. In her 69th year, Mrs. M. Dunton, wife of Mr. James D. of Orchard-street, Westminster, where they had kept a school above 40 years.

7. At Four-tree-hill, Enfield, after a short illness, much respected, aged 74, Sir James Branscomb, knt. of Holborn, &c. upwards of 40 years a lottery-office-keeper, and more than 30 a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without. He served the office of one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex 1807; and was interred with grand funeral pomp at the church of St. Andrew, Holborn.

8. Of an atrophy, Mrs. Amelia Howorth, wife of Brigadier-general H. now on service in Spain, and sister to Lord Thurlow.

Mrs. Kearsley, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, widow of the late Mr. Geo. K. of Fleet-street, bookseller, and mother of the present respectable Bookseller of that name.

9. In Greville-street, Hatton-garden, in his 63d year, John Wilson, esq.

10. On

10. On Clapham common, Surrey, aged 79, Arnold Mello, esq.

In Piccadilly, aged 64, Mr. T. Hawkes, army accoutrement-maker; highly esteemed for his sound integrity, unostentatious liberality, and unaffected piety.

In his 74th year, Mr. Joshua Brooks, of Horselydown, Southwark.

At Rendlesham-house, in Suffolk, Lady Rendlesham. She was Elizabeth-Eleonora, third daughter of John Cornwall, of Heudon, Middlesex, esq. and was married to the late Lord on June 14, 1783. He died September 16, 1808.

Mrs. Folkes, eldest daughter of the late Martin F. esq. of Cheveley-green, Cambr.

At the rectory-house at Narborough, the Rev. William Pares, B. D.

11. At his house, on Ham common, Surrey, Edmund James, esq. formerly of Kingston, in the same county, where he practised many years as an attorney, the poor man's friend and counsellor, uniformly recommending an amiable adjustment of differences in preference to litigation. He was a pleasing companion, possessing a fund of innocent mirth, and a heart overflowing with "the milk of human kindness;" charitable without ostentation, and pious without austerity. His loss will be sincerely lamented by the poor of his vicinity; as it will be long and deeply felt by his family and friends, to whom he was endeared by every social tie.

12. Aged 23, Mrs. Devey, of West-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey.

Francis Fraser, esq. of Findrack, Scotland. He was returning home from a Justice of Peace Court, missed his way, fell into a rivulet, and was drowned.

13. At Streatham, Surrey, in his 78th year, Henry Thomas, esq.

Mrs. Peckett, wife of Mr. P. distiller, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street.

Found dead in his bed, to which he went in perfect health, Francis Homfray, esq. of the Hyde, Stourbridge.

14. At her house in the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 82, Jemima, widow of the late Edward Brydges, esq. of Wootton Court in Kent, who died in November 1780. She was daughter and coheir of William Egerton, LL.D. grandson of John Egerton, second Earl of Bridgewater, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of William Cavendish the loyal Duke of Newcastle: and the said Earl John (who is memorable as the *Lord Brackley* in the *Personæ Dramatis* of Milton's Comus) was son and heir of John first Earl of Bridgewater, by Lady Frances Stanley, daughter and coheir of Ferdinando Earl of Derby, whose grandmother, Lady Eleanor Brandon, was daughter and coheir of Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII. King of France, and daughter of King Henry VII. (See Sandford's Genealogical History; Hargrave's Preface to Hale's Jurisdiction of the House of Lords; and the Chapter on "The House of Suffolk, containing the Claims of the Countess of Derby and her Children, as also of the Children of the Earl of Hertford," in Doleman's Conference, 1594, transcribed into Cens. Lit. VII. p. 136).—Mrs. Brydges's father, Dr. Egerton, was Rector of Penshurst in Kent (where she was born in September 1728), prebendary of Canterbury, chancellor of Hereford, and rector of All-hallows, Lombard-street; and died in 1738. (See his Epitaph at Penshurst in Thorpe's Registr. Roff.) Her funeral was attended, as a mark of respect, from Canterbury to the family-vault at Wootton, by a long train of carriages of almost all the neighbouring gentry of the first rank. She has left two surviving sons, Sir Egerton Brydges, K. J. and John-William-Head Brydges, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Romney Fencible Cavalry, and two surviving daughters.

15. T. Kerrich, esq. of Gelderstone. He served the office of sheriff of Lancashire in 1788.

Mr. Davison, of Bow-str. Covent-gard.

17. In Berners-street, Oxford-street, Sir William Bensley, bart. so created in 1771. He was formerly in the Navy; but left the service, and went to the East Indies. Returning in 1771, he was created a director of the East India Company, and held that office at his death.

18. At Glasonby, aged 110, Mary Dowdeswell; who, till within a few days of her death, obtained her living as a mendicant.

19. At Streatham, Surrey, much regretted, Mr. Jeremiah Parkinson.

20. In his 15th year, after ten hours illness, Robert, eldest son of the late Mr. Wm. Wood, of Charlotte-str. Fitzroy-squ.

21. Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Royle, of Craven-buildings, Drury-lane.

22. At the house of her son, in Abingdon-street, Westminster, aged 75, Mrs. Ashley, widow of the late and mother of the present Managers of the Oratorios.

23. After a long and painful illness, Edmund Walker, esq. of Chancery-lane.

24. Miss Bacon, of Clapham, Surrey, eldest daugh. of the late John B. esq. R.A.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 28, to December 26, 1809.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males - 724	1418		Males - 780	1469			2 and 5	149	50 and 60	123
Females 694			Females 689			5 and 10	60	60 and 70	115	
					Between	10 and 20	53	70 and 80	113	
Whereof have died under 2 years old			429			20 and 30	105	80 and 90	31	
						30 and 40	127	90 and 100	4	
						40 and 50	160	100 0	103	0

Peck Loaf 5*s.* 6*d.*; 5*s.* 5*d.*; 5*s.* 5*d.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Salt 1 *l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* per bushel; 4*d.*½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL PROPERTY, DOCK STOCK, FIRE-OFFICE SHARES, &c. in December 1809 (to the 23d), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 23, New Bridge-street, London:—Leeds and Liverpool, 180*l.* ex Dividend.—Grand Junction, 226*l.* ex Dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per Share clear.—Kennet and Avon, 46*l.* 10*s.* to 45*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 55*l.* 15*s.* to 53*l.*—Huddersfield, 38*l.*—Ellesmere, 80*l.*—Lancaster, 20*l.*—Grand Surrey Old Shares at 65*l.* with New Ditto attached, at Par.—West India Dock Stock at 185*l.* per Cent.—East India Ditto, 135*l.*—London Dock, 138*l.* to 139*l.*—Commercial Ditto, 80*l.* to 85*l.* Premium.—Globe Assurance, 125*l.* per Share.—Atlas, Par.—East London Water Works, 227*l.*—West Middlesex Ditto, 42*l.* Premium.—Kent Ditto, 47*l.* Premium—Portsea and Farlington Ditto, 46*l.* Premium.—Portsmouth Ditto, 35*l.* Premium.—Vauxhall Bridge, 2*l.* 2*s.* Premium.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 16, 1809.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middlesex	103	11	56	0	46	1	33	7	57	4
Surrey	111	4	63	4	50	4	38	4	53	6
Hertford	99	4	57	6	50	0	35	2	56	0
Bedford	104	9	67	8	50	9	35	2	53	7
Huntingd.	103	6	00	0	50	10	31	10	58	6
Northam.	102	0	66	0	52	9	31	8	72	0
Rutland	98	0	00	0	52	5	34	0	50	0
Leicester	95	8	63	1	53	5	34	1	48	0
Nottingham	102	0	60	0	54	0	33	10	63	4
Derby	96	3	00	0	53	9	35	6	65	0
Stafford	103	0	00	0	58	8	38	5	74	0
Salop	102	11	69	6	59	8	35	6	69	4
Hereford	102	7	54	4	53	5	34	9	55	2
Worcester	113	5	55	0	61	4	43	5	60	10
Warwick	115	5	00	0	53	2	42	3	73	8
Wilts	103	4	00	0	48	10	37	4	63	0
Berks	109	9	00	0	55	0	34	7	57	1
Oxford	111	7	00	0	46	10	36	9	59	0
Bucks	103	6	00	0	46	0	34	1	54	8
Brecon	107	2	70	4	55	11	28	8	00	0
Montgom.	111	2	00	0	60	0	29	10	00	0
Radnor	105	10	00	0	54	1	31	2	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	102	9	59	7	51	3	31	0	58	8
Average of Scotland, per quarter:	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Essex	105	4	49	0	51	4	34	10	51	1
Kent	100	5	52	0	49	0	35	6	51	9
Sussex	102	0	00	0	51	0	33	6	00	0
Suffolk	96	9	51	4	47	0	31	4	43	7
Cambridg.	101	4	57	2	43	11	27	5	53	1
Norfolk	90	9	53	3	40	9	28	8	44	1
Lincoln	94	5	59	10	45	9	26	5	60	3
York	89	4	57	4	43	5	26	11	60	4
Durham	90	0	00	0	49	7	28	1	00	0
Northum.	85	6	58	6	43	1	27	5	00	0
Cumberl.	101	8	63	4	50	9	30	9	00	0
Westmor.	102	0	58	1	48	0	29	5	00	0
Lancaster	100	3	00	0	56	4	32	0	71	10
Chester	94	11	00	0	54	2	31	4	00	0
Flint	131	2	00	0	67	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	113	5	00	0	58	9	28	0	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	53	0	23	4	00	0
Carnarvon	96	0	00	0	46	0	26	4	00	0
Merionet.	105	1	00	0	53	8	26	10	00	0
Cardigan	92	9	00	0	44	0	17	5	00	0
Pembroke	77	3	00	0	42	9	17	0	00	0
Carmarth.	103	6	00	0	52	6	19	0	00	0
Glamorg.	100	4	00	0	52	0	25	4	00	0
Gloucest.	111	7	00	0	54	1	22	8	51	8
Somerset	114	0	00	0	56	5	27	10	63	0
Monmo.	112	9	00	0	54	6	00	0	00	0
Devon	102	4	00	0	47	6	26	6	00	0
Cornwall	97	4	00	0	43	2	26	0	00	0
Dorset	109	7	00	0	51	0	26	0	54	0
Hants	106	5	00	0	50	5	34	0	51	3
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain	99	8	58	10	49	1	28	4	57	8

PRICES of FLOUR, December 25:

Fine 90*s.* to 95*s.*—Seconds 85*s.* to 90*s.*—Bran 10*s.* to 12*s.*—Pollard 26*s.* to 30*s.*

RETURN of FLOUR, December 9 to December 15, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 11,619 Sacks. Average 94*s.* 6*d.*¾ per Sack.—0*s.* 0*d.*½ per Sack lower than last Week.

RETURN of WHEAT, December 11 to December 16, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 7867 Quarters. Average 101*s.* 1*d.*¾—2*s.* 4*d.*½ higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 16, 54*s.* 1*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, December 20, 50*s.* 1*d.*¾ per Cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 23:

Kent Bags	4*l.*	10*s.* to 5*l.*	15*s.*	Kent Pockets	4*l.*	10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*
Sussex Ditto	4*l.*	0*s.* to 5*l.*	0*s.*	Sussex Ditto	3*l.*	15*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*
Essex Ditto	4*l.*	0*s.* to 5*l.*	0*s.*	Farnham Ditto	8*l.*	0*s.* to 11*l.* 0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 25:

St. James's—Hay	5*l.*	1*s.*	0*d.*	Whitechapel—Straw	2*l.*	2*s.* 0*d.*
Straw	2*l.*	0*s.*	6*d.*	Smithfield—Hay	5*l.*	18*s.* 6*d.*
Whitechapel—Hay	5*l.*	8*s.*	0*d.*	Clover	6*l.*	5*s.* 0*d.*
Clover	6*l.*	18*s.*	6*d.*	Straw	1*l.*	16*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, December 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	4*s.*	8*d.* to 6*s.*	0*d.*	Lamb	0*s.*	0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	5*s.*	0*d.* to 6*s.*	4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:		
Veal	5*s.*	0*d.* to 7*s.*	0*d.*	Beasts about 1150.		Calves 50.
Pork	6*s.*	4*d.* to 7*s.*	4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 6000.		Pigs 60.

COALS: Newcastle 52*s.* 0*d.* to 74*s.* 6*d.* Sunderland 51*s.* 6*d.* to 58*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 102*s.* Mottled 114*s.* Curd 118*s.* CANDLES, 10*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 14*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5*s.* 0*d.* Clare Market 5*s.* 0*d.*¼ Whitechapel 5*s.* 0*d.*

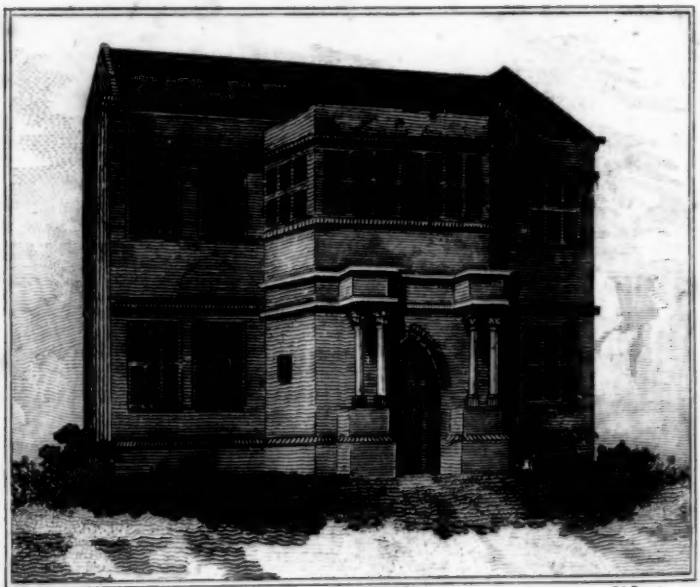
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1809.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Cons.	5 per Ct Navy	5 per Ct 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29		69⅛	70	84⅛	101				27 pr.	12 a 14pr.							22 15 0	1 pr Ct. disc.
1	278	69⅛	70	84½	102		18⅛		27 pr.	12 a 15pr.		69⅛	69⅜			68	22 15 0	Ditto.
2	278	69⅛	70⅛	84	shut		18⅛	195	21 a 22pr.	9 a 12 pr.	shut	69	shut	2¼ pr.			22 15 0	Ditto.
3	Sunday																	
4		69⅛	70⅛	84	shut		18 3/16	shut	21 a 22pr.	9 a 12 pr.	shut		shut	2⅛ pr.	98⅛		22 15 0	Ditto.
5	277½	69⅛	70⅛	84⅛	shut		18⅛	195½	21 a 22pr.	9 a 12 pr.	shut	69¼	shut	2¼ pr.		68⅞	22 15 0	Ditto.
6		69⅛	71	84⅛	shut		18⅛	195½	21 a 22pr.	9 a 13 pr.	shut		shut				22 15 0	Ditto.
7		69⅛	70⅞	84⅛	102		18 7/16	194½	21 a 22pr.	8 a 12 pr.	shut		shut	2⅛ pr.	97½	68⅝	22 15 0	Ditto.
8	277¼	69⅛	70⅞	84⅛	shut		18 5/16	195	20 a 21pr.	7 a 11 pr.	shut	69⅛	shut		98		22 15 0	Ditto.
9	277¼	70	70⅞	84	shut		18 3/16	195¼	20 a 21pr.	9 a 12 pr.	shut	68⅞	shut	2¼ pr.			22 15 0	Ditto.
10	Sunday																	
11	277	69⅛	70⅛	84⅛	shut		18⅞	shut	21 a 22pr.	11 a 12pr.	shut		shut	2⅛ pr.			22 15 0	Ditto.
12	277¼	69⅛	71	84⅛	shut		18 1/16	195¼	21 a 22pr.	10 a 11pr.	shut	69¼	shut	2¼ pr.	98⅛	68⅛	22 15 0	Ditto.
13	278	69⅛	70⅛	84⅛	shut		18⅛	195¼	21 a 22pr.	9 a 12 pr.	shut	69	shut	2¼ pr.			22 15 0	Ditto.
14		69⅛	70⅛	84	shut		18 3/16	shut	21 a 22pr.	9 a 12 pr.	shut		shut	2⅛ pr.	98⅛		22 15 0	Ditto.
15	277½	69⅛	71	84⅛	shut		18⅛	195¼	21 a 22pr.	9 a 12 pr.	shut	69¼	shut	2¼ pr.		68⅛	22 15 0	Ditto.
16		69⅛	71	84⅛	shut			195¼	21 a 22pr.	9 a 12 pr.	shut		shut			68⅛	22 15 0	Ditto.
17	Sunday																	
18		69⅛	70⅞	84⅛	102			shut	21 a 22pr.	7 a 11 pr.	shut		shut				22 15 0	Full Money
19	277½	69⅛	71	84⅛	shut		18 1/16	shut	21 a 22pr.	6 a 10 pr.	shut	69¼	shut	2⅛ pr.			22 15 0	Ditto.
20		69⅛	71	80	shut		18⅛	shut	20 pr.	7 a 10 pr.	shut		shut				22 15 0	Ditto.
21		69⅛	71	84⅛	shut		18 1/16	shut	20 a 19pr.	9 a 7 pr.	shut		shut				22 15 0	Ditto.
22		69⅛	71	84⅛	shut		18⅛	shut	20 a 19pr.	5 a 9 pr.	shut	69¼	shut	2⅛ pr.			22 15 0	Ditto.
23		69⅛	70⅞	84⅛			18 7/16	shut	19 a 22pr.	5 a 9 pr.	shut		shut				22 15 0	Ditto.
24	Sunday																	
25	Xmas Da.																	
26	holiday																	
27	holiday																	
28		69⅛	70	84⅛	shut		18⅛	shut	19 a 20pr.	7 a 10 pr.	shut	69⅛	shut				22 15 0	Ditto.

Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.] BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, 38, Haymarket, 269, Strand

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1899

Sir Thomas Conyers, Bart. Æt. 71.



W. Green del. J.t Basire sc.

Horden Hall.

VIRTUS VERA NOBILITAS

SUPPLEMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1809.

Embellished with a Portrait of Sir THOMAS CONYERS, Bart; and with Views of HORDEN HALL, Durham; and WHITTINGTON CHURCH, Derbyshire.

*** *After the pathetic and disinterested Appeal to the Publick in our last, p.* 1110; *we have much pleasure in being enabled to present to our Readers a Portrait of Sir* THOMAS CONYERS, *and a View of* HORDEN HALL, *the antient Residence of the Family.* (*See p.* 1209.)

Mr. URBAN, *Lower Brook-street, Dec.* 7.

HAVING been resident in the Country upon a visit for the last two months, where I had the misfortune to pass my time without being regaled with a luxury, which on my return to town I immediately indulged myself in, by the purchase of your September Magazine; and having proceeded in it as far as p. 822; how shall I signify my astonishment, when I beheld a class of men set up as fit objects of the public praise, as vicious horses, which may only possess external appearance, are set up at auctions, to be disposed of to him who should be suited for the deception. An auctioneer (happy for him) has not often to give many an anxious eye on his sagacious by-standers, ere one among them, probably more indebted to Plutus than Minerva, has the good fortune to find himself the happy purchaser; and, having paid perhaps three times the worth of the animal, stalks off with his external beauty, not unlike your young Vindex, who is fallen so deeply in love with these Sons of Galen, as to hold them only up for the public veneration and esteem, and omit others who may be equally deserving candidates for so distinguished an exaltation. How deficient must that person be in the maxims of prudence and good policy, who, at the hazard of his own quiet, ventures to controvert received and undoubted facts to such an extent, as to endeavour (like cleaning the Augean Stable, impracticable but by Herculean labour) to extricate this class of men from the slur which the public opinion (which should always direct our judgment, and be had in due reverence) has deemed them fit to be imprinted with. Far be it from my wish to be judged illiberal by my Readers; but let me ask, why should these men, concerning whom so many doubts have arisen as to their learning, and consequently their respectability, be the sole objects of public gratitude, veneration, and esteem? And for what reason should these men, I say, for whom Vindex entertains so high a respect, be the only candidates for the public regard, to the defiance and exclusion of all other trades and employments? I cannot but applaud your worthy Correspondent (if he is truly disinterested in the cause he so warmly espouses, and not one of that fraternity himself) for that spirit of benevolence by which he appears actuated; and had he happily evinced it on objects of sufficient merit, he might with justice have demanded the public praise; but I am grieved that in this case its misapplication is so grossly evident.

It is impossible for me, without manifesting a strong disregard to truth, to affirm, that it has been the custom to vilify this class of men; and I must as largely disagree in sentiments with your Correspondent, that persons of this order (granting exceptions) are both intelligent and liberal, and to whom Society, on account of their exertions, are considerably indebted. The scanty pittance allotted to the Country Apothecary, for his attendance on Parish Workhouses, is an acknowledgment generally undoubted; but is it not requited by his other employers, who must be more numerous, in comparison with the practitioners in London, in consequence of the paucity of that class in the Country? Respecting the ready adoption

adoption of the Small Pox, which the Apothecaries facilitated, and the Vaccination which they promoted, these two circumstances have certainly imputed to them a zeal for the public advantage, which intimates a disinterestedness rarely to be met with among that class, and therefore highly laudable. It is no less foreign to my wish than to my intention, to dive into the *minutiæ* of the Apothecary's employments; but really Vindex seems to hesitate who is to be the acting person in the unthankful offices (as he terms them), *viz.* Bleeding, Cupping, &c. Is the Apothecary, often, as the mushroom, sprung from you can scarcely tell what—is he, I say, so suddenly magnified, that it becomes an even question, whether he or the Physician is to be the performer of these offices? Vindex's delineation of the Apothecary's education is as incorrect as most of his other previous observations, and needs only the slightest notice to procure its refutation. The pressure of the times is an allusion very ill suited to this extensive branch of people, who have, even in their draughts, potions, &c. (not allowing for their Surgical operations, which they all now imagine themselves qualified to undertake) raised the prices above a third since the last 30 years, which is an enormous increase of profits, unequalled (in comparison) by men of the first profession, and of the soundest intellect. But can even this in any degree excite our amazement, when the present state of the times is considered? Now an Apothecary will tell you, that it is impossible for him to exist without a carriage; in short, that he would be but a mere cypher; and yet at the same time this class of persons forget how their forefathers managed without an article now so necessary; indeed they would as soon have cherished the idea of parting with one of their patients, as have kept any kind of vehicle. But that is the difference of the times, and the publick must now pay for so expensive an absurdity. In regard to the Bills, ingratitude is stated to be the return for their attention and time. How this elucidation can in any way be satisfactory or reasonable to the understanding of the Publick, I am at a loss to imagine: the time of an Apothecary is greatly misunderstood; it is, correctly speaking sold to his patients, and of which their Bills, often to their sorrow, afford ocular proof. The employments of an Apothecary are chiefly these;—visiting his patients, marking down the medicines requisite for them respectively, then returning home with his directions to his solitary apprentice.

The nature of the subject is such, that I should not think myself justified in spending any further time in answering Vindex more minutely; and have therefore deemed it proper to make some observations, in refuting the most prominent parts, which were only calculated to mislead the ignorant, perplex the publick in general, and even astonish the Apothecaries themselves.

Yours, &c. ANTI-VINDEX.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

I OBSERVED, in p. 919, a letter, dated *Pegwell, Oct.* 1, addressed to THE PROJECTOR, upon the subject of a Windmill, which had been the cause of considerable uneasiness to the Writer. By the date of the letter, and by my knowledge of the country, I am induced to believe that the Windmill alluded to is situated between Ramsgate and the village of Pegwell. I am not disposed to designate the Author of that letter by any appellation which might tend to a comparison of his zeal with that of La Mancha's Knight; but will freely allow him to be, if he pleases, like that Hero, "*Non ignarus mali.*" The PROJECTOR's Correspondent (though his antipathy is very justifiable) through the course of his letter has founded his statement on an erroneous assumption, *viz.* that the Mill mentioned is too near a *high road**. The truth is, Mr. Urban, that the road alluded to is not a legitimate high road; for it is in the recollection of many persons (in mine too) that the supposed high road was a mere cart-way through the fields of the neighbouring farmers for their sole convenience; and it is at this moment by the sufferance of the proprietors of the land that the public pass over it; nor has this sufferance been of sufficiently long continuance to confer any legal public right. The Mill complained of was erected long before the publick ever dreamed of going upon this land either in carriage

* We could point out MANY others that are much too close to High Roads. EDIT.

or

or on horse-back; for there was no passable track. The case is then this; that the Windmill stands in a field not contiguous to any *high road* whatever; and that, even admitting the ground mentioned to be a high road, the Mill was erected before the road was made: that, therefore, no blame can attach to the proprietor of the Mill.

I have no doubt that "*Non ignarus mali*" is almost as much alarmed at "the tremendous sails of a Windmill in motion," and "their dreadful rushing sound," as the "four-in-handers and high-mettled racers, and the jog-trotting horse of the sober citizen," can be; and I must confess that I sympathize in the uneasiness which he expresses; but at the same time hope that when he shall have seen this short memoir of the dreaded Mill, he will endure his grievance with complacency.

With every proper feeling for the sensibility of "*Non ignarus mali*;" I am, Mr. Urban, Yours, &c.

"Miseris succurrere disco."

Mr. Urban, *London, Dec.* 21.

THE Gentleman's Magazine of October last was put into my hands by a friend, pointing out the remarks of L. W. (p. 918) upon Moss's Poems. The writer is perfectly correct as to their being printed by my Father, and equally so, I doubt not, upon his having repeatedly seen them in my stock in the year 1779.

I cannot, however, but admire his extreme *modesty* in drawing a conclusion, after saying that I may probably be able to elucidate the point in question, that "a similar literary imposition was practised about 60 years ago;" as though the one was, in his own mind, as fully confirmed as the other. He may probably think so—and I am not led to state my knowledge of the matter merely for his gratification. For reasons not worth mentioning, I never had any partiality towards Mr. Moss; but the principles of justice due, as I conceive, to the memory of a deceased party, impel me to give the facts I am in possession of; and I submissively leave the result to the public tribunal.

The thick 4to pamphlet (as Mr. L. W. styles it) was printed at Wolverhampton by my Father, George Smart, in the year 1769, under the title of "Poems on various Occasions," but without the author's name; having, as publishers in London, the respectable names of Mr. T. Longman, Paternoster-row, and Mr. R. Dodsley, Pall Mall. The latter gentleman thought so well of the Poem, called The Beggar, as to introduce it into the poetical department of the Annual Register, published shortly after; and from thence it was copied into most of the periodical publications of that time: if I am not very much mistaken, into your own, Sir, though I cannot positively assert it*.

Mr. Dodsley's extensive knowledge of poetical composition will not be doubted; and his paying such honour to this piece is, in my opinion, a convincing proof of its originality. It was afterwards introduced in Enfield's Speaker, as anonymous; but in later editions with the name of Moss; and few, if any, poetical selections from the period of its publication by my Father have been without it. That it ever appeared in print before, I believe, is not in the power of any one to prove.

These circumstances alone are, I conceive, sufficient to entitle the late Rev. Thomas Moss to whatever praise the Poem of The Beggar merits; nor can I think its superiority to the others that accompanied it any real ground for suggesting the contrary. I believe it is generally acknowledged that Fielding never equalled his Tom Jones, nor Smollet his Roderick Random.

I have a perfect recollection of Mr. Moss calling upon my Father with the copy of his Poems; and can aver that they were all of the same handwriting; and that, with respect to The Beggar, a small alteration then took place. The last line of the first verse was written, "And Heaven *shall* bless your store." After a short conversation between them, *shall* was changed to *will*.

I shall transcribe the Poem immediately following The Beggar, which you will oblige me by inserting, if you judge proper. I think many will be convinced that the writer of the one might be capable of the other.

Yours, &c. Joseph Smart.

* It is inserted in vol. LXI. p. 820. Edit.

TO

TO A FEMALE FRIEND,

OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF HER FATHER.

Peace to my Delia—in whose gentle breast
No troublous storms were ever wont to rise,
Oh! may thy trickling sorrow be repress,
Submissive to the mandate of the Skies.

Grief is a thorn that rankles in the heart,
Despoils the cheek of Nature's gen'rous bloom,
Robs the eye's radiance of its pointed dart,
And marks us immaturely for the tomb.

Thine was a Father—who can say how dear?
Studious for ever of his Children's weal;
Pay then, O Sympathy! the piteous tear,
Too well I know the agonies *they* feel.

Should I now see thee in thy lone retreat,
Steep'd in sad grief—ah! grief that once was mine;
Each tender fibre of my heart would beat
In melancholy unison with thine.

But let us check the tide of fruitless woe,
And still the outrage of the bosom's pain; [flow,
Nature will force some filial drops to
But Reason says—'Tis impious to complain.

Few men can boast of such a long reprieve;
How many wither in their morning prime!
He toil'd the day, and in the tedious eve
Was wafted gently to a happier clime.

Though the world frown—let not my Delia fear; [low;
Thine must be bliss—if aught is bliss below.
She, who to Virtue lends a list'ning ear,
May smile in peace upon the deadliest foe.

Yes, sure, my Delia must be doubly blest,
To whom each darling attribute is giv'n;
Soft Pity is the inmate of her breast,
And Pity is the favourite of Heav'n.

When Fancy's eye hath found thee out a mate, [send;
Such be the man whom Providence shall
One who will soothe thee in the lowest state, [Friend.
The tender Father, and the faithful

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

OBSERVING in your Magazine for December, p. 1175, an account of the death of a Mr. Tagg, with a reflection on a relative of his for not affording him that assistance which he needed; and several persons supposing that I was the relative alluded to, I shall esteem myself obliged by your inserting in your next Magazine that I was no way related to him that I know of; nor did I know, but from your Obituary, that there had ever been such a man in existence. I remain, with the greatest respect, your old friend and customer, who has your *whole* work. JOHN TAGG.

Late of Wood Street, but now of 31, Lower Whitecross-street.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Oct.* 3.

GIVE me leave to ask your Correspondent, p. 817, one question concerning Hedge-hogs sucking Cows. Does the little animal bite a hole in the udder of the Cow, and suck the milk out that way? For I am sure the Hedge-hog is totally incapable of sucking it through the mammæ, of which any of your Correspondents may satisfy themselves by examining the mouth of the animal. I do not pretend to deny that Hedge-hogs have been found lying under Cows; but may they not have got there for the sake of the warmth? R.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

IN the late splendid edition of the Peerage, by Mr. Playfair, it is stated that the founder of the Malmesbury family was the celebrated James Harris, author of Hermes, &c. I enclose a monumental inscription in Salisbury Cathedral, which would have enabled Mr. P. to trace the family to the grandfather of the author at least.

On the West side of the grand cross in Salisbury Cathedral, towards the North porch, on a large statuary marble slab, crowned with a pediment, is the following inscription:

"In this Cathedral are interred the remains of James Harris, of this Close, esq. son of Thomas Harris, of Orcheston St. George in this county, who died in 1679, aged 74 years. He married Gertrude daughter of Robert Tonson, bishop of that diocese, who died 1678, aged 86 years.

Of Joan, daughter of Sir Wadham Wyndham, of Wyndham Orchard, in the County of Somerset, and wife of the above Thomas Harris. She died 1734, aged 84 years.

Of James Harris, of this Close, son of the above-mentioned Thomas Harris, and Joan his wife. He died in 1731, aged 57 years.

Of the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Harris, third daughter of Anthony second Earl of Shaftesbury, and wife of the above James Harris. She died in 1743, aged 62 years."

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct.* 27.

INFORMATION having been requested concerning Mr. Thomas Lyster, and some account having been given in your present volume, pp. 111 and 404; I was induced to revisit Atcham Church; and on the side of a pew in the South-west corner of the Church, I found two small brass-plates, with inscriptions, which entirely escaped my notice when I transcribed the lines written by T. Lyster, which appeared, with other Church notes, in your vol. LXXVI. p. 1001. As the inscriptions will set your Correspondents right in respect to the year in which he died, I send it with the other belonging to the family, which will find a safe repository in your durable Museum.

1st Plate.

Resurrectionis spe
Robertus Lyster de Duncott, Dec. 13, 1682.
Anna ejus uxor Janu' 28, 1666.
Georgius eorum filius secundus Janu' 18, 1689.
Ejusque filius Georgius Londinensis, Jun. 24, 1706.
Hic siti sunt.

2nd Plate.

Here Thomas Lyster's body lies
At rest, until the great Assize,
Where all men shall be truly try'd,
How well or ill they liv'd and dy'd.

THO. LYSTER DYED MARCH THE 25d ANNO DOM. 1723. AGED 88.	Then Sinners shall In vengeance fall Amongst the cursed crew: But Saints shall stand On Christ's right hand In joy—and so Adieu.	MARTHA HIS WIFE DYED FEBRU' Ye 3d AN'O DOM. 1723. AGED 86.

The verses written by T. Lyster, framed and hung against the West wall of the Church, have been taken away since I before visited the Church; but it is to be hoped they will be restored to their original situation.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Offham, Nov.* 23.

OBSERVING in your long-established Miscellany, p. 809, some agreeable, lively, and interesting remarks on the surprizing advantages and metamorphoses occasioned by riches, it occurred to my mind to present to your comprehensive collection some additional hints on the vast advantages of riches, provided two or three single, but expressive words, were properly considered, and to their, I will not say utmost extent, but to a degree of enlargement more adequate to their extensive import—*Proportion*, *Income*, *Self-Denial*. My hints are in a graver form than the very lively picture drawn by such an admirable character as a "*Novus Homo*" beyond the meridian. But as your readers are very various, the gravity will be acceptable, most probably, to some, and not disgust even the vivacious, except they happen to be of that class of complainers who cannot bear that so sacred a temple as "*Meum et Tuum*," in the common acceptation of the words, and setting aside *Reason*, *Philosophy*, and *Christianity*; setting aside the "*Homo Sum*," &c. of Terence; and the "Bear ye one another's burthens!" of Paul—cannot bear that temple should be entered, and prophaned by the unhallowed feet of those who can lay little or no claim to the "*Meum*;" but who receive for granted, on the most solid grounds, the consideration of the indisputable authority of the code whence it is extracted—that strong declaration of an Apostle, "*You yourselves are not your own! You are bought with a price!*" You are devoted characters to God, and to the good of society!

HINTS* ON BENEVOLENCE.

"*Benevolence* is to be judged of by *Proportion*, by *Income*, by *Self-denial*. Hence the *most liberal* are often those who *give least*. Our Saviour himself declared that the *poor widow* had given more than the *rich*.

"A *period is approaching*, that will *develope character*, and *weigh motives*.

* These Hints were handed to me by a gentleman who richly exemplifies the bright side of them, and annually dispenses, in pure benevolence, to the extent of *Thousands!!* and in modes the most judicious and liberal-minded.

We

We must not separate *principle* from *practice*. It may be charitable to give *what we do not want*, and *cannot use*; but surely this is not the criterion of charity: it was not the charity of Him who though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich *."

"It matters not how large a charitable donation may seem, if we view it as a check upon the *money-getting spirit*, or *desire of accumulation*; but how large it is compared with the *bulk* of the *savings* that are left. A *hundred pounds* given away *annually* in benevolence may appear something, and sound handsomely in the ears of the publick; but if this sum be taken from the savings of *one* or *two* thousand, it will be LITTLE LESS THAN A REPROACH TO THE DONOR AS A CHRISTIAN. In short, no other way than the estimation of the gift by the *surplus saving* will do in the case in question. But this would certainly be effectual to the end proposed: it would entirely keep down the *money-getting* spirit; it would also do away the imputation of it in the publick: for it is impossible in this case that the word *Christianity* † should not become synonymous with *Charity*, as it ought to be if *Christianity* is a more than ordinary profession of every thing *humane, truly and sacredly philosophic*, and *transcendantly excellent* ‡."

Yours, &c. J. R.

Mr. URBAN,

MUCH curiosity having been excited by the sudden and mysterious re-appearance of the initials B. C. Y. on all the dead walls in the Metropolis; allow me to request from such of your numerous Correspondents as may have turned their attention toward the subject, any explanation or conjecture they may be able to give upon their use and meaning. Their first appearance was during the debates on the Catholic Bill; and I think after a report of the approaching dissolution of the Grenville Ministry had gone afloat. O. B. C. Y. was then the inscription, and it was considered by many as being connected with the cry of "No Popery!" and being a copy of the inscription that is reported to have been chalked over all parts of Whitehall and the Houses of Parliament during the debates on the Exclusion Bill in Charles the Second's Reign, and which meant O Beware of Catholic York. Immediately on the dissolution of the Grenville Ministry all the O's vanished, and B. C. Y. remained, till the weather and other accidents obliterated them. Till within these two or three months we have seen no more of these hieroglyphicks; and now they are again as thick as ever, with this peculiar distinction, that the Y is universally taller than the B. C. If this account, which is, I believe, pretty accurate, of the times and circumstances of their appearance, can lead any of your Correspondents towards a developement of their secret meaning, I shall feel much gratified. I fear, however, it is little likely that any one who may have the power to give real information on the subject came sufficiently honestly by his knowledge to be tempted to disclose it. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 21.

THE fish which was exhibited in the Strand under the title of a *Mermaid* (see p. 829), was an imaginary animal, manufactured out of the skin of the Angle Shark of Pennant's British Zoology, and altogether unworthy the notice of any one. The offender, or rather the exhibitor of it, was, after he had made a great deal of money by imposing on the ignorant, detected and severely *fined*. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 22.

I BEG leave to refer the Biblical Querist to Pool's Annotations upon the Scriptures," for an exposition of the words recorded in the 20th verse of the 2d chapter of Joel. Whether that may be considered as a *clear* exposition I pretend not to decide; but if the reference proves of the least use to R. R—h—s among others of his researches into the subject of his enquiry, it will give me much pleasure.

Yours, &c. F. E.

Mr.

* Memoirs of Cornelius Winter, by W. Jay, Bath, printed by M. Gye, 8vo, 1808.

† Here is a variation acknowledged by the presenter to your Magazine, for reasons, perhaps, obvious to reflecting minds, who apply to *Churches* our Lord's most striking Hint to *individuals* on a memorable occasions. St. John viii.—7.

‡ Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism, 2d edit. vol. III. 266, 267. See too 264, 265.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 26.

AS a farther account of the Waring family may be acceptable to your Correspondent, vol. LXVIII. p. 807, I send you the following particulars, which I am enabled to do, being a descendant of that family. Thomas Waring, esq. died about the year 1769, at the age of 84, or thereabouts. He resided in the Parsonage-house at Groton in Suffolk, to whom the living of that parish belonged. It is probable he was the son of the second son and heir of Richard Waring, mentioned in your Magazine of May 1809, p. 413. By his will, he left the living of Groton, with other property, to his cousin Walter Waring, esq. (then or since Member for Coventry), who departed this life about the year 1781, leaving an only son, who died without issue, some years since. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Glasgow College*, *Oct.* 10, 1808.

NORMALIS, vol. LXXVIII. page 780, has, I am sorry to say, shewed his ignorance in remarking on this University. He supposes that Oxford and Cambridge are the two eyes of the kingdom. He has never heard of a Hutcheson, a Reid, a Smith, an Arthur, an Anderson, a Moor, a Leechman, a Simson, or of a thousand others that I might mention, who adorned the University of Glasgow. He farther supposes that this University has no right to confer degrees; and that it is no honour to be connected with it. It is needless to spend time in refuting such foolish observations as these. Let me only mention that the University of Glasgow can boast of possessing the first Greek scholar, perhaps in the world, as one of its professors, and of a Museum which in medals and medical preparations excels any in Europe. GLOTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Ostenhanger*, *Sept.* 11.

IN the parish church of New Shoreham, Sussex, there lies in the pavement of the nave a slab, with the following inscription, *literatim*:

"Here lieth ye body of Capn. Cornelius Smith of Dover, who served his King Country and Friend faithfull and honble; he was an indulgent husband, a kind father, and friendly to his acquaintance; who dy'd much lamented the 26th of October 1727, aged 66 years."

The Parish Registers, examined by favour of the Rev. Thomas Poole Hooper, M.A. Vicar, contain only the following brief notice of the defunct: "Burials 1727. Cornelius Smith, sojourner, October the 28th."

The said Captain Smith commanded the Custom-house yacht at Dover, at a time when there was but one vessel in that service on our coast, and when the situation was considered as more dignified than at present. He was supposed to have been a great grandson of Thomas Smith * of Ostenhanger, co. Kent, esq. who was Customer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was buried at Ashford 1591. His wife was Alice only daughter of Sir Andrew Judd, then Lord Mayor of London. But Captain Smith's parents being reputed Dissenters, is supposed to be the reason that no farther traces of the descent have been found in the ecclesiastical records of that part of East Kent where the family was settled. Now, Mr. Urban, you will gratify an antient and respectable family (of which Sir Sidney Smith is a member), who have an interest, independent of mere antiquarian curiosity, in ascertaining the fact, if you will permit me to found a query thereon, to any of our Kentish Antiquaries, through the medium of your Magazine, of which I have been for upwards of twenty years a reader and occasional contributor. FABER.

P. S. Thomas Smith aforesaid was son of John Smith, of Corsham, co. Wilts, gent. who married Alice Delamar.

Mr. URBAN, *Mogadore*, *Dec.* 9.

HAVING observed for some years past, that the arrival and departure of the Swallow tribe in the island of Great Britain has interested many of your Readers; it may probably be agreeable to them to know their period of emigration and return to this part of the world.

I have been an attentive observer of these birds for many years past; and have no doubt I have in general ascertained the day of their arrival and departure.

The notices I now send were forwarded early this year; but having fallen into the hands of the French, I

* See the Visitation of Kent taken in 1619 by John Philpot, Rouge-Dragon Pursuivant, deputy to William Camden, esq. Clarenceux King of Arms. C. 16—114.

determined

determined, although late, to hand you a copy.

1808, Sept. 3. Swallows last seen here from this day to the last week in January 1809, when they returned.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in the shade and a Northern aspect, was as follows:—8 o'clock in the morning: lowest 51 only once, highest 99 only once; otherwise never lower than 58 or higher than 93. Noon: lowest 60, highest 91. Sun-set: lowest 57, highest 73. 10 at night: highest 48, only once, lowest 77.

From this account it will appear, I think, clearly, that it is not cold that drives them away, but rather a scarcity of flies and other insects.

I recollect they returned here in 1798 so early as January 2. The weather was very tempestuous, blowing hard from the West, with heavy rain; and at sunrise going on the terrace of my house, situate not more than 40 yards from the sea-side, I observed my own and the neighbouring houses covered with, I presume, some thousands of the Swallow tribe, most of them apparently asleep. I took up two or three, which were mere bone. As the sun rose, they awakened, and shortly after took their flight in different directions into the country. That these Swallows had come from beyond sea, and most probably a long voyage, will not, I think, admit of a doubt.

Having frequently seen dreadful accounts of the sad effects of Canine Madness in England, I have been led for many years past to make much enquiry on that subject in this Country; and I have been astonished to find that it is almost unknown. In this town and all the surrounding country there are an immense number of Dogs kept (for there is no Dog Tax). The climate is very hot, and water certainly more scarce than in England. I have never met with any one, even the oldest inhabitant, who can remember a Mad Dog in this town or neighbourhood; and the last I have been able to hear of was in the year 1799, near two hundred miles to the Southward.

It is, I think, worth enquiry whence can arise this difference; for I believe, in England they are often attributed to a hot summer and long drought.

The only cause I can assign for it is, the boys and people of this country not taking any pleasure in worrying Dogs, as is too often the case in England. At the different gates of this and other towns, there is a large stone trough, kept filled with water for the dogs; and a large jar, with a drinking mug, for the use of the weary stranger: thus shewing a laudable attention to man and beast.

Some years ago I read in a Magazine or Newspaper an account of a Land Tortoise, which had been a great length of time in a house in Hatton-garden; and that during that period the premises were clear of rats. I am persuaded those vermin were not intimidated by the tortoise; for I have always had several in different parts of my house, which, notwithstanding, swarms with rats, as do those of my neighbours, it being a common Barbary complaint. Cats are so accustomed to their company, that they in general do not heed them: and were Whittington to make another voyage to Barbary with only a cat, he would find not quite so good a reception as the old story gives him credit for.

As the tortoises I have frequently pass months (and that not in a torpid state) without taking any kind of nourishment; I should be glad if any of your Correspondents will account for this remarkable deviation from the regular course of Nature.

An Occasional Correspondent.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 20.

Permit me to send you a few lines, which you may think worthy of a place in your Magazine: it struck me they were from a dignified pen: they are on a gravestone in Weymouth Church-yard.

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Mr. John Forbes, second son of John Forbes, esq. of Blackford, Aberdeenshire; who, leaving his native country with every acquisition that could promise honour and distinction to his future days, perished in the wreck of the ill-fated Abergavenny East Indiaman, 5th Feb. 1805, in the 17th year of his age.

Stranger;
If thou canst feel
for the sorrows of those
whose proudest mortal hopes
are buried in this grave,
raise thine eye
in thankfulness
to Him
who hath brought to light
immortality."

Yours, &c. Fidelis.

Illus-

Illustrations of Horace.
Book I. Satire III.
(Continued from p. 1110.)

Labeone insanior inter sanos dicatur.] All the MSS hitherto discovered read *Labeone*, and the antient interpreters, who adopt the same reading, are agreed, that this stroke, *Labeone insanior*, hits M. Antistius Labeo, a celebrated name among the lawyers; a man whose father, at the time when Roman liberty was in its last convulsive pangs, had been a zealous partizan of the assassins of Cæsar, and determining, after the unfortunate battle of Philippi, not to survive the Republic, died the death of Brutus and Cassius. Labeo, the son, had inherited so much of his father's spirit of liberty, that according to the expression of Tacitus *, he even maintained a free, uncorrupted mind, under the sovereignty of Augustus; though at the time when Brutus and the Pompeian party made the final attempt to rescue the Roman liberty, he was still too young to fight in its behalf. He was then, as it appears, plying his preparatory studies, or exercising himself under the most celebrated advocate of the time, C. Trebatius, in the science and praxis of the Roman Jurisprudence, in which he afterwards arrived to such a high degree of excellence, that he and Ateius Capito were regarded as the chief persons in that department. Both Labeo and Capito were, in the words of Tacitus *(loc. cit.)* *duo pacis decora* (two ornaments of the civil station) under the reign of Augustus. *Sed* Labeo *incorrupta* libertate (continues he) *et ob id, famâ* celebratior: Capitonis obsequium *dominantibus magis probabatur*: Labeo's incorruptible liberty acquired him more fame and popularity; whereas Capito by his obsequiousness made himself more agreeable to the people in power. Labeo, true to the character of a sound primitive Roman ICtus, lived in the enslaved capital as if totally ignorant that his country had lost *de facto* that liberty which appertained to it by law: and although this was not the method of making himself agreeable to Augustus, it was nevertheless, with so timid a usurper, whose ardent desire it was to give his domination the appearance of a legitimate, popular, and amiable government, an infallible one of gaining his respect. A very striking evidence of this is, that when Augustus, in the year of the city of Rome 735, found it necessary to purge, and, as it were, to reform, the Senate, Labeo was one of the thirty persons who obtained the right upon oath to elect any five senators. On that occasion it was that he gave those two specimens of inflexibility which his rival Capito takes so ill in one of his letters † preserved by Gellius. Every Roman knew how odious to Augustus old Lepidus, his former colleague in the triumvirate, was, whom, however, he deprived of all authority, banished from Rome, leaving him nothing but the post of a *pontifex maximus*, which at least secured to him inviolability of person: and Labeo made it his first concern, as if in defiance of Augustus, to secure the election of this Lepidus into the new Senate. In the first movement of passion, Augustus could not refrain from testifying his resentment with great warmth; and reproached him with a breach of his oath in the nomination of so unworthy a man as Lepidus. Every one has the right of judging from his own perceptions, answered Labeo, with the utmost composure: wherefore should I not think a man good enough to be a senator, whom thou permittest to be *pontifex maximus*? This seemed, says Dio ‡, to be a word in season, and Augustus was pacified. Shortly afterwards, for the safety of the Emperor's person, against whom a conspiracy had recently been discovered, it was proposed in the Senate, that one of the senators should constantly keep watch in his anti-chamber. As for my part, said Labeo, I am not fit for that office, as I sleep sound and always snore. Suetonius appears to think it meritorious in Augustus, that he suffered these and other the like reminiscences of the old republican liberty to pass unnoticed. It is certain nevertheless that Labeo did not by this means make himself more beloved by him;

* *Annal.* lib. iii. cap. 73.

† Gell. *Noct. Att.* lib. xiii. cap. 12.

‡ Dio Cass. *Hist. Rom.* lib. liv. cap. 19. Sueton. *in Aug.* cap. 54. Vincent. Gravina de O. et P. *Juris Civil.* § 73.

and Tacitus says expressly: that Augustus promoted Ateius Capito the more speedily to the Consulate, that by this dignity (which then though in fact but an empty title was the ultimate object of ambition to a Roman) he might in rank at least take precedence of Labeo, who in jurisprudence maintained the superiority over him; and he gives us plainly to perceive, that Labeo, purely on account of his truly primitive sentiments, and the affectation of a freedom and independency, which no longer suited the times, never rose higher than to the office of Prætor; notwithstanding that the advocate Pomponius affirms, that Augustus in the sequel nominated him to the Consulate, which honour, however, he declined *.

I thought it necessary to premise this historical advertisement, which contains all that is known of the life of that famous pleader, in order to put the reader in condition at one view to determine the question, whether the Labeo, of whom Horace here speaks as a notorious bedlamite, and this M. Antistius Labeo could be one and the same person?

The old scholiast (whose slender authority has been already several times remarked) answers boldly in the affirmative, and asserts, "that because M. Antistius Labeo, become Prætor and ICtus, bearing in mind that liberty wherein he was born, had the audacity (as it is reported) to behave rather roughly to Augustus both in words and deeds; and therefore Horace, for ingratiating himself with that Prince, pronounced him mad." The learned without number, and among them all the Commentators on Horace, and almost all the Biographers of the antient Roman Lawyers, have without the least hesitation repeated this assertion of the unknown Annotator: and the Author of the "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus †," has imputed to our Poet "so base a piece of flattery or complaisance to the Usurper, as a crime of the deeper dye, since he, like Labeo, had formerly fought for the good old cause." The learned and sagacious Bentley is, as far as I know, the only one of all the Commentators to whom it is matter of surprize that such a person as Horace should be accused of so mean an act upon the bare word of a miserable scholiast, and who could not endure that the calumny should be suffered to remain upon him. He strains every nerve to shew that it was morally impossible that our Poet, only seen in the light of a civil and well-bred man, should have been capable of so gross an omission of the respect due to a person of Labeo's birth, post, authority, and merit. It would have been, he says, not only ungenerous, but even impolitic, to think of courting the favour of Augustus by such disgraceful means; in short, Horace himself must have been outrageously mad, to insult a person of that character and consequence by calling him a mad-headed fellow. And wherefore? In order to flatter Augustus; who, however, was so little offended at the dignified, and by no means unbecoming freedom, in which Labeo occasionally allowed himself towards him, that he rather gave him the Prætore, the Proconsulate of Narbonensian Gaul ‡, and a place among the thirty senators whom he commissioned to

* Vide Joh. Bertrand, de Jurisperitis, lib. i. n. 60.

† Vol. iii. p. 358. His words are these: "Some men of parts and learning, who had seen the best times of the Republic, and hazarded every thing in its cause, still chose to appear free. Upon these it was the business of the Court to throw an air of ridicule. The general mildness of the Administration greatly favoured the attempt, and was no small prejudice against those who were not contented. Nor did some of their private lives contribute much to screen them from reproach. But there were three or four eminent persons to whom, I hope, posterity will make amends for the ill usage they met with from their contemporaries: Valerius, Messala, Varro Atacinus, T. Labienus, Antistius Labeo, and Cassius of Parma. I cannot say that I read Horace's sneers at these worthy persons with any degree of pleasure. The deserter Menas, and the turbulent foul-mouthed Cassius Severus, are at his service. But would it not have been better that he had remembered with what party he set out in life, than to have propagated the shallow cavils against the upright Labeo, or discovered a bias against men of such elevated genius as Cassius and Varro?"

‡ This Proconsulate should perhaps be erased from the titles of our Labeo. Bentley seems to be misled, with Joh. Bertrand *(loc. cit.)* by a misunderstood passage of Pliny *(Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxv. cap. 4.) to confound our Antistius Labeo with another Ateius Labeo. *Parvis gloriabatur libellis*, says Pliny, *extinctus nuper in longa senecta* Ateius Labeo,

supply that body with Members, as so many proofs of his confidence and esteem. — One must be wonderfully taken, methinks, with the bad reputation affixed to our Poet by his sharp-scented scholiasts, and those of the learned who are constantly the echo of each other, for not being of Bentley's opinion on this point. However, I confess I have still another reason, not touched upon by him, why I am persuaded that the mad Labeo of Horace cannot be the ICtus M. Antistius Labeo: and it is this, that the latter was neither a *vir prætorius*, nor one of the thirty electors of the new reformed Senate of the year 735, nor a meritorious person in high authority, but still a very young man, when Horace wrote this Satire. We know, indeed, neither the exact year when he was born nor when he died. But at the time his father was slain at Philippi, he had not attained the age when a young Roman performed his first military service; or who could believe that he would not have accompanied his father, who was one of the leaders of the republican party, on such an occasion. That, however, he did not, is more than probable, from the silence of Dio, in that circumstantial account which he gives of Labeo the father's death. The age that I assign to our Labeo is corroborated by this circumstance, that antecedently to the year 735, no mention at all is made of him. Probably he was about the same age with his rival Capito; but Capito, though he stood exceeding high in the favour of Augustus, did not arrive at the Consular dignity till the year 758, and lived to the year 774. We may, therefore, safely admit, that the brilliant period of these two men was during the last thirty years of the reign of Augustus; and that Labeo, if at his appointment as one of the electors of the new Senate, had even already reached his fortieth year, yet was born not long before the year 696, and consequently at the time when Horace wrote this Satire (i. e. about the year 715 or 16) was still much too young, in the then conjunctures, and after the total suppression of the party for which his father died, to deserve the title of a mad-headed fellow by his public conduct in the Government. That he could, however, have merited it by any other youthful excesses, is just as incompatible with the character which he afterwards maintained, as with Horace's good-nature, openly to outrage an insignificant young man, merely because perhaps he was less warm in the cause of Octavius Cæsar, which had cost him the life of his father. Now laying all this together, it is, I conceive, pretty probable, that the note of the old scholiast merits no attention whatever, and that the mad Labeo, of whom Horace speaks, must have been some one of the other Labeos, of whom at that time there was a considerable number. For Labeo was the surname of a great many Roman families, not at all related; and besides the family Antistia, a younger branch whereof was distinguished by the surname Labeo from the *Antistiis veteribus*, we find Atteii or Atinii, Asconii, Cethegi, Cornelii, Fabii, Pomponii, and Segutii, all bearing the surname Labeo. In all probability the Labeo here in question was physically mad, or mad enough to be confined, and it was doubtless a case so notorious, that Horace was immediately understood by every one, in saying: If one of his slaves on account of such a trifle were affixed to a cross, all who were in their senses would deem him madder than Labeo, *i. e.* a lunatic belonging to the mad-house. Had this Labeo been only a moral fool, nothing, methinks, could be more tame than this *Labeone insanior*, since the point is concerning an act of which no man in his right mind can be supposed capable.

Quanto hoc furiosius atque, &c.] I doubt whether it were possible to imagine anything that could make us more sensibly feel at once the force

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Labeo, prætorius, *etiam proconsulatu provinciæ Narbonensis functus*. It is inconceivable to me, how a Dr. Bentley could here read *Antistius*. Even if we could admit, that our Labeo was above a hundred and ten years old, (which indeed is not impossible) it is however bordering on absurdity to suppose, that he was a miniature-painter, and a bad one into the bargain. For, that Pliny, by the word *gloriabatur* meant to inform us, that these little *tabellæ* were a whim of the old man, who from a liking to the art had amused himself in daubing them, is pretty evident.

of

of general national prejudice, even upon the best of men, and the horrible degradation of a slave among the antient Romans, than this passage; where so humane a mortal as Horace, so coolly declares the inhumanity of crucifying a slave because he had snapped up a scrap of the dainties in a dish he was carrying from the table, a trifle in comparison of the unreasonableness and imprudence of not overlooking some trivial errors in a friend.

Ut Rusonem debitor æris.] The scholiast, according to custom, makes a remark upon this passage, which, after due abatement for its dullness, tells us nothing more than what is to be inferred from the words of Horace. *Octavius Ruso*, says he, *acerbus fœnerator fuisse dicitur, item historiarum scriptor, ad quas audiendas significat solitum fuisse cogere debitores suos.* That this Ruso must have been one who lent out money and wrote tiresome histories, our Poet says so plainly, that the Annotator had no need to repeat it. But that Ruso forced his debtors to hear his histories, Horace does not say. They perhaps forced themselves, if they could not pay, to win his favour at least by this piece of complaisance, on which he set a high value. It is a no less witty than cutting stroke, by the way, at a wretched author, who has the passion for reciting his works. We know that the practice of inviting all their friends and acquaintance to the solemn reading of their performance, was then becoming pretty general, and it was reckoned among the rules of politeness and friendship, to be present on such occasions. People were not compelled to come, but they were invited. Whoever could with any shew of civility excuse himself, did so, when the lecturer was a tiresome author. But clients and debtors who were begging for delay could not, indeed, come off so easily; who must absolutely appear, if they would not give offence to their patrons or creditors; and so they presented themselves, though much against their will. This is all that is necessary for the reader to know or to imagine, in order to perceive the whole of the wit in this droll piece of humour.

Great Ormond-street. W. T.

Confessions of a Naval Officer.

(Continued from p. 1124.)

With your leave, Mr. Urban, we will proceed log-fashion, and take time as it ran.

Although seen often and always comforted by my Father, I was completely a stranger to my Father's house. My boyhood was verging into sturdy youth, when a relation in Ireland, exasperated at his cousin's obstinately abandoning her offspring, and perhaps feeling towards me the more for his own disappointments, occasioned my first voyage to Europe. Let me give this cousin's story.

A family estate of £300. *per ann.* had fallen to him early in life as the eldest son, and a match had been projected with a very young girl still at boarding-school, an only child of a well-endowed widow. It seems little, if any, attention had been paid to prepossess the daughter; yet a cavalcade of the mother, the bridegroom apparent, and many common friends on both sides, reached Cashel to celebrate the wedding: upon arrival in town, instead of finding their lass under safe tuition, news met them, that only the day preceding she had contrived a matrimonial union with a young man, on no other account objectionable than the secrecy of his addresses.

This check to the company's jollity produced from some of them reflections upon the lady-mother for double-dealing. She silenced these people at once. "I'm now most concerned," said she, "because not young enough myself to be accepted with the same estate." "Madam, there is my hand, if you are in earnest." "Mr. T. I never was more so." Their hands joined: courtship thus began, thus ended; for the Clergyman already engaged immediately bestowed a sanction that disconcerted every future plan of the younger couple.

A reconciliation was soon after brought about, and Mr. T. received his daughter-in-law and her husband as inmates. Arrangements were actually making to fix them in some reputable and advantageous way, but the son spoiled all. One day he was walking over the farm with his father-in-law; the latter had just mounted the near-side of a bank that divided the fields, and was about to step over, when

when the son said, "Take care, Sir, how you get across," and shot him from behind through the shoulder-blade. Off ran the assassin, and my cousin returned homeward without fainting by the way. The Surgeon of a regiment was fortunately soon brought. "Moore," said the wounded man, "I am shot through the body; but with fair-play in surgery I shall do yet."

When the daughter-in-law was told of his wound and return home, "Curse the fool," she cried out, "what did he do with the other pistol?"

The guilty parties absconded. Sentence of outlawry passed against the son, who was never afterwards heard of with certainty. Mr. T.'s wife lived to very advanced years: thus he, being childless, was led to think of me with more compassion.

With my cousin's good liking I was entered in the Navy, and recommended as a Royal Midshipman to the gallant Capt. Tonyn, on-board the Fowey of 20 guns; and with him I had the honour to be sent into the Brune, a frigate taken from the French. It was current amongst us, that certain ladies of the Court had clubbed purses, and built this and another, La Blonde, so naming them in compliment to two such beauties. Both these ships being destined for colours more expressive, the white rag fluttered not long in either: in fact, they bore with success against France through the whole war our British thunder.

Before we take a cruize in the Brune, I wish to record an Irish *fracas*. The Small Pox had broke out amongst the children of a near neighbour of my cousin. Physicians attended daily, and an assistant of the family's apothecary was retained constantly in the house, to superintend a due administration of the medicine. This gentleman had given strict charge not to remove some barley water preparing with figs, &c. for his patients to drink; but when he quitted the kitchen, a grandmother of the young folks brought her own prescription to be boiled. "Judy," says she, "take care of this till I come back." Presently returned Mr. Julap. "What now, cook? where is my—oh ho! off the fire I see—and so you have put another saucepan in its place." "My old mistress did that, Sir." "Well, well, be more attentive—let nobody displace it again."

It was however, soon after put aside by the grandmother, and her own mess, a decoction of tares, set on the fire. She heard the apothecary coming, and withdrew a little. He snatched up the rival saucepan and disappeared with it, but almost immediately came back, holding it empty in his hand. The storm of tongues began. "What, Sir, have you been doing with that?" "Only anticipating the last dose—your children have it all, every bit and drop, thick and thin." "My children, Sir!" "Yes! your children; I am sorry for your deafness: they are all at a pitched battle in the sty, and every hog grunting out a grandchild's right to the largest share."

"Rage stopt the Matron's tongue, and fir'd her breast."

With Amazonian daring a spit was suddenly levelled at master apothecacy. He slipped past the corner of the table, and brandished a cleaver. "Miss your next thrust, you campaigning old hag, and I'll chop your head off."

Screams and outcry now put an end to the fray, and a flood of tears put an end to the lady's ire. Another auxiliary came to her that evening, in the shape of the youngest child's wet-nurse, who wrapt her "own sweet babe" (which she persisted it was) and ran off with it to her own cabin, where that child at least was managed as the grandmother thought best.

Such demeanour of the foster-mother appeared to me most extravagant and presuming; but it was spoken of as only natural, and the Irish applauded her interference—especially as this child got soonest well—indeed they all recovered.

Pondering at times over this superabundance of maternal love, could I help sighing at the less than little fallen to my lot?

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 27.

HIRUNDO URBICA. A pair, and only a pair, of these birds, were on the strongest possible wing, flying round the exalted turrets of Arundel Castle, on the third of this month. The wind was in the East, the air sharp, but sun-shine. I gazed on them for a considerable time, and pointed them out to several persons, as

as a singular appearance at this advanced season of the winter. Had they been the *Hirundines Rusticæ*, I should not have bestowed so much attention upon them, as these birds are frequently retarded in their migration by strong South-westerly winds; but invariably seen to leave us on a wind setting in from the opposite quarter of the compass; and if retarded, their flight is always low, on a weak wing, and near buildings, for their insect food: whereas these Martins, as above described, never descended lower than the turrets of the castle.

It might perhaps (from this report) be worthy of remark, that the beginning of the month of November of this year was extremely severe, which continued a fortnight, with frost and a cold Easterly wind; and I defy the most attentive observer of the periodical visit of these birds, to say that an *Hirundo Urbica*, or Martin, has been seen in this kingdom at the period I have mentioned; there might, therefore, be some reason for believing these birds, seen on the third of this month, had secreted themselves in a torpid state in some compartment of the turrets of the Castle, through the loop-holes; and by the mild weather and sunshine of the particular fine commencement of this month, been revivified and cheered to the open air.

Although I have heard strong corroborating assertions of their torpid state during the inclement season of the year, I have always hesitated in giving credit to the same; but I now think this fact may in some degree give colour to the report.

Spanish Wool. Edward IV. *anno* 1466. *From the Chronicle of Edmond Howes.* "King Edward concluded an amity and league with King Henry of Castill and John King of Aragon, at the conclusion whereof he granted licence for certaine Coteswold *Sheepe* to be transported into the countrey of Spaine, which have there since mightily increased and multiplyed, to the Spanish profit, as it is said: but true it is, that long ere this were sheepe in Spain, as may appeare by a patent of King Henry II. the 31 of his raigne, granted to the Weavers of London, that if any cloth were *found to be made of Spanish wool, mixed with English wool, the Maior of London should see it brent.*"

Here is a proof, Mr. Urban, that the celebrated Marino sheep were originally of our indigenous breed.

Q. Are the present Coteswold Sheep in any degree similar to the Spanish Sheep which have been, and are now recently imported?

Your old Correspondent, J. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

I AM greatly obliged to Mr. Jeudwine, p. 723, for the offer of a Hedge-hog for the destruction of the Black Beetles I have complained of, but fear the remedy would almost, at least to my servants, be as bad as the disease: add to which, how can I place such an animal in the meat-safe, cupboards, &c. and to obstruct them from getting among upwards of a hundred weight of potatoes? I imagined some poisonous remedy might be applied for their destruction. I shall certainly try the one pointed out by your other Correspondent, of "Red Wafers;" who has my thanks for his communication, although, from his own account, I am not to expect success where there is other food they can come at.

Am sorry I gave so much offence to *Veritas*, upon the subject of the enormous charges made by Apothecaries. I did not know they regulated their charges according to their patients' purses. I could bring tolerably good proofs of my assertions; but to enter into farther explanations would be applying personalities, which, highly to the honour of The Gentleman's Magazine, has been in general very properly avoided.

I have lately had occasion to travel some hundred miles in stage-coaches, and could not help remarking the very constant contention with the imposition made by what are called the *Guards* of those Stages with the passengers, but who are really no other than *conductors to take care of the proprietors' property*, and prevent their being imposed upon by persons riding without paying any fare, and loss of parcels, having wages for that purpose. Some of the Proprietors of Stages advertize that a small number of coachmen are employed a considerable distance; the conductor (or guard as he is commonly called) taking advantage of this, exacted from all the passengers an additional gratuity, and with the greatest insolence to a sailor who had travelled the whole

whole journey, and declared he could not afford it. With the *Mail Coaches* it is highly necessary to have a guard, as they are then properly so called; but there is very little occasion to have persons of that description with other conveyances, at least during the day-time. If the proprietors choose so to do, it ought not to be at the traveller's expence.

Such a Letter as that of "Christianus," in page 1020, "does honour to the goodness of his heart:" I hope we shall often hear from him.

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dover-street, Oct.* 9.

SEEING in your page 798 an account of the late Rev. William Gilpin and his wife, I trouble you with some particulars relative to his son, a most amiable and pious character, who, retiring from the cares and anxieties of a school, lives sequestered from the world on a rectory presented to him, as I understand, by one of his scholars, as a grateful remembrance of his attention to his academical pursuits. This worthy man succeeded his father, no less worthy a man, in the school at Cheam, near Epsom in Surrey, about the year 1780; being at that time, I believe, near his five-and-twentieth year. This well-known and respectable school has produced some of the first men of the age under the care of the late William Gilpin of Lymington. Among the number he has to boast the names of William Pitt, of Henry Addington Lord Viscount Sidmouth, of the late Viscount Grimston, Nicholas Vansittart, &c. Nor has his son and successor to lament the falling off of respectability in his school. The gentlemen whom he has sent into the world have scarcely yet had time to distinguish themselves: some are at college, some abroad, some at public military colleges, or pursuing their education under private instructors; and will no doubt in time do honour to this Seminary. I am informed that among the number of pupils placed with him are, Sir Simon Taylor, bart. William Lock, son of William Lock, esq. of Norbury Park, Mr. Bontein, son of the late Sir James Bontein, Mr. Berens, son of Mr. Berens of Bedford-square, Viscount Balgonie and the Hon. William Leslie, sons of the Earl of Leven and Melville, the two Mr. Smalleys, wards of Mr. R. Thornton, Mr. Twisden, nephew of the Baronet of that name, Mr. Stephen Hyde Cassan, nephew of Major C. of Sheffield House, Queen's County, and son of the barrister of that name, whose legal abilities were so well known at Bengal, Sir Archibald Murray, bart. son of the late Sir John Murray, the two Mr. Finches, sons of the late honourable Mr. Finch, and grandsons of the last Earl of Aylesford; the Mother of these gentlemen afterwards married William Strode, esq. (of whom see your Obituary, p. 781.)

Since Mr. Gilpin's leaving Cheam, the establishment has been transferred to the Rev. J. Wilding, from Cambridge, who has called in the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, as a partner: these gentlemen are eminently qualified to support the character invariably attached to the Seminary I have mentioned. In the time of the late Rev. Mr. Gilpin the number usually exceeded eighty; but by the increase of his son's family, who necessarily occupied the space allotted for the pupils' accommodation, the number rarely exceeded 60, from the year 1796 to 1804.

I must not at present encroach longer on your valuable pages, although the subject admits of much longer observations. At a future period you shall again hear from

Yours, &c. WALTER GURNEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Hertford-street, Nov.* 20.

ON perusing the Letter of J. W. p. 199, containing an account of the Ground Ice peculiar to the river Avon, the following conjecture with regard to the origin of that singular phenomenon occurred to me.

It is a well-known chemical fact, that nearly all saline solutions produce on simple mixture a greater or less degree of cold, from such as is scarcely perceptible to that which is sufficient to depress the mercury of a thermometer considerably below the freezing point, according to the different proportions or natures of the salts employed.

Upon the basis of this rule, therefore, may not the metallic salts held in solution by the many brooks furnished by the morasses in the New Forest, which empty themselves into the Avon (the specific gravity of the water of these brooks, owing to their containing

containing such salts, being rendered considerably superior to that of the river, and consequently, aided by the very gentle and undisturbed flowing of the latter, subsiding at its bottom), uniting with saline particles of a different nature, either supplied by land-drains from distant parts of the country, or peculiar to the water of the river itself, and having their natural tendency to produce congelation, aided by the setting-in of the frost, be the cause of this singular reverse in the order of Nature.

Its brittleness, arising from the action of the sun, may, I think, be easily accounted for, on the score of increase of temperature.

The common Surface Ice (by intercepting and averting the rays of the sun, and thus preventing the diffusion of their genial warmth through the body of the water) is kept at a certain degree of temperature by the continual contact of the cold water which flows beneath it, and is by this means prevented from becoming brittle or rotten until removed from the water, or acted upon by a sudden change of weather. But in the case of the Ground Ice, the water not being frozen at the surface, and consequently having nothing to intercept the sun's rays, gradually assumes a higher temperature, which it naturally imparts to the Ice it covers, and thus occasions that brittleness which appears to be considered as one of its characteristicks.

Should these hints be the means of inducing some other and more able hand (with the advantage of local situation) to assume the research analytically (the result of which must of course prove conclusive) it will convey considerable gratification to

Yours, &c. N. B. E.

Mr. Urban, *Middle Temple, Nov.* 17.

THE Life of Dean Nowell, reviewed in p. 948, cannot but prove a valuable acquisition to our national literature. But, I think, with your Reviewer, that Catechising must have been the principal means of conveying religious knowledge during what are called the dark ages; and I apprehend, if an "intermission of that duty" had actually taken place, as stated by the reverend Author, through the lapse of ten centuries, that scarcely a trace of the catechetical works or labours of the primitive Fathers, or, indeed, of Religion herself, would have remained. This, however, is not the passage, in your extracts, which has chiefly attracted my attention, but the following: "When at last, after ten centuries, light began to dawn, the Council of Trent, to prevent the diffusion of it, strictly prohibited the reading of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, and forbade the use of all catechisms and expositions, even of the Apostles' Creeds and Ten Commandments."

Now, Sir, Du Pin, an author that I happen, by chance, to have by me, asserts, in his History of the Canon of Scripture *, that the Council of Trent made no such decree or prohibition against translating or reading the Scriptures. And, in my opinion, he has proved, in the same volume, that, in all ages, the Church exhorted the faithful to read the Scriptures. I have, moreover, seen some years ago in France a catechism, styled, "The Catechism of the Council of Trent," which I have undertood was formally sanctioned by that Council. But as I am quite unlearned in matters of this sort, and never having seen the Acts of this Council, nor any history of it, I should feel an obligation to any of your readers who can give me information on the subject, or reconcile the evident contradictions of these writers. Du Pin is frequently praised by his Protestant Translator for his candour; yet, from a secret and natural bias towards his own Communion, he might have erred in this instance. On the other hand, high as the Rev. Mr. Churton may stand in the estimation of his friends, and in the literary world, he still may be quite as fallible, particularly on a favourite subject, as other men. I seek not to promote controversy, but to obtain elucidation of an important historical fact; and therefore do I solicit the aid of your impartial Miscellany.

Yours, &c. A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban, *Basingstoke, Sept.* 13.

ONE of your Correspondents, some time since, requested an account of the situation of the Castle lately erected at Southampton by the

* Vol. I. p. 254.

[late]

Gent. Mag. Supp. 1809. P. II. p. 1201.

WHITTINGTON CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

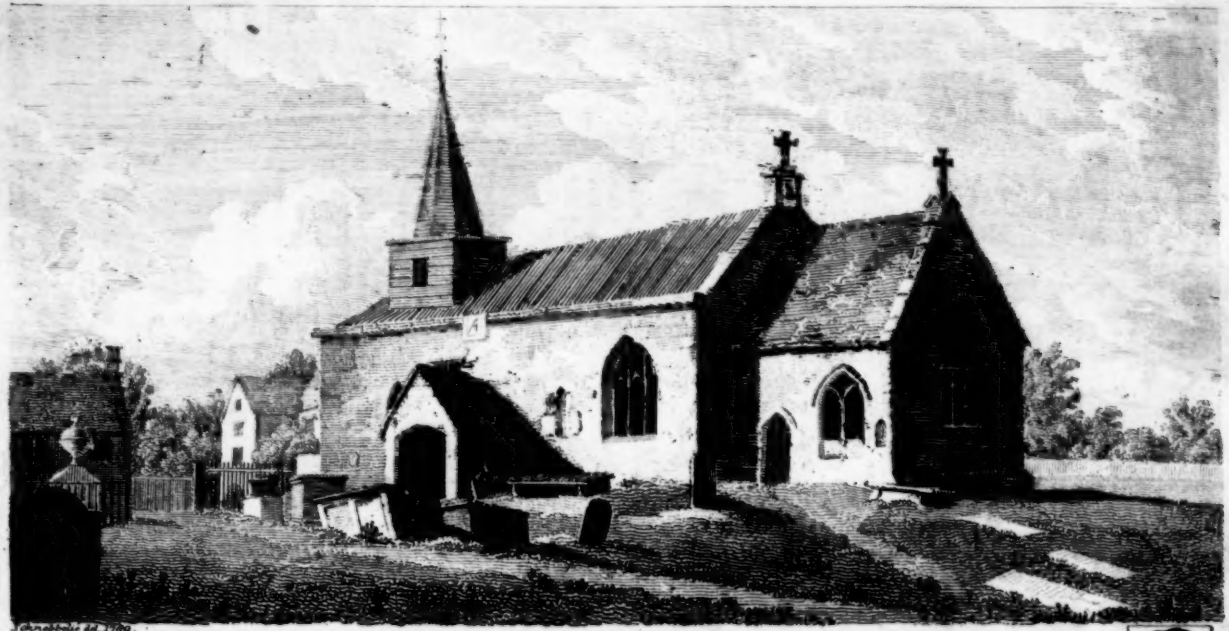

Fig. 1. ✠RICARD:L:G:FIZIOHAN

Fig. 2

[late] Marquis of Lansdowne, who considered it a delightful residence during the summer months. It is built with brick, covered with a white composition. Southampton Castle is situated in the High-street, nearly opposite to All Saints Church, on the site of an insignificant tower, remarkable for its antiquity. The round-tower and upper apartments command a fine view of Southampton Estuary, the river Itchin, and the adjacent country; but it has no ground, and the base is entirely blocked up with small houses belonging to the poorer inhabitants, and it is with difficulty that any door of entrance can be discovered; it seems a type of its noble owner's heart, and though not fortified, bids defiance to all who would approach, whether friend or stranger. His Lordship's chief delight is in driving four foresters, whose size not much exceeds that of the Newfoundland dog. When I recollect the virtues and shining talents of the old Lord Shelburne, a contrast forcibly strikes me, and I cannot help exclaiming with Agamemnon, in his speech to Diomed,

"Gods! how the son degen'rates from the sire."

A late Visitant of Southampton.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 29.

I WAS greatly pleased, on turning over the LXVIth volume of your entertaining Miscellany, with the Memoirs of one of your earliest Correspondents, Dr. Pegge, written by his late worthy son, who was in every respect well qualified for such an undertaking.

As you have occasionally given Views of several curious Churches, it has occurred to me, that one of *Whittington* Church might be acceptable to many of your Readers, who for a long series of years were entertained with the literary communications of your old Correspondent, the compiler of the lately-published "Anonymiana." I have therefore inclosed a Drawing of the Church where Dr. Pegge officiated above seven and forty years, beloved and respected by all his Parishioners. The Drawing was made by the late ingenious Mr. Schnebbelie, and published in "The Antiquarian Museum," a work of which the merit was strangely overlooked, till the greater part of the 250 copies which were printed of it perished in the conflagration of February 8, 1808.

The following description of the Church was communicated in 1793, by the then worthy Rector. The view was taken in 1789. H. R.

"WHITTINGTON, of whose Church the annexed Plate contains a drawing by the late Mr. Schnebbelie, is a small parish of about 14 or 15 hundred acres, distant from the church and old market-place of Chesterfield about two miles and a half. It lies in the road from Chesterfield to Sheffield and Rotherham, whose roads divide there at the well-known inn *The Cock and Magpye*, commonly called *The Revolution House*.

The situation is exceedingly pleasant, in a pure and excellent air; it abounds with all kinds of conveniences for the use of the inhabitants, as coal, stone, timber, &c. besides its proximity to a good market, to take its products.

The Church is now a little Rectory, in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln. At first it was a Chapel of Ease to Chesterfield, a very large manor and parish; of which I will give the following short, but convincing proof. The Dean of Lincoln, as I said, is Patron of this Rectory, and yet William Rufus gave no other church in this part of Derbyshire to the church of St. Mary at Lincoln but the church of Chesterfield; and, moreover, Whittington is at this day a parcel of the great and extensive manor of Chesterfield; whence it follows, that Whittington must have been once a part both of the rectory and manor of Chesterfield. But whence comes it, you will say, that it became a rectory, for such it has been many years? I answer, I neither know how nor when; but it is certain that chapels of ease have been frequently converted into rectories, and I suppose by mutual agreement of the curate of the chapel, the rector of the mother church, and the diocesan. Instances of the like emancipation of chapels, and transforming them into independent rectories, there are several in the county of Derby, as Matlock, Bonteshall, Bradley, &c.; and others may be found in Mr. Nichols's "History of Hinckley," pp. 34, 91; and in his "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. VI. p. 53.

Fig.

Fig. 1 is an inscription on the *Tingtang*, or Saints Bell, of Whittington Church, drawn by Mr. Schnebbelie, 27 July, 1789, from an impression taken in clay. This bell, which is seen in the annexed view, hangs within a stone frame, or tabernacle, at the top of the church, on the outside between the Nave and the Chancel. It has a remarkable fine shrill tone, and is heard, it is said, three or four miles off, if the wind be right. It is very antient, as appears both from the form of the letters, and the name (of the donor, I suppose) which that in use before surnames were is common. Perhaps it may be as old as the fabrick of the church itself, though this is very antient.

Fig. 2 is a stone head, near the roof on the North side of the church.

In the East window of the church is a small female saint.

In this window, A. a fess vaire G. and O. between three water-bougets Sable. *Dethick.*

Cheque A. and G. on a bend S. a martlet. *Beckering.*

At the bottom of this window an inscription,

Rogero Criɛ.

Roger Criche was rector, and died 1413, and probably made the window. He is buried within the rails of the communion-table, and his slab is engraved in the second volume of Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," Plate XIX. p. 37. Nothing remains of the inscription but Amen.

In the upper part of the South window of the Chancel, is a picture in glass of our Saviour with the five wounds; an angel at his left hand sounding a trumpet*.—On a pane of the upper tier of the West window is the portrait of St. John; his right hand holding a book with the Holy Lamb upon it: and the fore-finger of his left hand pointing to the Cross held by the Lamb, as uttering his well-known confession: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world*."

In the South window of the Chancel is, Barry wavy of 6 A. and G. a chief A. Ermine and Gules. *Barley.*

Ermine, on a chief indented G. or lozengé.

In the Easternmost South window of the nave is A. on a chevron Sable, three quatrefoils Argent. *Eyre.*

This window has been renewed; before which there were other coats and some effigies in it.

Samuel Pegge, Rector."

Jan. 1, 1793.

* Both these are engraved in the "Antiquaries Museum," from drawings made by Mr. Schnebbelie. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *Doctors' Commons, Nov.* 22.

I DID not expect much information from "A Friend to the Hierarchy," p. 693, as his reading seems to extend little farther than the *Red Book*, and his recreation to be that of correcting its errors: but I was in hopes that some of your Correspondents, better informed in these matters, would have favoured you with some account of the origin and nature of the Deaneries he is so much dissatisfied with.

It is well known that a Deanery in the different Dioceses comprehends, at present, a certain ecclesiastical division, or district, but without any superior or presiding Dean.

I have been told that in the Dioceses of Ely and Exeter, and perhaps in others, there are *Rural Deans*: but what their duty and office is, whether annual or perpetual, and with what authority they are invested, I am altogether ignorant: and shall be glad of such information* as any of your friends may have the goodness to communicate. H. B.

Mr. Urban, *London, Sept.* 6.

HAVING read in your publication, p. 722, a remedy for Cock Roaches in the Hedge-hog†, I beg leave to say, that I have tried it, and found it most effectual; but I have now to complain of a much greater nuisance, that of Bugs: if any Correspondent of yours can point out the means for their complete destruction, he will be entitled to the grateful thanks of this and every other city or town infested by them. I am aware that the practice of fumigating rooms with brimstone is thought efficacious; but it is a very unpleasant, if not a dangerous remedy. Bug-traps, I am of opinion,

* The information requested is perspicuously given in a Charge delivered by Dr. Atterbury, as Archdeacon of Totnes, in 1708. See the Bishop's Epistolary Correspondence, 1790, vol. IV. p. 225.

† This useful little animal may be bought in Covent-garden market.

are

are productive of more mischief than good. I have heard of washing the bed-teads, when taken apart, with spirits of wine or turpentine, and then setting it on fire: this method, I am told, will destroy the nits; yet I wish to learn whether there is any thing that may be placed about the bed-stead, so disagreeable to them that they would avoid it as the book-worm does all books bound in Russia leather. I observe that their *principal* haunts are in the crevices at the top of the posts at the head of the bed, where the tester fits on, and more especially the post farthest from the window, as they always choose the darkest place for their abode in the day-time. I am confident they have a nice sense of smelling; for if a bed infested with them shall not be slept in for a few nights, and examined in the middle of the night, not one will be found; but when any person occupies it, they will be seen on the sheets, &c. I find they do not leave their haunts in general in less than about two hours after people retiring to rest, and disappear as soon as day-light comes on. Their crawling, unlike that of the flea, is so light that it can scarcely be felt, unless where they are large and heavy. The best cure I at present know for them, is to completely stop up every crevice, and even nail-holes, with soft-soap, or what is sweeter scented, hard pomatum; then bore several holes with a gimblet about a quarter of an inch deep, in and near the top of the bed-posts at the head of the bed; let these be carefully examined every night: this, though far from being an effectual remedy, will keep the bed tolerably clear, provided the furniture has not many folds in it to harbour them. If the furniture is white, and will want washing often, the bugs may be easily discovered should any remain in it.

A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban, *Bond-street, Sept.* 13.

In the last Number of the Philosophical Magazine, I see it stated, that, as it is not 12 miles between Torr Point, Fair Head, Ireland, and the Mull of Cantire, Scotland, communication by telegraph between the two countries might easily be established; and, consequently, information from London to Dublin, Cork, &c. and back again, as well as round and through the three kingdoms, if necessary, in the course of a few minutes. Of how much importance this idea, if it can be put in practice, is, it is needless to mention; but, as I have consulted a number of our lately-published and most esteemed maps, and find scarcely one of them, nay, not even the one published in London the other year, and bound up with the Rev. Mr. Hall's Travels in Scotland, making the Mull of Cantire less than *twenty miles* distant (but some of them much more) from the nearest point of Ireland; if any of your Correspondents, who have visited these parts, will say whether the distance be as above represented, they will oblige Yours, &c. J. G.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 9.

The Morning Post, and several other daily papers, in the course of the last month, had the following paragraph:

"It is shortly intended to create several gentlemen of Ireland Baronets; all those will be included who have been particularly beneficial to their King and Country, by augmenting the Militias of that kingdom: the province of Leinster contains the greatest number of gentlemen to be thus deservedly distinguished."

Here, Mr. Urban, is true policy; here is a stimulus to activity and laudable exertion: while his Majesty thus continues to place a mark of approbation upon the services of individuals, he will ever find his subjects eager to maintain his rights, and by this means he will be enabled to make a vigorous stand against opposing factions and disaffected demagogues. The virtuous man, indeed, is not impelled to his duty by the expectation of reward, nor could the empty possession of title have influence over any but the vain; there is, nevertheless, a certain pleasing sensation on finding that one's services are observed and approved of, and that one is not left to exclaim, in the language of disappointment, *Hic pietatis honos?* Such marks of favour in *such* cases, are indeed highly politic; but how useless does it appear merely to gratify silly vanity; to exalt to dignity next to *patrician*, the banker, the agent, and the man retired from business, laden, *perhaps*, with the spoils of craft and extortion, thus resembling Julius Cæsar, *Spoliis Orientis onustum.* E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

THE following are the prices of admission to four of the principal Theatres at Paris. I have them in a little book, published there, called, "Le petit necessaire de l'Etranger à Paris." You will oblige me by giving them a corner in your Magazine: *viz.*

THEATRE DES ARTS, *ci-devant* OPERA.

Orchestre et avant scène, 7 francs; premieres et deuxiéme en face, 6 fr. 70 cents; Amphithéatre, deuxiéme de côté, troisiémes en face, 5 fr. 58 cents; troisiémes, quatriémes, & cinquiémes, do. 4 fr. 45 cents.

THEATRE FRANCOIS DE LA REPUBLIQUE.

Loges et Balcon, 6 fr. 60 cents; premiere Galerie du Rez-de-chaussée, et seconde, 4 fr. 40 cents; troisiémes Loges, et celles du Centre 3 fr. 30 cents; Parterre assis 2 fr. 20 cents; deuxiéme Galerie, 1 fr. 80 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE NATIONAL, Rue Feydeau.

Premieres Loges, premieres grillécs, Orchestre, Balcons et Rez-de-chaussée, 6 fr. 60 cents; deuxiémes & troisiémes 5 fr. 50 cents; deuxiéme Galerie 2 fr. 75 cents; troisiéme Galerie 1 fr. 65 cents; Parquet 2 fr. 20 cents.

OPERA BUFFA, Rue de la Victoire.

The same as at the Opera.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, when it is taken into consideration that the French Government is obliged to supply considerable sums of money in support of the Theatre, although every article of life is little more than half the price it is in London, the advance at Covent Garden Theatre may appear less exceptionable.

Yours, &c. W. S. H.

P. S. A franc is something above ten pence.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

I AM happy in having had it in my power to answer satisfactorily the enquiries of D. H. and other Biographical Correspondents, relative to the three families whose descent you have done me the favour to insert in your last volume, p. 1141. Wishing still farther to comply with the desire of your Correspondents, I now subjoin additional evidence of the antiquity of the families of Mears and Mercer, together with the extraction of the Duke of Portland and Earl of Albemarle, which is not generally known to be Dutch. I send also an account of the family of Cooke. The Mearses, I find by reference to Taillcur's Chronicles of Normandy and Dugdale's Baronage, derive their extraction from the house of Mountmorency in France: during their residence for many centuries in France, their appellation was Marres; they held the high office of Constables of that kingdom, and in the year 1066 came over to England with the Conqueror, to whom they were blood relations; and having lands granted (as may be seen in Domesday Book) they settled at Beaumaris in Wales. Harvey de Monte Mariscoe, who lived at Beaumaris, being nephew to Richard Earl of Chepstow, commonly called Earl Strongbow, went over with his uncle to Ireland in Henry the Second's time, and on its reduction had a grant of great lands in the North; and upon the family separating, one line retained the name of Marres, or Morres, and are now represented by the Viscount Castle-Morres, Lord Frankfort, Sir Simon Morres (1631), and Sir William-Evans-Ryves Marris (1758); and the other line converted the name into Mars or Mears, (pronounced by the Irish Mares,) and has long had possessions in the Counties of Waterford and Antrim. A branch of this line migrated a few years afterwards from Donaghadee to Port Patrick, and were eminent both in the North of England and in Scotland (as shewn in p. 1141). From this Scotch branch, as before stated, issued three branches; one of which, as if to restore his line in Ireland, almost extinct, after having flourished more than 400 years, returned to that Country, and was the immediate ancestor of those whom we before treated of. From this ancestor sprang, as well as those mentioned in p. 1141, Capt. William Mears, of the Royal Bishop, who married Lady Hope, relict of Sir William Hope, bart. Another of this family married ——— Mansel, esq. of South Wales, uncle to the first wife of Lord Vernon, and cousin to Sir William Mansel, bart.—I shall now return to the family of Mercer. Sir Lawrence, of Aldie, Perthshire, had a daughter Isabel, who married, about 1509, Robert Baron Panmure, son of William who was slain with King James IV. at Floddon Field; Baron Panmure's great-grandsire was Sir Thomas

mas Maule, by Lady Eliza Lindsey, daughter of Alexander Earl of Crawford, grandchild to Lady Jane, daughter of King Robert II. Amongst the alliances of consequence made by the Mercers in Ireland, were the two daughters of ——— Mercer, esq. of Queen's County, Kildare and Dublin, cousins of Miss Elizabeth Mercer, first wife to Hugh present Viscount Carleton: one of these ladies married the Right Hon. Col. Richard Fitz-Gerald, of Mount Ophaley, in Kildare, and the other Stephen Cassan, esq. of Sheffield, Queen's County, who died 1773, leaving one daughter, Alicia, and two sons, Matthew and Stephen; which latter was born 1758, a Barrister at Law, practised at Bengal, where he died 1794, leaving by his wife, the daughter of Charles Mears, esq. a son, Stephen-Hyde, born 1789. Matthew was born 1754, a Major in the Queen's County Militia, married Miss Sarah Ford, daughter of Col. Ford, who with Lord Clive gained the victory of Plassey, brother of Matthew Ford, esq. of Seaforde, Downshire, who married Elizabeth Knox, sister of Viscount Northland, and by her had a son, married to Catherine eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Brownlow, and sister to the present Countess Darnley, to the Viscountess Powerscourt, and to the Viscountess De Vesci. Matthew's issue is Stephen-Shefficld, a Barrister at Law, born 1777, married, but has no issue male. Alicia, the daughter aboye-named, married the Rev. Mr. Howse, of Wicklow, brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Foster, bart. and step-son of Mrs. Dixon, widow of Dean Dixon, and mother of the late Bishop of Down; her issue is two sons, and several daughters, of whom Alicia is married to the Rev. Peter Browne, M.A. Dean of Ferns, of the Sligo family, lineally descended from Viscount Montagu. Col. Fitz-Gerald's first wife was the Hon. Margaret King, daughter and sole heiress of James last Lord Kingston, by Elizabeth widow of Sir Ralph Freke, bart. and daughter of Sir John Meade, bart. (ancestor of the Earl of Clanwilliam) by the Hon. Elizabeth Butler, daughter of Pierce Viscount Ikerrin (ancestor of the Earl of Carrick). By this Miss King he had an only daughter, Caroline present Countess Dowager of Kingston, having married, 1769, Robert King second Earl of Kingston, by whom she has, 1. George the present Earl, married Lady Helena Moore, only daughter of Stephen late Earl of Mountcashel, by Lady Helena Rawdon, sister of Francis now Earl of Moira; 2. Robert, created Viscount Lorton, married Lady Jane Parsons, daughter of Lawrence Earl of Ross; besides other children, of whom Lady Margaret married Stephen Moore, present Earl of Mountcashel: Col. Fitz-Gerald's issue by his second wife, Miss Mercer, is Gerald, married, 1794, Miss Isabella Elizabeth Staples, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Staples, bart. by the Hon. Jane Vesey, aunt to Viscount de Vesci, and sister of the present Viscountess Pery and Viscountess Northland, being the third daughter of John Vesey Lord Knapton by Elizabeth daughter of William Bfownlow, esq. by Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James sixth Earl of Abercorn, by Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Reading, by Jane widow of Charles Coote first Earl of Mountrath, ancestor of Lord Castle-Coote.

The first of the Bentinck family in England was Mynheer William Bentinck, page to William Prince of Orange, whom he attended to this country; and having been in great favour, was advanced to the Peerage, amassed considerable wealth, and from him, in the fifth degree, descends the present Duke of Portland. It is remarkable that they have always been in the Sovereign's favour. Of the family before their arrival here, very little is known: certain it is that they have greatly advanced themselves by their alliances. Their arms are a cross moline Argent. Crest, two hands holding ostrich-feathers, Arg.

The first of the Albemarles was Arnold Joost Van Keppel, who came over to England shortly after William III. He too was in great favour with that Monarch; and having in Bentinck's absence highly pleased the King, was promoted to the Peerage; and from him, in the fourth degree, descends the present Earl of Albemarle.

The Cookes have been known in this country since the reign of Henry IV. Sir Anthony Cooke was tutor to Edward VI. and his daughter Anne married Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Great Seal, and had Sir Francis Bacon

Bacon Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Alban's, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. William Cooke was succentor of York Cathedral 1496; and John Cooke Dean of York 1452, from whom descended John Cooke, esq. of Dublin, who married the Hon. Lætitia Caulfield, daughter of the second Viscount Charlemont, by Anne daughter of Dr. James Margetson Archbishop of Armagh; and from him also Thomas Cooke, of the city of London, esq. whose eldest daughter Elizabeth married Sir Josiah Childe, bart. son of Sir Josiah Childe, bart. so created 1638, ancestor of Earl Tylney and Lady Emma Long. From the abovenamed Dean of York descended the Cookes of Carlow, Ireland: Anne the daughter of Thomas Cooke, esq. in 1750 married Thomas Browne fourth Viscount Kenmare, and was mother of Valentine the present Earl. The uncle of this Viscountess married *(circiter)* 1740 to Miss Cassan, sister of Mrs. Moore, of Moor Hall, and of Mrs. Seymour, of Seymour Lodge, both in the Queen's County. The Cookes of Kent and Devonshire proceed from the same stock, and also those of Wheatly Hall, Yorkshire, created Baronets 1661, now represented by Sir George. Their possessions are to this day very considerable in the County of York.

Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 2.

BY inserting the following list of Peers and Peeresses who died during the year 1808, you will much oblige Yours, &c. J. S. BROWNE.

1808.

ENGLISH.

January	29	Henry Gage, Lord Gage, (Viscount Gage, in Ireland.)
Feb.	1	James Peachey, Lord Selsey.
———	10	Murrough O'Brien, Lord Thomond, (Marquis of Thomond, in Ireland.)
———	12	George Evelyn Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth.
———	21	Gerard Lake, Viscount Lake.
March	6	George Damer, Earl of Dorchester, (Lord Milton, in Ireland.)
April	12	Elizabeth Rawdon, Baroness Hungerford.
May	24	John Hussey Delaval, Lord Delaval, (Lord Delaval, in Ireland.)
July	14	Henrietta-Laura Pulteney, Countess of Bath.
August	20	Francis-Reynolds Moreton, Lord Ducie.
Sept.	14	William Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton, (Lord Westcote, in Ireland.)
Nov.	10	Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester.
Dec.	4	Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel.
———	17	Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool.

SCOTCH.

Feb.	1	George Lindsay Crawford, Earl of Crawford and Lindsay.
Aug.	24	Francis-Charteris Wemyss, Earl of Wemyss.
Dec.	3	Anne-Maria Forrester, Baroness Forrester.

IRISH.

January	20	Richard Pennant, Lord Penrhyn.
———	29	H. Gage, Viscount Gage *.
Feb.	10	M. O'Brien, Marquis of Thomond *.
March	6	G. Damer, Lord Milton *.
May	24	J. H. Delaval, Lord Delaval *.
July	27	John-Thomas De Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde.
Sept.	14	W. Lyttelton, Lord Westcote *.
———	15	Peter-Isaac Thelluson, Lord Rendlesham.
Dec.	13	Frederick-Christian Rynhart de Ginkel, Earl of Athlone.

ENGLISH SPIRITUAL PEERS.

May	28	Dr. Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester.
Aug.	26	Hon. Dr. James Yorke, Bishop of Ely.

* Denotes English Peers.

Mr. URBAN, *Lower Seymour-st. Sept.* 3.

HAVING already given you, in page 725, an account of Sheffield Duke of Buckingham's family, I shall proceed, according to my promise, to mention his public life; and to this I shall annex a few observations on his poetical and other works. When the Dutch war broke out, 1672,

1612, he accompanied Lord Ossory to Solebay, where he so highly pleased his commander (who on his return represented his exertions) that he was at the age of twenty-five elected a Knight of the Garter. He afterwards, in 1680, went to the relief of Tangiers, which was besieged by the Moors, and succeeded in effectually routing them: during his voyage he composed his "Vision," which, considering the dangers he was in, is a striking instance of innate magnanimity; this indeed came in a manner to him by descent, his ancestor Edward Sheffield, Baron Sheffield, highly distinguished himself in quelling a seditious attempt at Norwich, where he fell, in the first of Edward VI. His Grace acquiesced in the Revolution, though he did not promote it; it is said there was a design of associating him in the invitation of the Prince of Orange; but the Earl of Shrewsbury discouraged the attempt, by declaring that Mulgrave would never concur. This King William afterwards told him, and asked what he would have done if the proposal had been made? "Sire," said he, "I would have discovered it to the King I then served." To this King William replied, "My Lord, I cannot blame you." At the accession of Queen Anne, to whom he is said to have made love when they were both young, he was highly favoured. The Stuart family seemed to have a partiality towards him; for, as I before mentioned, he married a daughter of James II. and the sister of Queens Mary and Anne. The Queen made him Lord Privy Seal, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, a Governor of the Charter House, and Commissioner for treating with the Scots about the Union, and she next year created him Marquis of Normanby, and Duke of Buckinghamshire. Soon after, becoming jealous of Churchill Duke of Marlborough, he retired from Court; the Queen solicited his return with no less an offer than that of the Chancellorship, which he refused. He spent the greater part of his leisure hours afterwards in historical and poetical composition. His works, consisting of "Poems," "Historical Memoirs," "Speeches," "Characters," "Critical Observations," and "Essays," were collected and printed in two volumes, quarto, 1723. They have since been reprinted in two volumes octavo, 1729. As a statesman, his Grace was characterized by a steady adherence to Tory principles. As a Courtier, he was distinguished by personal dignity, with spirit and goodbreeding. He was among the first to acknowledge the merits of Pope, and ushered in his translation of Homer with a recommendatory copy of verses. Pope seems to have valued these highly; he says:

"Great Sheffield's Muse the long procession leads, [leads;
And throws a lustre o'er the pomp she
First gives the palm she fir'd him to obtain, [to reign."
Crowns his gay brow, and shews him how

And again:

"Muse, 'tis enough; at length thy labour ends, [commends."
And thou shalt live, for Buckingham

The Duke of Buckingham's "Essay on Poetry" is ranked by Addison (Spectator, No. 253) with Roscommon's "Essay on Translated Verse," and with Pope's "Essay on Criticism." It is justly classed with our best didactic poems. His verses, it must be owned, are sometimes deficient in fire; but he possessed, in an eminent degree, the perspicuity and elegance of the historian.

The following is placed at the head of his works:

"To the memory of
John Sheffield Duke of Buckinghamshire,
these his more lasting remains
(the monument of his mind and more perfect image of himself)
are here collected by the direction of
Catherine his Duchess,
desirous that his ashes may be honoured, and his fame and merit committed to the test of Time, Truth, and Posterity."

His poetical effusions, amounting in number to nearly forty, are published by Cooke, of Paternoster-row; who, I observe, has, as well as Messrs. Debrett and Kearsley, fallen into an error, by stating the family to be extinct. A reference to page 726, col. 1, of your August Magazine, will set the matter right. The corrections should be made in the peerage, article Mulgrave, and in the baronetage articles Sheffield, &c. I also find, on reference to Longmate, that the circumstance has been forgotten by him.

Page

Page 726, col. 1, line 10 from top, for Charles the Second, read James the Second.

The arms enquired for in the Supplement of 1808, belonging to the family of Mears, are, Argent, a ship with three masts, a sail trussed up to the top of the main-yard, shrouded, Sable. Motto, *Omnia fortunæ committo*; also, *Non dormit qui custodit*, and *Cave*. See Gwillim.

Allow me, in my turn, to ask the arms of the *widow* of the Right Hon. Col. Richard Fitz-Gerald. This Lady resides in St. James's-square, Bath, and is mother of the Mr. Fitz-Gerald who married a daughter of Sir Robert Staples, bart. The Lady's name, I believe, was Mercer, and her family of Ireland.

Edmond Howe's Chronicle, translated from the Chronicles of Normandy, written in French, by Gwilliam Taylor of Rhoane, gives an account of the names of William the Conqueror's companions from Normandy to this Country, and is now a very scarce book. I wish to obtain a copy, but know not where to purchase it.

Yours, &c. J. Ford Price.

Lincolnshire Monasteries.

(Continued from p. 232.)

Val Dei. The site, in a valley about the middle of Grimsthorpe Park, now chiefly covered by a small wood; not a single wall on any part of the building remains, except three or four large carved stones; the oven is the only part of the fabrick which can be remembered. The estate now belongs to Lord Gwydir.

South Witham. The Abbey stood in a grazing-close, the estate of Sir William Manners, bart. about half a mile North of that village. Foundations only remain, which cover several acres; the place is now called Temple Hill; at the foot runs the river Witham, there only a little rill, scarcely half a mile from its source.

Egle, or Eagle. Now an extra-parochial place, situated about nine miles South-West of Lincoln, in a cold, dirty part of the country. The Religious House stood on a Hill, or rather rising-ground, where are now two modern farm-houses. Large banks and ditches are about the place. The present owner of the site is a Mr. Green, by purchase of the Duke of Rutland.

Kirton, or Kirkton, four miles South of Boston. The Priory was about half a mile West of the Church; a remarkable arched Gateway, with a chamber over it, supported by stone arches, upon which are several armorial bearings, remain; now part of a farm-house, otherwise modern. The garden and orchard covered several acres, and were walled round with brick; some parts remain. The site and adjoining rich grazing-farm belong to Thomas Fydell, esq. M. P. for Boston. The house is called Whoreham Hall.

Spittle in the Street Hospital, twelve miles North of Lincoln. The Chapel remains, in which Divine Service is performed once a month, salary six guineas; and three Hospital cottages are near it: the other five are down. They stood in a line with the remaining ones, and on the Hemswell side the road; there is a small space on the back, altogether about an acre. The Institution is for eight poor widows: each hath an allowance of one shilling *per* week, a blue gown every year, and a load of turf fuel from Blyton-Carr, which is now compensated for by coals. Four of the widows are from Glentworth, and the others nominated by the Subdean of Lincoln, who manages the estates, which are large possessions.

Temple Bruer, on the Heath, nine miles South of Lincoln. Here is a strong square stone tower steeple almost entire; a farm-house stands just by. The bells which hung in the steeple are said to be thrown into a well not far from the spot. The site and surrounding estate, containing about one thousand acres, is extra-parochial, and the property of Charles Chaplin, esq. one of the Members of Parliament for the county of Lincoln.

Aslackby. Of the Commandery at this place, also a stone-built tower remains, containing a room or cellar under it, arched over with stone, with many armorial shields of arms. A modern-built farm-house adjoins the abovementioned tower. The premises belong to the widow of the late Daniel Douglas, esq. of Folkingham. It is a manor denominated Aslackby with West Laughton.

Kime. At South Kyme, nine miles East

East from Sleaford, is a remarkable square stone tower, near the site of the Religious House; but whether it formed part of that edifice, or the mansion of the Lords of Kyme, who reside there, is not certainly known; nothing more of either remains but moats and mounds. The estate belongs to Sir Abraham Hume, bart.

GRANTHAM. The House of Grey Friars here stood at the East side of the Church over the way. A large mansion stands upon the spot: it is an antient building, and not unlikely formed the principal part or the original house of the Friars, particularly the North side. The gardens and pleasure-grounds reach, in a gentle descent, to the river Witham below. Lord Brownlow is now the owner of this property; it is a residence of Sir Charles Kent, bart.

GREAT GONERBY. According to tradition, here was a Religious House, but not mentioned in the Monasticon. The house alluded to is the estate of the Duke of Rutland, and given, it is said, to the family by King Henry VIII. It is now occupied by a farmer, is a very antient building; the arched doorways and windows, and construction of the roof, are quite remarkable; it seems falling very fast to decay. Yours, &c. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

THE great importance of using artificial food in the fattening of Live-stock (which, in fact, is a benefit to the country equivalent to the addition of so much soil as would yield the same quantity of nourishment) cannot be doubted. It seems that of late some experiments have been made on the employment of Sugar and Treacle in this way. Possibly the following passage, extracted from the celebrated John Hunter's Treatise on the Venereal Disease, p. 354, 4to edition, 1788, may induce gentlemen to extend such experiments, and publish their results.

Yours, &c. X. X.

"Sugar is perhaps one of the best restoratives of any kind we are acquainted with. When a constitution has been very much debilitated by long fasting, from whatever cause, whether from the want of food when in health, or in the time of disease, or when the food has not been allowed to answer the constitutional waste, as in a course of mercury, and when the disease or course of mercury is gone, then Sugar will restore such constitution, probably better than any thing else. Although it is not a common opinion, and therefore not a common practice to give Sugar entirely with this view; yet there are sufficient proofs of its nutritive quality, over almost every other substance. It is a well-known fact, that all the Negroes in the Sugar Islands become extremely lusty and fat in the sugar-cane season, and they hardly live upon any thing else. The horses and cattle that are allowed to feed upon the canes all become fat; the hair of the horse becomes fine. Birds which feed upon fruit never eat it till it becomes very ripe, when it has formed the greatest quantity of Sugar, and even then only on such as furnish the largest quantity of Sugar. Insects do the same; but we cannot trace a stronger instance of this fact than in the Bee. Honey is composed of Sugar, with some other juices of plants, with a little essential oil; but Sugar is the principal ingredient. When we consider that a swarm of bees will live a whole winter on a few pounds of honey, keep up a constant heat, about 95 or 96 degrees, and the action of the animal œconomy equal to that heat; we must allow that Sugar contains, perhaps, more real nourishment than any other known substance. We see too that whey is extremely fattening, which is the watery part of the milk, containing neither the oil nor the coagulable matter: this arises principally from the Sugar it contains; for, being composed of the watery parts, it holds all the Sugar of the milk in solution. If the milk is allowed to become sour, it is not so fattening, because it is the Sugar which is become sour.

"Although the nutritive qualities of Sugar have not been so generally known as to introduce it into universal practice, yet they have not entirely escaped the notice of practitioners. Mr. Vaux, from observing the Negroes in the West Indies growing fat in the Sugar season, has been induced to give it in very large quantities to many of his patients, and with very good effect. J. H."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

THE Manor-house of Horden (see p. 1185) stands in the parish of Easington, on the Eastern coast of the county of Durham, at the head of a small but romantic vale leading to the sea. In the time of Edward I. Horden was the seat of the Fitz-Marmadukes, an early branch of the noble family of Lumley. It afterwards became the property of the Menvilles, whose heiress, about 1380, inter-

intermixed with Claxton; and by descent from the latter family it vested in the time of Henry VII. in a younger branch of Conyers of Hornby Castle. The mansion-house is in the style of building which prevailed under Elizabeth and James, and must be attributed to the Conyers, whose arms are above the door, with the motto "*Virtus vera Nobilitas;*" which poor Sir Thomas might exchange for

"*Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est.*"

In Easington church is a handsome mural monument to the memory of Sir John Conyers, the first baronet, and Frances his wife (daughter of John Groves of York). Their son Sir Christopher died in 1692, and was the last of the family buried here. His corpse was brought from the South, and for some unknown reason is placed upright in the vault. The estate was alienated soon after; and has since been held by the family of Burdon. It is at present the property of the Rev. Ralph Brandling, of Shotton.

About two centuries ago there existed nearly 20 flourishing families of the name of Conyers in Durham, Yorkshire, and Northumberland; besides several branches established in the South. The chief houses were those of Sockburn, Layton, Horden, Cothom-Conyers, Thornton, Woolley, Mordon, and Brancepath, in the Bishoprick; Bowlby, Bagdaile, Ormsby, Hutton-Wisk, Yafforth, Cowton, Danby-Wisk, Rawker, High-Dinsdale, Malton, &c. in Yorkshire, and Hoppen in Northumberland.

The lines of Hornby, Winyard, and several others, were extinct at an earlier period. At present not a foot of land is held by the name of Conyers within the Bishoprick, though several of the chief families derive their blood and possessions from the different lines above-mentioned. Of the Yorkshire branches, that of Malton alone is supposed to exist; and the Conyers of Essex are perhaps the only Southern branch who retain their hereditary station in society.

Yours, &c. R. R.

Mr. URBAN, *October* 23.

I INCLOSE you a curious extract from the travels of Peter Della Valle into the East Indies, by which it will appear that the method of instruction introduced by Dr. Bell from Madras, and sometimes attributed as an invention to Mr. Lancaster, was commonly practised upon the coast of Malabar two centuries ago.

In one of his letters, dated Nov. 22, 1623, he says, that at a place in the kingdom of Canara, which he calls *Goverada Naghar*,

"While the burthens were getting in order, I entertained myself in the porch of the Temple, beholding little boys learning arithmetic after a strange manner, which I will here relate. They were four, and having all taken the same lesson from the master, to get that same by heart, and repeat likewise their former lessons, and not forget them, one of them singing musically, with a certain continued tone (which hath the force of making deep impression on the memory), recited part of the lesson; as for example, 'One by itself makes one;' and whilst he was thus speaking he writ down the same number, not with any kind of pen, nor in paper, but (not to spend paper in vain) with his finger on the ground, the pavement being for that purpose strewed all over with very fine sand. After the first had writ what he sung, all the rest sung and writ down the same thing together. Then the first boy sung and writ down another part of the lesson; as for example, 'Two by itself two make two,' which all the rest repeated in the same manner, and so forward, in order. When the pavement was full of figures, they put them out with the hand, and if need were, strewed it with new sand from a little heap which they had before them, wherewith to write further; and thus they did as long as the exercise continued, in which manner likewise they told me they learnt to read and write without spoiling paper, pens, or ink, which certainly is a pretty way. I asked them, if they happened to forget or be mistaken in any part of the lesson, who corrected and taught them, they being all scholars without the assistance of any master; they answered me, and said true, that it was not possible for all four of them to forget or mistake in the same part; and that they thus exercised together, to the end that if one happened to be out, the others might correct him. Indeed a pretty, easy, and secure way of learning."

Yours, &c. D. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

ANY intelligence respecting our Universities cannot be unacceptable to your readers. I accordingly transmit a few observations respecting them, which are the produce of actual experience.

The

The situation of Cambridge is remarkably flat, and subject to damps and unhealthy vapours, which often prove fatal to young men placed there: the streets are exceedingly narrow and confined. What a contrast does this afford to the fine luxurious soil, the pure and invigorating air of Oxford, whose streets are remarkable for their width and grandeur of appearance! It may be asked, what the apparent reason is of the seats of Learning being placed thus far apart from one another? The answer is obvious—in order to suit the inhabitants of both ends of England; Cambridge being intended for the reception of the sons of Midland or Northern families, while Oxford should claim those between itself and the Land's end. I cannot here help remarking the absurdity of sending young men out of Yorkshire to Oxford for education, or out of Dorsetshire to Cambridge. Reason points out that such a change is more than absurd; it is highly dangerous to the constitution to be transplanted from a climate in which we have lived the first 17 or 18 years of our life, to one not only diametrically opposite, but in itself unhealthy.

A resident of Somerset or Dorset who is desirous of going to Cambridge must in his way go past Oxford, 50 miles, in order to reach London, from whence he must go 50 more to reach Cambridge! And the resident of Yorkshire or Lancashire travels in like manner 100 miles unnecessarily! And whatever benefit may arise (which from the length of the journey should by the bye be pretty considerable) is surely done away by the student, in either case, being forced to pass four times annually through the Metropolis, that well-known seat of allurement. The only reason which I can possibly guess for the propriety of sending young men from the West of England to Cambridge is, that University being supposed to be less expensive than the sister one. Those parents who prefer saving money to the health of their sons, are certainly extremely judicious in their choice. It may, perhaps, be urged, that the sojourners on the banks of the muddy Cam are less addicted to profligacy than those on the flowery borders of the silver Isis. This assertion, however true a few years ago, is allowed by competent judges to be without foundation at present; for it was formerly the custom for persons to send those sons in whom they observed a profligate or extravagant disposition to Cambridge, in order to keep them out of the way of temptation. Thus Cambridge may be said to resemble Rome in its early days, the population of which was composed of those who fled to its standard for protection. An intercourse like this cannot by any reasonable person be supposed to have improved the morals of the place; and it has in consequence gradually, since that idea gained ground, lost even a part of its former equality with Oxford.

The economy of sending a young man to Cambridge is not the only lure. It must be confessed that the purple gown loaded with ornaments of gold has charms in the eyes of most young men deficient in sense. The Fellow Commoner's dress, which during his stay at college must be purchased several times, is well adapted to counterbalance any saving of expence which is otherwise derived; and suits admirably those men who have fortunes enough to admit of their lavishing their money for the unsolid advantage of external appearance. The appellation and the clothing of the second class of gentlemen are as much disliked as those of the first are extolled.

The dress of the Gentlemen Commoners at Oxford consists of a black silk gown, ornamented with small tassels, and without any gold tassel in the cap, that being the only distinction of a *Filius Nobilis*.

The second class of students are called Commoners, and are very numerous.

I would not, Sir, by these observations be understood to have a partiality towards either University; I have only stated the expence, inconvenience, danger to health, and, in fine, the impropriety and uselessness of sending young men to an University out of the district they inhabit; and I would heartily advise those who regard the welfare of their sons, nephews, or wards, to remove them without loss of time, and to place them in a situation which I have proved to be best fitted for them.

Possibly these remarks may be offensive to those who have a natural and

and grateful feeling towards their *alma mater*; but be it recollected that whatever they assert in contradiction to the statement which I have offered for the good of community, however plausible their reasons may appear, depend upon it, I say, they are founded solely on prejudice.

Mr. URBAN, *Castle Hedingham, Essex, Sept.* 15.

SINCE I wrote the letter, p. 723, recommending the use of Red Wafers for the extermination of Black Beetles in houses, it has occurred to me, that to render the wafers a more speedy and effectual remedy, they may be made more deleterious by the addition of a greater quantity of vermillion; perhaps six or eight grains of corrosive sublimate, intimately mixed with a quarter of a pound of wafers, would prevent the possibility of their failing in any case; or, should this not answer, some other poison might be used. If a person were to make and sell wafers composed for the express purpose of destroying Beetles, and advertize them in the newspapers, he would, I imagine, acquire a considerable sum, or even obtain a comfortable livelihood; as a great number of houses in all parts of the kingdom are infested by these insects. He would at the same time deserve well of the community, by rendering it an essential service. I forgot to remark in my former letter, that the kitchen and other places should be swept previously to the strewing of wafers, that no crumbs may remain on the floor; "ne parva asperneris;" and wafers should be fresh made, as by long keeping much of their efficacy evaporates. The advantages of this method seem to be, that it is a more clean and less troublesome one than keeping a Hedge-hog; and wafers may be strewed where this animal cannot possibly get at the beetles.

Yours, &c. ED. HARWOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Oct.* 17.

HAVING observed some biographical queries by one of your Correspondents, by the name of Green, and others by Academicus, &c. I have been at some pains in searching for the information required, which I have much pleasure in now sending you,

Sir R. Ford was Lord Mayor of London in 1671, in the reign of Charles II. and Anthony Ford, his progenitor, Succentor of York Cathedral 1571. The family is now seated in Ireland, in the County of Down, and has formed many noble and respectable alliances.

Tobias Matthew was the 66th Archbishop of York 1606, the third of James I. See Debrett's Peerage, article Landaff. William Sheffield, Dean of York, died December 8, 1497; he was made Dean 1494, 34 Edward IV. in the Pontificate of Pope Sixtus IV.; he was made Treasurer 1485.

Roger de Mar, Succentor of York Cathedral 1298, and William de la Mare Sub-dean 1327, Treasurer 1330. This last was ancestor of the family of Mears, who bear as armorial ensigns, *Argent*, a ship with three masts, a sail trussed up to the top of the main-yard, shrouded *Sable*. Motto: *Omnia fortunæ committo*: also, *Non dormit qui custodit*: also, *Cave*.

John Cook, 1425, was Dean of York, and William Cook Succentor 1496. (The above observations respecting the Cathedral of York are copied *verbatim* from the books belonging thereto.)

Thomas Mercer was Canon 1520, and died 1546.

Your learned, and in general very accurate Correspondent, Dr. Price, of Seymour-street, has mis-stated the Sheffield arms; they are, Field, *pearl*, a chevron between three garbs, *ruby*. The supporters were two boars, and the crest, a boar's head and neck erased; which has been borne since 1690 by the family of Cassan of Ireland, of whom he (Dr. Price) has spoken, I believe, with much correctness.

Col. James, of Eltham Court Lodge, Kent (see the Obituary), left an only daughter and heiress, who married —— Hindman, esq. son of Capt. Hindman of the East India Company's service, by Mrs. D'Or, widow of Chevalier D'Or of Upton House, Essex. This lady's former name was Wood: she was nearly allied to the family of Sir Mark Wood, bart. late of the East India Company's military establishment. Her children by her first husband were David and Sarah; David, born 1780, was one above Gen. Stibbert (see the Obituary) on the Company's

pany's military establishment, and was unfortunately drowned in the Ganges. Sarah the daughter, born 1733, married Charles Mears, esq. many years Captain of the Egmont East Indiaman, and only son of the Rev. J. Mears, of the county of Antrim, by Miss Jane Stuart. Mrs. Mears died September 1780, and Capt. Mears September 1789, aged 63, having been born 1726, and left issue only one son and one daughter.

Yours, &c. JOHN S. LEIGH.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Dec.* 29.

YOUR correspondent W. p. 1120, hath correctly stated that the declaration attributed to the Lord Chancellor, with regard to the duty of the Clergy to enquire at every house in person, previously to the publication of banns of marriage, respecting the residence, &c. of the contracting parties, "*is not expressed in the Marriage Act;*" therefore it must be rather considered as a *hoax* of the Newspaper Reporter or Printer, to put the Clergy into a *stew*: but if it were possible to suppose such an unreasonable or impracticable measure to be enjoined by the Interpreters of the Laws, it would then become the PUBLICK at large to enquire into it, since the interpretation of Acts of Parliament as *enjoining* what they *do not express*, must, if allowable, give a power eventually to any Judge to alter the sense of Statute Law, and any of the rights and privileges of the subject dependent upon it, and render every man incapable of knowing what his duties or his rights are. But that every one of your readers may judge whether any such duty is enjoined by the Marriage Act, I here transcribe the Clause respecting it, in which there is no such precept. We boast of a Constitution established by Law; yet, if that Law is not in the Statute Book, but in the heart of the interpreter, it will give an advantage to Reformers which they may fairly seize. "Anno 26 Geo. II. Cap. 33, Clause 2:—It is hereby enacted that *no Parson, Vicar, or Curate, shall be obliged* to publish the banns of matrimony between any persons whatever, *unless* the persons to be married shall, seven days at least before the time required for the first publication of such banns, *deliver, or cause to be delivered*, to such Parson, &c. a notice in writing of their true Christian and surnames, and of the house or houses of their respective abodes, and of the time during which they have dwelt, inhabited, or lodged, in such house or houses respectively."

"And be it enacted that no *Parson, Minister*, &c. solemnizing marriage after March 25, 1754, between persons, both or one of whom shall be under the age of 21 years, *after banns published, shall be punishable by ecclesiastical censures for solemnizing such marriages, without consent of Parents or Guardians, whose consent is required by Law, unless such Parson, Minister, &c. shall have notice of the dissent of such Parents or Guardians.*" *This* Clause, therefore, *if an Act of Parliament is of any authority, does wholly exempt the Clergyman officiating from any penalty, unless he proceed contrary to notice given*: as the former Clause certainly does not make him a Jack-pudding, to go *from house to house*, not only through his own parish, if the marriage is there to be solemnized, but through the parish, wherever it is, of the other contracting party. Indeed such an injunction would not only be *absurd* but *impracticable*, even though it were contained in the body of the Act itself. For observe, that the declaration of the Clergyman's duty as *above supposed* to be stated, would require a Bishop Secker, or the present Rector of St. James's Church (whose distinguished talents and eminent virtues equally adorn and promote the Christian faith among the higher classes of society, whom to edify, accomplished as they generally are in literary attainments and moral science, must require the devoted attention and strenuous exertions even of the most excellent preacher; for it seems, as in the case of Dr. Markham, Rector of Whitechapel, he is not allowed to depute a Curate or Clerk,) to hunt about the town, enquiring *propriâ personâ* from *Pudding-lane to Pye-corner*, whether *greasy Joan, who is cook at the Beggar's Ordinary*, is of age to contract marriage with *Tim Drawer*, who keeps the tap at *The Cheshire Cheese in Adam and Eve Court, Broad St. Giles's*; or it may be the enquiry must be made after the parties in places even *less pure*. Obedience to Laws, said one of the first judges of the

the subject in the world, is to be paid according to *what is commanded (by the Law), not according to what is best.* De Ductu Dubitantium, p. 462.

But, besides the unreasonableness of such a supposed injunction upon the Clergy, it would prove generally impracticable, often physically impossible.

In London there are parishes 147, (reckoning Westminster and Southwark,) 121,229 inhabited houses, 5185 uninhabited, inhabitants 864,825: (Fordyce's account of the Census in 1801.) As the above enquiry enjoined (though not by the Act) is to be made *only* by the Incumbent, and *not* by a deputed agent, *how, in the name of common sense*, where the contracting parties reside in different parishes, is the Minister of every parish to go into this mass of population, and among these 121,229 inhabited houses, to find out whether some Bodkin or miserable Grub-street writer in a garret, or some old clothesman in the Seven Dials, who is a candidate for his nuptial benediction, be of age or single, *or hath consent of Guardians.* Not to say that of two contracting parties one may be on shipboard or in a marching regiment, or divided by snowy mountains from his intended partner. And who shall deny them what God ordained?

I have said enough to shew both the unreasonableness and impracticability of such a supposed injunction upon the Clergy as a part of their duty. But whether there would not be *cruelty* in insisting upon a compliance with such a harsh injunction, by any one who knows the severe duties of the Clergy in populous or extensive parishes, merits consideration.

In the 147 parishes in London (see Christian Observer for February 1803) there were in one year (1802) 39,225 Christenings and Burials: add the duties on Sundays, the week-day prayers, visiting the sick, and other branches of liturgical service, and you will find sufficient employment for the 147 Incumbents in London, with all the assistance their incomes can procure, without binding heavier burdens, and a degrading responsibility, which it is not possible for them to endure. Their professional character is that of Stewards and Ministers of God; in this view they were most honourably regarded by that great, able, and good man, Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, than whom a better or abler judge never sat in Chancery; and that excellent person taught that the interests of Religion, and their relation to the King of kings, required that the body of the Clergy should not be dishonoured by degrading circumstances.

I will conclude with an opinion of that great man—which you will find relevant to our subject: "They (his Utopians) have but few Laws: they very much condemn other Nations, whose Laws, together with the Commentaries on them, swell up to so many volumes: for they think it an unreasonable thing to oblige men to obey a body of laws that are of such a *bulk*, and *so dark*, as not to be read and understood by every one of the subjects. They have no Lawyers among them, for they consider them as a sort of people whose profession it is to disguise matters and to wrest the Laws. And they argue thus: 'All Laws are promulgated to this end that every man may know his duty; and therefore the plainest and most obvious sense of the words is that which ought to be put upon them." Utopia, p. 153, 4.

Yours, &c. SENIOR.

P. S. It is remarkable, according to Collier, in his Ecclesiastical History, that, in the reign of Elizabeth, Lord Chancellor Egerton and Lord Chief Justice Coke both married without banns or licence! But the spirited Archbishop Whitgift obliged them to submit to censure by their Proxies. *Ne plus ultra.*

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

THAT well-known root, the Garden Carrot, is nothing more than the Wild Carrot in a cultivated state. If G. H. M. (p. 1096) will be at the pains to set one of the roots in the ground early in the spring, it will put forth leaves and branches for flower and seed; in which state it will so exactly resemble the Wild Carrot, that it will be almost impossible to discriminate between them, unless by the root, which in the wild kind is much smaller, and of a paler colour. The Wild Carrot is very common under hedges, and in fallow fields, flowering in June, July, and August. The seeds are generally thought more efficacious than any other part of the plant;

plant; an infusion of them has been found to give relief in sharp fits of the gravel; they are in much esteem for their diuretic qualities, and for their utility in calculous complaints, and in diseases of the kidneys. The root scraped and applied in the form of a poultice, has been found to mitigate the pain, and abate the stench, of foul and cancerous ulcers. Regular Practitioners make use of the cultivated Carrot, the seeds of which have obtained a place in the *Materia Medica*. C. E. W. B.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 10.

THAT many important advantages have resulted from suggestions propagated by the means of the Gentleman's Magazine, has frequently been observed; and as the promotion of public utility is one of the most prominent traits of this work, I shall request your insertion of some remarks I am about to make on the unreasonable demands constantly made on persons known to be in absolute want of any commodity. When this is the case, the price is immediately advanced, and the person having necessity for the article must either purchase it for the sum exacted, or go without it; a hard alternative in a land of liberty! That certain times and seasons should of necessity advance the price of various things, by reason of the additional difficulty in their acquirement, I am very ready to allow; but that an increase of price should be affixed after their having been evidently obtained without this additional trouble, I must censure as a manifest injustice. To elucidate my observation, I shall state a case in point. On application last winter to my Coal-merchant, he informed me of the price at which I could then be supplied: I delayed giving him an order for about a week, during which time a very severe frost set in. When I examined his bill, I found the charge considerably advanced; on enquiring the cause, he very judiciously observed, that the extreme severity of the late weather had rendered the charge greater to himself, which he was of course compelled to transfer to his customers. Now I am aware he had, *when I first applied, in his possession* sufficient to supply triple the demand which happened to be made upon him: he consequently could *not* have experienced the additional charge he spoke of. Another instance of gross extortion is now before the publick. The article above alluded to is most materially advanced within the last two months (June and July), owing, as I suppose, to the intense severity of the weather, and the pinching frost we have felt during that time, which certainly must have tended in a great measure to increase the difficulty of conveying coals from Newcastle to London. If this has not been the operating cause, allow me to enquire what has. Is it not a mere advantage taken of the publick, who, it is certain, will have need of this commodity? It is not, however, my intention to pursue the matter further against these persons *only*; almost every class of trade, I am sorry to say, is infected with the *mania* of extortion. A lottery advertisement has lately announced that the price of tickets will shortly rise, and that if the greater part of them should be sold previous to drawing, the present price may be *doubled*. Let me ask, what this is but extortion? Let me ask, what necessity authorizes this demand? The sums paid by the contractors are long since stipulated for; hence Government has no further concern in it. These matters, I can affirm, are regulated merely by the caprice of the venders, who fatten upon their ill-gotten money, the result of demands which always increase according to the degree of anxiety known to exist.

I have no animosity, believe me, Mr. Urban, towards Tradesmen; far from it; they ever have my good wishes while they remain uncorrupted in principle, and untainted with that silly vanity, the wish of appearing equal to those who are their superiors by birth, education, and liberality of sentiment—an attempt which is only repaid with the ridicule of those they vie with, since the first no wealth can purchase; the second, when superficially acquired, is highly dangerous, and even when thoroughly cultivated of no avail without the third, which is almost a peculiar attribute of birth; at least *but rarely* found in a soil where that is wanting. These pretensions, I say, not only draw down the contempt of their superiors, but reflect a *general* character highly detrimental on persons in business, and which, I rejoice to say, *is wholly unmerited in many individuals I could*

name,

name, who possess both integrity and open-heartedness. My remarks are directed purely to the end of remedying a growing evil, which, when obviated, will afford not only protection to the class I have represented as injured, but will shield those now committing these frauds from the arts of more skilful practitioners than themselves.

The substance of my opinion is this, that a fair and liberal profit be ever allowed to the trader, and that this profit should be openly known; that all arcana of trade, all advantages resulting from the *vicissitudes of season*, &c. &c. be cut off; and that every species of extortion and monopoly, however trifling, be strictly looked into, and severely punished. Eased therefore, of this burden, the subject hitherto complaining of the weight of the times, will be enabled to contribute cheerfully to those taxes which the exigencies of the state require. ARISTIDES.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

IT is obvious that abstractions are not applicable to the common occasions of life; but most of the common occasions of life are owing to the previous and general application of abstractions to things; as an instance of which it is said,

"If Archimedes had not discovered the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid (one of the *Pons Asinorum*), Columbus would never have discovered America."

Will you have the goodness to request one of your Mathematical Correspondents to explain this? E. S.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Oct.* 2.

I WAS very much surprized and vexed at seeing in p. 723, an endeavour to prove that Cows are sometimes sucked by the Hedge-hog (*Erinaceus Europæus*), especially as I had hoped that "error" was entirely done away with. I have therefore intruded this short paper, to prove it to be altogether a "VULGAR ERROR," is utterly impossible, and will admit of "MATHEMATICAL DEMONSTRATION," the mouth of that animal being much too small to admit of the dug of any cow. The food of the Hedge-hog is earth-worms, small slugs, and insects. It is frequently domesticated in houses for the purpose of destroying the cock-roaches, which are now so common in the bakehouses and kitchens of most large towns. Your inserting this will oblige Yours, &c. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Plumsted, Kent, Dec.* 1.

ALLOW me to ask where the late Sir Stephen Anderson, knt. was buried? As I have not met with him in our English lists, I judge, and more particularly from his connections, that he obtained the honour in Ireland. He is said to have died a widower, about 20 years ago, very aged, being born 1696. You note the death of the Lady of Sir Stephen Anderson, knt. April 9, 1769; but I find, from a pencil-mark in a Pedigree of Baronets of Eyworth, which appears to have been entered at the College of Arms about the time Mr. Wootton's invaluable work came out, that I have not been singular in supposing the Lady you mention might have been Elizabeth the first wife of the last Baronet of that branch. The Sir Stephen that my attention at present is more particularly turned to, was only a Knight; and any information respecting him would oblige Yours, &c. JOHN OVERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Under Salisbury Plain, Oct.* 10.

I SHOULD feel myself extremely obliged to any of your Agricultural Correspondents to give me some idea of the culture and management of Flax, with the average expence and profit *per* acre, and also the best mode of manuring the land.

I have lately had some friends with me, from a neighbourhood in which a great quantity of Flax is grown, who have almost persuaded me to make the experiment; but I could wish to have some information on the probability of success. The land I purpose sowing is a tolerable rich sandy soil, much given to quitch grass, has been let to gardeners (who generally dig it) for four pounds *per* acre. Would the broad-cast or drill husbandry be preferable? and how much seed should be sown in either way *per* acre? Is soot a good manure, and how should it be applied?

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

P. 1110. The quotation from Martial should be thus read:

Si quis fortè mihi posset præstare roganti:
Audi, quem puerum, Flacce, rogare velim.
Niliacis primùm puer is nascatur in oris:
Nequitias tellus scit dare nulla magis.

138. *National Thanksgiving and Jubilee. A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, the Common Council of the City of* London, *and the City Officers, on* Wednesday *the 25th of* October, 1809, *on the joyful Occasion of His Majesty entering the Fiftieth Year of his Reign. By the Rev.* Samuel Birch, *M. A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

FIVE single Sermons, by this worthy Civic Chaplain, have been duly noticed in pp. 1039—1040; and we have much satisfaction in paying commendation to one more, which we have both *heard* and *read* with pleasure. The text, 1 Kings viii. 66, was judiciously appropriate:

"*And they blessed the King: and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart for all the goodness that the Lord had done for David his servant and for Israel his people.*

"Such (says Mr. Birch) was the conduct, and such the impression of a people who, blessed with a religious Sovereign, and favoured with the peculiar protection of the Almighty, reflected on the source and extent of the happiness which they enjoyed. They are represented as coming from the dedication of the temple which Solomon had built at Jerusalem, and forming a prodigious multitude—'a great congregation from the entering-in of Hamath unto the river of Egypt.' And it would appear, on this occasion, that their heart and voice were as the heart and voice of one man—no burst of discontent, no murmur of disrespect, no strife of animosity, no jealousy of feeling, no disguise of thought; but open, sincere, undivided, universal joy; exalted praises of their King, and ardent gratitude to God. It is impossible to pass by unnoticed the peculiar points in which they approved themselves a true, and loyal, and grateful, and pious people. For proof of their truth and loyalty, there was something more than mere profession:—'They *blessed* the King:' they appealed to that God, whose temple they were then leaving, to hear them from heaven, and to shower down blessings on his head. Their *heart*, their *devotion*, went with their *profession*. They identified their interest with his; the people's welfare with the Monarch's prosperity. They felt that these *could not be separated*, and they *ought not* to separate them."

After discussing, with great ability, some particulars which were naturally suggested by the times, we have the following animated observations on the character of our venerable and justly-beloved Monarch:

"However the opinions of men may clash in regard to existing circumstances, or probable events (for it should seem that they must meditate on uncertainty, and attempt to dive into the future), there can be no controverting, that great and signal are the blessings which this Nation has uniformly experienced at the hands of God. If a doubt could indeed exist upon the point, it might be well to review the many surprising deliverances which Heaven has at times interposed in its behalf. But no circumstance whatever can come more home to the minds of men in general, or more powerfully demonstrate this, than the relative situation, at this very instant, of the different Nations which surround us. Which of them have we not seen, like the garden of Eden, converted, as it were, in a moment, into a desolate wilderness? Which of them has not the sword passed through, and made wives widows, and children fatherless? Where is not the groaning of oppression heard, and the cry of murder re-echoed in the streets? Contrast then their situation, with what has been and is still our own; and what must be the impression on our minds, what ought to be the acknowledgment of our lips, the devotion and effervescence of our hearts? Is it possible that we can look back to past, or contemplate present times, and not own extended to ourselves more than an ordinary share of Divine favour and regard? Is it not a glorious assurance, an enlivening hope held out to us, amidst all the evil of our day—for evil we deserve, and evil we undoubtedly feel in a comparatively small degree—that God hath not forsaken us, and will not forsake us, if we do not forget him, and forsake ourselves? Shall not his peculiar mercy, in extending thus long the life of our virtuous Monarch, to the blessing of many generations, and universal good of those committed to his charge, sink deep into our minds, and be hailed with every possible demonstration of joy? Shall not the spirit of Israel glow in our breast? and shall not we all, as with the heart and voice of one man, 'bless the King, and go unto our tents,' from this day's glorious celebration, 'joyful and glad of heart for all the goodness that the Lord has done for David his servant and for Israel his people?'

"Never, may I say, sat on the Throne of these Kingdoms a more virtuous, and paternal, and pious King. Never manifested a Ruler of his people more awful sense of the source from which he derived his authority, or of the great and beneficial end for which it was designed. Arduous as have been his trials, long and momentous beyond former example as has been the period of his reign, no difficulty,

culty, no temptation, no consideration has been able to shake his firmness. He has proved himself true to himself, his people, and his God. That principle of the Constitution which invests him with the exercise of mercy has been abundantly displayed. His has not been power armed with severity, but tempered with mildness. And strongly has the voice of Pity pleaded in his breast when the act of Justice has demanded the sanction of his name. Cold then must be the heart which can refuse, on such an occasion, and for *such* a King, to lift up itself in gratitude to the Almighty that He has so long continued his precious life, and in prayer that this light of our Israel be not quenched for years to come.

"It might be one thing to celebrate the continuance of so long a reign, and another to commemorate the virtues of Him who reigned. But in the present instance we are called as powerfully to the one as to the other. We behold the people's prosperity and the Monarch's welfare INSEPARABLE. We view no spirit of aggrandizement, no cruelty of ambition, wasteful of public blood, — no violent abuse of power, invasive of private happiness and public security,—no profligacy of character, no forgetfulness of himself, no neglect of his subjects' interests—but tenderest solicitude, paternal affection, constant and unwearied vigilance for their happiness, deep and becoming regard of his elevated station, and exercise of every quality which can adorn the Man, and dignify the Prince.

"Can it be necessary to expatiate on the blessed effects of that Reign which, under Providence, has proved our chief shelter in the storm, our cheering consolation in time of trouble? Can we have engaged this day in the solemn, appointed worship of our Church; and shall we not feel our veneration peculiarly excited towards him, at recollection of the effectual support he has at all times given to the Established Religion of the Country? Well may we hail him 'Defender of the Faith.' He has earned the glorious appellation by the diffusive influence of his own bright example, and by his firm and decisive protection of our holy rites; and has, on all occasions, in the eloquent language of a pious Prelate of our Church, caused us to 'Remember Jerusalem, and call to mind the pleasures of the temple, the order of her services, the beauty of her buildings, the sweetness of her songs, the decency of her ministrations, the assiduity and œconomy of her Priests and Levites, the daily sacrifice, and that eternal fire of devotion that went not out by day or night. These are the pleasures of our peace; and there is a permanent felicity in the very contemplation of these spiritual delights, which we enjoy as antepasts of heaven, and a consignation to immortality of joys.'

"The Government of our Church has been committed into hands which will not betray it. Pledged to maintain its interests, he has carefully guarded them; and may the blessing of Providence long continue him to be, as he has hitherto been, its nursing father! In the midst of his greatness he has thought upon his God. To Him he has appealed in his prosperity; to Him he has fled for refuge in his adversity. Christ has been the rock and anchor of his soul—a rock that cannot be shaken, an anchor that cannot be removed. If famine, or the foe, or pestilence, or sickness, has brought sorrow and affliction on his people, he has been the first to go up into the house of the Lord his God, and entreat that the plague may be stayed; and, like the King of Israel at the dedication of the temple, has devoutly poured forth his soul in prayer: 'Hear Thou in heaven, thy dwelling-place, and forgive!' In short, such has been his character in public and private life, that, amidst the wreck of crowns, to borrow the beautiful description of the Psalmist, 'The Lord's hand hath held him fast, and his arm hath strengthened him. The enemy has not been able to do him violence, nor the son of wickedness to hurt him. And why? Because he putteth his trust in the Lord; and in the mercy of the Most High he shall not miscarry.'

159. *A Description of* Latium, *or* La Campagna di Roma *(concluded from p.* 1140.)

THE Italians are doubtful whether Augustus was born at Rome or at Veletri; but they are satisfied that the infancy of his life was passed at a small house, part of the possessions of the Octavian Family, in the suburbs of the latter place, which was afterwards supposed to have acquired the power of inspiring a supernatural awe in those who entered it without previous knowledge of its qualities. This fancy is not credited by the modern Veletrians; and yet they are by no means deficient in honouring the memory of their illustrious townsman, whose bust, in marble or inferior materials, or prints of him, universally adorn their walls. "His portrait is the sign of the principal inn; and it would be difficult to find one Veletrano, however humble in birth and education, who is unacquainted with the principal features of his history." Vespasian restored the Appian way from Veletri to Rome; Trajan re-established

tablished it, through the marshes, to Terracina, and raised it to a sufficient height to prevent the water from overflowing it. This he accomplished at his own expence, as has been ascertained by an inscription found in 1779. Horace informs us, that in his time travellers were compelled to pass part of the way in a boat. Trajan's road was called Decennovium, and extended 19 miles. Theodosius, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius, also repaired it; and when Pius VI. made the new road, numbers of interesting fragments of antiquity were discovered. The indefatigable perseverance and liberality of Pius were rewarded by his seeing great part of these pernicious marshes covered with pasturage, corn-fields, and rice-plantations; a canal, 20 miles in length, conveys the water, which would otherwise stagnate, to the sea; and many smaller channels, intersecting it and the neighbourhood, serve to fertilize the place, formerly useless and pestilential.

We gladly transcribe the following paragraph, as containing our own sentiments precisely; to which we may add our unavailing regret that we have lived to witness the ruin and misery of so much worth as has been caused by the detestable French Revolution: "The many great qualities of Pius VI. cannot perish in oblivion: his hospitality to travellers of every nation, and his attention to British travellers in particular, ought ever to be remembered. Adversity proved that he possessed yet nobler virtues: his uncommon magnanimity and resignation under trials which might appal the bravest, and his dignified contempt of menaces and insults of the most barbarous nature, can with difficulty be effaced from the Annals of History. Yet should all this be unknown to posterity, still would the name of Breschi be revered, as the munificent lover of the Arts, in the noble erection of the Vatican Museum; and as the benefactor of his subjects and of the publick at large, in restoring so considerable a tract of country to cultivation and salubrity."

Cicero's Tusculanum is generally supposed to have occupied the site of the present Monastery of Grotto Ferrata, the monks of which found a marble altar or table in 1600, supported by statues of the divinities of the time, excellently sculptured, similar to one mentioned by Cicero, in a letter to Fabius Gallus, which he wished to possess. In another, addressed to Atticus, he speaks of a *hermathena*, or a statue composed of the united figures of Mercury and Minerva, that he intended to remove from Formiæ to Tusculum; and such a statue was discovered at Grotto Ferrata. This place, celebrated as the scene of the Tusculan questions of that admired author, and where he composed his most valuable philosophical works, was probably equally a favourite with him as that possessed by Horace in the vicinity of Tivoli. "Indeed, this situation, though not altogether so romantic as that of Tivoli, may boast of charms not inferior to those so often celebrated by the Poets; but they are charms of a milder and less striking lustre, and consequently more adapted to the philosopher than the poet. The valley of Grotto Ferrata has not the bold features of that of Tivoli; but all the rural beauties are united in a space of three miles in length, through which passes the little stream called the Marrana, formerly the Aqua Crabra. There are visible remains of an antient aqueduct; and the vine, the olive, and plants, shrubs and flowers of every denomination, contribute to adorn the place. The Alban mountain forms a noble background; and the sun setting in the waves of the Mediterranean adds a calm dignity to the prospect, which can much easier be felt than described." Many cascades are formed by the above-mentioned rivulet, the water of which is equally transparent and salubrious. The valley it refreshes and enlivens contains a few cottages; and several mills, for making paper, grinding corn, and manufacturing iron: the cottages alluded to are made of the straw of Indian corn, and within the inclosures surrounding them are ovens of stone; each has a vineyard, a garden, and a small parterre of flowers, used to ornament the church on festivals. The happy peasants of this place are equally industrious and moral; their landlords the monks valued them accordingly, and treated them with liberality and kindness; hence ingratitude and crimes are unknown amongst them. "When Cardinal Berronico, nephew of Pope Clement

Clement XIII. was commendatory abbot of the monastery, he used to visit them frequently, and hear the children say their prayers. They have neither locks nor bolts to their doors; and, unless illness obliges them to have recourse to the charity of their landlords, live with great comfort and independence. A piece of ground, sufficient for all the above-mentioned comforts, may be hired for the value of seven shillings a year."

Such was the felicity of Grotto Ferrata; may we venture to hope it still continues? or has the Usurper of the "iron crown" and the "Successor of Charlemagne" yet visited Grotto Ferrata for the sublime purposes of Reformation; or deprived the lazy Sons of his Church of the means of infatuating their tenants, and leading them to fancy-scenes of content? Or, father, has he not, ere this dreadful æra, filled the convent with despoilers, pensioned the monks with muskets, and taught the young villagers the blessings of conscription, and their parents to endure the pangs of deprivation, and the use of bolts and locks? Still we are under deep obligations to the Author before us for the rich and grateful picture gleaned from this retired spot; and with pleasure acknowledge that all must be peaceful and happy in the minds of those who condescend to notice humble merit amidst the ruins of imperial grandeur.

At Rocca del Papa, four miles from Grotto Ferrata, the monks of the order del Riscatto, instituted for the redemption of Christians from slavery in Barbary, have, or perhaps more properly had, an amusing and interesting view, from their windows, of the Winter employment of the elegant young women of Rocca del Papa, who assemble daily at that period in their best dresses to collect ice, which they place in trays, and, assisted by the youthful males of the town, balance it on their heads, to be conveyed to the receptacle appointed for it. Their reward is a paul, or five pence *per* day, and their food.

The Plains of Hannibal, beyond the romantic town just mentioned, are so called from supposing it the spot whence that General pointed to the city of Rome, promising his soldiers a supper in the Capitol on the ensuing evening. "From this plain we ascend a most enchanting road, shaded by a variety of trees, and particularly by oaks and laurels. It leads winding up to the summit of the Mountain (*Algidum*). This road is of the time of the Republick, and near the summit is in perfect preservation: it commences round that part of the hill nearest Albano, and is composed of large flat stones, supported on each side by a pavement about a foot higher: it is broad enough for the passage of a modern carriage; in many parts of it are seen engraved the two letters V and N, which Antiquaries interpret *Via Numinis* (the Road of the Deity). Hither the Roman Conquerors used to come, a few days after their triumph, to offer up a sacrifice of thanks in the temple of *Jupiter Latialis*; and those who, after having gained a victory, could not obtain from the Senate the decree which entitled them to the honour of a triumph, often made one at their own expence in this place, followed by their Army, with a pomp equal to that of Rome." The temple of Jupiter alluded to was an object of general veneration in the earlier times of the Republick; the various States of Latium sent deputies to this place, annually, for the purpose of offering sacrifices to the Monarch of the Gods, and to renew their league. On these occasions, each deputy partook of the victim. Nothing could be more favourable to the operations of the priests than the peculiar situation of the temple, as it was perfectly easy to convert the volcanic phænomena of the mountain into prodigies. "There are two moments in which this spot is more peculiarly interesting: one, on a clear day, when the eye can enjoy the most extensive and the sublimest view that is known in the Papal dominions. It takes in a vast tract of country, and a large portion of the Mediterranean, with the various objects which render this scene one of the noblest in the world. It almost extends to the Adriatic, and comprehends part of the Neapolitan territory, with a long chain of the Appennines. The other moment, though not so beautiful, has in it something extraordinary and awful that is truly deserving of observation. It is, however, frequently a great disappointment to many travellers. A mist covers the whole of the prospect below; and

and the circular plain alone is visible to the person who has ascended the hill in search of the view. It has then the appearance of an island in the midst of an immense lake, or of an edifice seated on the clouds. This mist scarcely ever extends its influence to a great distance. It appears, when seen from Albano, or any other town on the borders of the lake, in the form of a cloud, which cuts across the upper part of the mountain, and is an indication of rain. This gives rise to the expression, *Monte cavo ha il capello—piovera*: "The Mountain has put on his hat—it will rain;" an expression which probably comes from the antient Romans, as there is a mountain in France corruptly called *Mont Pila*, from *Mons Pilealus*, the Roman name given to it on account of its frequently appearing with a cloud æcross or above the summit."

The Reader is now in possession of some of the leading particulars of this very pleasing work, which we should have been happy to have noticed still more copiously had it been practicable. A Map of the Campagna is prefixed; and 20 Etchings, by the Author, illustrate the scenery described, which are done in the free, unembarrassed manner of the Italians; and the drawing of the trees is natural and picturesque. The Views will point out some of the places which our limits prevent us from mentioning: Temple of Female Fortune, on the Road between Rome and Albano, erected on the spot where the Mother of Coriolanus stopped him at the head of the Volscian Army, and prevailed on him to spare Rome: in the back-ground are vestiges of the Claudian Aqueduct, and Monte Cavo, formerly Mons Albanus. Antient Tomb in the Vigna Marzelli at Castel Gondolfo, supposed to be that of Tullia, daughter of Cicero. Convent of the Mæstre Pie at Albano, built on part of the ruins of the villa of Pompey. Town of Laricia, with Part of the Valley. Monastery of Gaboro. Part of the Lake and Town of Nemi. Town of Civita Lavinia. Remains of the antient Port of Trajan, near Ostia. Monte Circello. City of Veletri. Part of Marino. Cottage at Grotto Ferrata. Town of Rocca del Papa. Villa Conti, at Frascati. Ruins of the Temple of Serapis, with Part of the Hill of Palestrina. Palace of Prince Doria, with Part of the Tower of Valmontina. Entrance of the Town of Genazzano. Part of the Valley of Tivoli. Convent and Aqueduct of San Cosimato. An Albanese, and a Neptunese Woman.

160. *Not At Home: a Dramatic Entertainment, as performed, with general Approbation, by the* Drury-Lane *Company, at the* Lyceum *Theatre. Written by* R. C. Dallas, *Esq. Author of "Elements of Self-Knowledge," "Percival," "Aubrey," &c.* Crosby and Co.

THE Story of this After-piece, more properly denominated a Dramatic Entertainment than a Farce, is as follows: Lord Sedley, a libertine, having endeavoured in vain to seduce Emily Melvil, destroys her reputation by slander, hoping, by that means, to compel her to throw herself into his arms. Her mother's hospitality to a young man, who had fallen from his horse before her door, exciting his gratitude, proves the providential means of restoring her daughter's good fame. Through Mrs. Melvil's maid and Lord Sedley's servant he discovers Sedley's plan of carrying her off, by force, to his seat in Warwickshire; on which he lays a counterplot, that completely exposes the villain. This story is treated very briefly, being little more than a ground for the airy scenes of jealousy by which it is relieved, and which indeed afford the chief interest of the piece, and even give the title of "Not At Home." Lovell, formerly a companion of Lord Sedley's, as great a libertine, though not so great a villain, having married a beautiful woman, is afraid to let any likely man approach her; and the standing order of reply to all such visitors is, "Not At Home;" which is delivered by his Negro man, Cuffee. His servants, tradesmen, &c. are all ugly people: and he has one friend, Mr. Spectre, whom he freely admits to his house, and in whom he confides his anxiety. Spectre, a conceited though ugly coxcomb, aware of Lovell's humour, dresses himself, accordingly, to the greatest disadvantage in his presence; but becoming enamoured of Mrs. Lovell, he appears before her adorned, as he conceives, in the most captivating manner. She exposes him to her husband; who, being likewise convinced of the slander of Miss Melvil by Lord S. becomes a convert, and opens his doors to all his friends.

The

The above sketch will exhibit to the Reader no unfavourable presage of the Author's *capability* for the higher order of the Drama; and we trust he will court the more *legitimate* Muse, whether of Comedy or Tragedy; either of which, we have not a doubt, would favour his suit. In the present piece, though there are some inequalities, chiefly of haste, we discover the same strict attention to pure morality and the *graces* of virtue, with a proper mixture of humour and sentiment.

It would be an unpardonable omission to pass over the Prologue, by Mr. Wright. It is a composition of peculiar beauty; and its being deemed "too long" reminds us of Hamlet's retort on Polonius, when he said the Player's speech was too long—"It shall be the Barber's, with your beard."

161. *Address to the Publick, on the Subject of the late Parliamentary Investigation. By* Eugenio. 8vo. Hatchard. 1809.

THIS Address conveys some wise and loyal advice on the state of affairs about the month of April last, when it was written, and when the Publick laboured under a *deception*, which the *deceivers* have since taken no small pains to remove. The Writer has, ere now, witnessed the breaking-up of that wretched combination which excited his fears; and the discoveries that have been made of profligacy and want of principle in its agents are the more welcome and satisfactory because they have been made by themselves, and could only have been made by themselves.

162. *A Letter to the Rev.* G. S. Faber; *occasioned by his Animadversions upon the Application of the Mysterious Language of* St. Paul, *in his Description of the Man of Sin, to the Gospel History, as relative, not to the Church of* Rome, *but to the Times in which it was written. By* N. Nisbett, *M. A. Rector of* Tunstall. Rivingtons. 8vo. *pp.* 22. 1809.

A VERY copious Answer to this Letter, by Mr. Faber, may be seen in our Magazine for March last, pp. 228—231; which, we hope, will excuse our interference on the present occasion.

163. *Antient Ballads, selected from* Percy's *Collection; with explanatory Notes, taken from different Authors, for the Use and Entertainment of young Persons. By a Lady. With Plates.* Vernor and Hood, *and* Harris. 12mo. *pp.* 210.

THIS Selection, from a popular and justly-admired work, is judiciously arranged, and accompanied with explanatory notes, "in the hope that it will afford amusement to some amiable children of the author's friend," to whom the little volume is dedicated; and we can recommend it as a very elegant addition to a juvenile library. The original work is too well known, and too highly appreciated, to need any comment here; but these Extracts may prove acceptable to younger readers.

Cambridge, Dec. 29. The Hulsean Premium is this year adjudged to the Rev. William Heath, Fellow of King's College, for his Dissertation "On the Advantage of Difficulties in Religion; or, an Attempt to shew the good Effects which result, or which might result, from the Proofs of Revelation being of a *probable* rather than of a *demonstrative* Kind."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A LADY suggests to AN OLD CORRESPONDENT, p. 606, that in an antient Map, surrounded with Coats of Arms, she recollects one thus inscribed, "The Arms of the Society of the Miners Royal; given August 26, 1568, 10th of Elizabeth."—And SENEX asks, What is become of a Society called "The Governor and Company of the Mine Adventurers of England," which in the year 1769 used to hold their meetings at the King's Head Tavern in the Poultry?

Mr. HARDY will find a copious Account of WILLIAM WOTY in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. III. p. 917.—In the same volume, p. 150, he will also find an ample Account of the HERRICKS.

We should have a pleasure in obliging Dr. O. GREGORY. But we have quite faults enough of our own to answer for, without entering into a combat with the wanton asperities of other Reviewers.

WHISTENSIS cannot be serious in asking a Question which a Novice at the Game ought to be capable of answering.

A. B's Animadversion on one Article in a certain Collection is too just; but the *Errata*, it is hoped, are not numerous.

M. will probably find the Book of MERLIN, which he wishes to see, either in the British Museum, or in the Bodleian or other Public Library.

Mr. W. B. BARNARD's Suggestions have been properly attended to.

The CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT, who talks of OLD SCORES, will find some of them rubbed off.

No. I. is received with pleasure.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 5. Letter from Lord Collingwood to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Ville de Paris, off St. Sebastian, the 30th of October.

Sir, My letter of the 4th August informed their Lordships of the proposal I had made to Sir J. Stuart, that the Islands of Zante, Cephalonia, &c. should be seized on, before the French could turn their regard from the defence of Naples to strengthen other points, and in which letter I inclosed you a copy of the instructions I had sent to Admiral Martin, to be delivered to Capt. Spranger, of the Warrior, whom I had selected to command the naval part of the expedition. The change which at that time had taken place in the state of the armies of the North, required the General's consideration, whether an adequate force might be spared from the army; and delayed their departure from Sicily until the 23d September, when the Warrior sailed from Messina, with the Philomel sloop and transports, carrying about 1600 troops, under the command of Gen. Oswald. The Spartan at the same time sailed for Malta, with Mr. Foresti and Count Cladan, a Cephalonian gentleman, who had for some time taken refuge at Malta, and whose influence in the country I hoped would be advantageous to the service. Orders were also sent to Captain Eyre, of the Magnificent, to join them with the Corfu squadron.—I have great satisfaction in informing you of the success of the Expedition, and that the French garrisons in Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, have, after a faint resistance, surrendered to his Majesty's arms, the people liberated from the oppression of the French, and the Government of the Sept'-Insular Republic declared to be restored.—As no preparation for so unexpected a change could have been made by the inhabitants, it has been found convenient by the officers and principal people who are now to assume the Government, that the British flag, with that of the Republic, shall be continued to fly until the several departments are filled, and regularity is established.—The influence of Mr. Foresti, and the estimation in which his character is held by the people, much facilitated the operations. I have written to him to resume his functions of British Resident.—At Cerigo the greatest resistance was made; but Capt. Brenton's skill and resources are such as would surmount much greater difficulties than they could present.

I have, &c. COLLINGWOOD.

Return of French and Albanian Troops in the Island of Zante, Oct. 2, 1809.

Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 staff.

4th Italian regiment—1 captain, 76 rank and file.

Sept-insular Artillery—1 subaltern, 18 rank and file.

Albanians—8 subalterns, 200 rank and file.

Total—1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 11 subalterns, 2 staff, 294 rank and file. Including the following, Lieut.-col.-commandant, major de place, adjutant, secretary, lieutenant captain of the port, lieutenant of marine.

E. WYNYARD, A. A. G.

N. B. About 200 Albanians, who did not retire to the castle, are dispersed in the Island.

Return of the French and Albanian Troops who surrendered in the Island of Cephalonia, October 5.

FORT ST. GEORGE—Total—6 officers, 108 rank and file.

LIXIVII.—Total—2 officers, 57 rank and file.

ASSO—1 officer, 20 rank and file—Staff—1 commandant, 3 majors de place, 1 captain French artillery, 1 captain Sept'-insulaire.

LORENZO PIERI, Cap. Bat.

List of Prisoners taken on the Island of Cerigo.

1 Captain Commandant of the Island, 1 Adjutant de Place, 1 Lieutenant of Artillery, 1 Non-commissioned Officer of Artillery, 6 privates.

Russians—1 Lieutenant of the Line, 2 Non-commissioned Officers, 38 rank and file.

Russians taken at St. Nicholas, 9th October—1 Non-commissioned Officer, 6 rank and file.

Island Battalion—3 Officers, 17 rank and file.

Albanese—2 Officers, 2 Non-commissioned Officers, 22 rank and file—Total 104—1 Russian killed.

(Signed) J. BRENTON.

Return of Prisoners and Ordnance taken in the Island of Ithaca, Oct. 8, 1809.

Total—8 officers, 68 rank and file.

Iron Ordnance—Total 13.

[The Gazette contains also an Inclosure from Lord Collingwood, giving an account of a very spirited attack made by the boats of the Excellent, Acorn, and Bustard, covered by the sloops, on a convoy of the enemy, in which six gun-boats and 10 trabaccolas were captured, by Captains West and Clephane.—Two marines were killed in the action; and one seaman has since died of his wounds.]

Lord

Lord Collingwood has transmitted the following reports of captures made by ships under his Lordship's command, viz. A letter from Captain Ayscough, of the Success, giving an account of the capture by the boats of that ship, on the 30th of July, off Cerigo, of two French privateers, one mounting nine carriage guns and four swivels with 78 men, and the other one gun, and 20 men—A letter from Captain Pearce, of the Halcyon sloop, stating the capture, on the 30th of August, of the St. Anna French privateer, of two guns and 46 men, 20 days from Naples, without making any prize.—And two letters from Captain Rosenhagen, of the Volage, giving an account of his having, on the 6th and 20th of September, captured two enemy's privateers, the Annunciate and Jason, one of two guns and 40 men, and the other of six guns and 69 men.

Downing-street, Dec. 9. The following Dispatch was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, by Lieut-gen. Sir John Stuart, K. B. dated Messina, Oct. 20.

My Lord, A dispatch which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 26th ult. apprized you of the representations that had been made to Lord Collingwood, and to myself, of the solicitude of the inhabitants of Zante, Cephalonia, and other dependencies of the Ionian Government, to receive the assistance of a British force to liberate them from French oppression. The consequent equipment of an expedition under Brig.-gen. Oswald, to act co-operatively with a squadron under Capt. Spranger, of his Majesty's ship Warrior, was at the same time detailed to your Lordship, and stated to have sailed in the prosecution of this object on the 23d of last month from Messina. The reports with which Capt. Oswald, of the 35th regiment, yesterday arrived from Zante, and which I have now the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship, will mark the able manner in which this service has been carried into effect by the Officers by whom it was conducted; and I hope his Majesty will graciously deign to approve the adoption of a project, the success of which opens such means of opposing future obstacles to the probable views of the Enemy, as well as disappointing them in the hoped utility of their present usurpations in that quarter.

J. Stuart, Count of Maida, Lieut.-gen.

[Here follows a Letter from Brig.-gen. Oswald, dated Zante, Oct. 3, and another dated Cephalonia, Oct. 5, detailing the operations of the troops under his command at those islands, with copies of terms upon which the Enemy surrendered, as given in a former Gazette, together with a Letter from Capt. Church, who commanded the military in their attack on Ithaca. Brig.-gen. Oswald, in a Letter, dated H. M. S. Warrior, Zante Bay, Oct. 16, after noticing in terms of high commendation the services of Major Clarke, Lieut.-col. Lowe, Mr. Foresti, &c. says, "The enterprize which your Excellency confided to me being thus happily accomplished, it only remains for me to testify my fullest approbation of the conduct of the troops. A discipline has been maintained that did honour to the soldier, and reflected the utmost credit upon the commanding and subordinate officers;" and concludes by observing, "I will now proceed to place the Islands in a posture of defence, sufficient to afford probable security; and I am led to believe it may be accomplished without causing any expence to his Majesty's Government."]

Admiralty-office, Dec. 9. Vice-admiral Campbell has transmitted a letter from Capt. Anderson, of the Rinaldo sloop, giving an account of his having, on the 7th inst. captured between Dungeness and the South Foreland, the Maraudeur French privateer, of 14 guns and 66 men.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 12. A Letter from Capt. Macdonald, of the Red Pole sloop, dated the 10th inst. transmitted by Vice-admiral Campbell, announces the capture of Le Grand Rodeur privateer of Boulogne, of 16 guns and 80 men. The privateer had one man killed and two wounded. Towards the latter part of the chase, His Majesty's sloop Pelican hove in sight, and pursued another French lugger which was in company, but did not capture her.

Vice-admiral Campbell has also transmitted two letters from Capt. Maxwell, of the Royalist sloop, dated the 6th and 10th inst. stating, that he had captured the French cutter privateer L'Heureuse Etoile, of two guns and 15 men; and Le Beau Marseille French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 16. A Letter from Capt. Sir G. R. Collier, of His Majesty's ship the Surveillante, to the Hon. Rear-adm. Stopford, gives an account of the capture of the French cutter privateer La Comtesse Laure. She is of a class, and possesses qualities admirably calculated for the annoyance of the British trade; is copper-bottomed, and sails fast; pierced for 16 guns, and has 14 mounted, 12 and 8-pounders; 55 men on board, being part of her complement.

Admiralty-

Admiralty-office, Dec. 19. Lord Collingwood has transmitted to this Office a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Duncan, of His Majesty's ship Mercury, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 7th Sept. last, under the direction of Lieut. Pall, boarded and carried, without any loss, in the port of Barletta, the French schooner of war, La Pugliese, of seven guns, and 37 men, protected, in addition to her own force, by a castle, two armed feluccas, and musketry—And also a Letter from Capt. Lumley, of the Hind, stating his having, on the 29th of Sept. captured off Melazzo, a French privateer, called Le Temeraire, of two guns, and 30 men, out four days from Naples, without making any capture.—And a Letter from Capt. Prescott, of the Weazel sloop, reporting the capture, on the 27th Oct. of Le Veloce, a French letter of marque, of four guns, and 83 men, four days from Tunis, without taking any prize.

The following Dispatches have been received from Sir R. J. Strachan.

[Here follows a Letter from Rear-admiral Strachan, dated in Flushing Roads, and stating that he had hoisted his flag on board the Jason—that Rear-admiral Otway had embarked the troops, and put every thing in a state of preparation for retiring from Walcheren, whenever the wind became favourable; and that the arsenal and works about the basin at Flushing had been destroyed on that day.]

Cæsar, Flushing Roads, Dec. 11.

Sir, I have the honour to communicate to you such circumstances as have occurred previous to your arrival, and subsequent to my last official communication.—The transports necessary for the embarkation of the army having arrived the 25th ult. on the following day, the measures that I had previously concerted with Lieut-gen. Don, for the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing, agreeable to instructions from the Earl of Liverpool, dated the 13th, and received on the 17th, were begun.—On this service 600 seamen and artificers from the fleet were employed, under the orders of Capt. Moore, of his Majesty's ship Marlborough, assisted by Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, of the fireship service. The Navy having completed the portion of work allotted to them, and Lieut.-colonel Pilkington, commanding the Royal Engineers, having reported to Lieut.-general Don, that his mines for the destruction of the gates and piers at the entrance of the basin were ready, the whole of the army, with the exception of the rear-guards, was embarked on the afternoon of the 9th inst.—The mines were exploded yesterday at low water, and appear to have fully answered their object: the whole of the East side of the basin had been previously completely destroyed; but as the port of Flushing West, of the basin lies considerably below the high water mark, any material injury of the West bank would have caused the immediate inundation of the whole town; therefore our work on that side has been confined to the demolition of the careening wharf and pits.—It was at first intended to defer the burning of the store-house and other buildings in the arsenal until our final departure, but from the probability that with a strong East wind the flame might communicate to the town, the whole was set fire to yesterday, and is totally destroyed.—Thus Flushing is rendered useless to the Enemy as a naval arsenal; and the basin, which afforded very secure retreat for several ships of the line during the winter, is for the present effectually destroyed, and can only be restored by great labour, and at an immense expence.—I cannot conclude without expressing my great obligations to Capt. Moore, for the able assistance he has rendered me in the performance of a very complicated service; and he speaks in terms highly satisfactory of the conduct of Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, and the other Officers who served under his orders on shore.

Sir R. Strachan, &c. W. A. Otway.

Clyde, in the Veer Gat, Dec. 8.

Sir, Last night the Enemy worked very hard at the battery on Woolversdyke, notwithstanding the continued fire kept on it.—At daylight this morning, it was found he had opened four embrasures in it. Capt. Carteret, therefore, pushed two subdivisions of the gun-boats forward against it, which completely succeeded in demolishing two of the embrasures, and in injuring the others very materially. About noon, three mortars were brought down, and, with a field-piece, opened against our vessels (the brigs more especially); but, after about an hour's firing, in which their shells were thrown with some precision, but without effect, they were completely silenced, and all our vessels kept their ground.—About this time the guard-boats entered the cross channel which unites the two passes of Woolversdyke, to endeavour to tow off a flat boat, which was lost last night from the Pallas's stern, being swamped and oversat; they got her in tow, but she was fast aground and could not be moved. The Enemy's troops were in number behind the dyke, and a considerable fire of musketry was exchanged with them. I believe without effect on either side; some few shot struck our boats.

boats.—The Enemy's advanced gun-boats appeared to lie close together, and I ordered two of the Clyde's boats to advance into the passage, and throw some rockets that way, in order that the occasion might be taken to reconnoitre them more closely.—I find the Enemy's batteries are not so far in advance as I had supposed, and that their gun-boats are not nearer than Cortjen. They are, however, erecting a battery on a point of the dyke which commands the channel, about half way between that place and the outer battery.

E. W. C. R. Owen, Commodore.

H. M. S. Blake, in Flushing Roads, Dec. 13.

Sir, In addition to my Dispatch of this morning, I have now to transmit a Letter, and an extract of one I have just received from Commodore Owen; every time I hear from that gallant and animated Officer, I have fresh cause to admire his conduct.—I think it my duty to inform you, that I found the squadron under my command in the highest spirits, and ready to undertake any enterprize.—I propose, as soon as I have made my final arrangements at Flushing, to leave this command with Rear-admiral Otway, and proceed to the Veer Gat, to communicate with Commodore Owen.

R. J. Strachan.

Favourite Cutter, Dec. 11, *off Ter Veer.*

Sir, I am happy to find, by a report this day from Capt. Carteret, that the exertions of our gun-boats have completely succeeded in preventing the progress of the Enemy on the Woolversdyke. I informed Rear-admiral Otway that the duty being heavy on the division of gun-boats in advance, I had ordered that of Acting Capt. Rich to relieve it. This was done; and to-day every embrasure the Enemy had opened, is said to be completely levelled by their fire. E. W. C. R. Owen.

Sir R. Strachan, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Owen, dated Favourite, off Ter Veer, Dec. 11. The enemy was very busy with the battery on Woolversdyke, which, if completed, would have rendered the post I had taken on that side a very uneasy one; I therefore thought, under the present circumstances, every thing should be tried to keep it back, and the gun-boats have done it well.—If the Enemy in our retreat treads too close on us, we feel confident in our strength, and can form as good a front as our channel will allow; feeling the necessity for my being myself in the rear, I have hoisted my pendant in the Favourite cutter, leaving the care of the Clyde to my First Lieutenant. This, I trust, you will approve of.

E. W. C. R. Owen.

Downing-street, Dec. 30. The following Dispatch was received by Lord Liverpool.

Caesar, off the Duerloo Passage, Dec. 23.

My Lord, Although I have regularly communicated to your Lordship the principal circumstances which have occurred, relative to the army under my command, yet I have judged it advisable to postpone my detailed report on the evacuation of the Island of Walcheren until the troops were withdrawn and the fleet had sailed.—On the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch of the 13th of last month, conveying to me his Majesty's commands to evacuate the Island of Walcheren with the forces under my orders, and further signifying the determination of his Majesty, that previously to the evacuation I should take such measures as I might deem most effectual for the demolition of the basin of Flushing, and the naval defences of the Island, I made the necessary preparations for the removal of the sick and convalescents of the army, and the arrival of a division of transports afforded me the means of completing their embarkation on the 26th ultimo.—On the same day, the new frigate that was built in the dock-yard, was got out of the basin, and which enabled me on the following morning to commence the demolition of the sea defences, basin, dock-yard, arsenal, magazines, naval store-houses, &c. of the town of Flushing, the total destruction of which was completed on the 11th instant.—These services were conducted under the immediate direction and superintendance of Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, commanding engineer, assisted by a strong party from the navy, under the command of Captain Moore; and for the particulars, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the Lieutenant-colonel's report, a copy of which I inclose.—The very judicious and skilful manner in which these measures have been completed, reflects great credit upon Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, and the several Officers who acted with him; and I am persuaded it will afford your Lordship peculiar satisfaction to know, that the whole of this extensive work has been accomplished without any injury being done to the inhabitants, the destruction not having extended beyond what was necessary to deprive the Enemy of the advantage of Flushing as a naval station. The embarkation of the ordnance and the stores of the several departments having been completed, the army was withdrawn and embarked on the 9th instant, but the weather being extremely unsettled; and conceiving it probable, from the active and continued preparations

preparations of the Enemy, that he might hazard an attack, I judged it expedient still to hold the towns of Flushing, Middleburg, and Ter Veer, and Fort Rammekins: at the same time I made an arrangement for the disembarkation of the army, the four divisions of which were stationed as follows, viz. the 1st division immediately off the town of Flushing; 2d division to the Westward of that town; 3d division between Flushing and Fort Rammekins, to act and co-operate with the naval force in the Sloo passage, under Captain Mason; and the 4th off Ter Veer, to act and co-operate with the naval force between the Veer Gat and Wolversdyke, under Commodore Owen. By this disposition, had the Enemy attempted to invade the island, the four posts above-mentioned could easily have been reinforced, and the Enemy, in the event of his effecting a landing, attacked in his flanks and rear: as, from the precautions I had taken in stopping the fresh water sluices, his advance into the country must have been confined to the dykes and causeway, from Ter Veer through Middleburg to Flushing.—The fleet continued windbound until this morning, when the rear guards were withdrawn, the ships of war and transports from the West Scheldt got under weigh, and I conclude those in the Veer Gat moved about the same time. I feel great satisfaction in mentioning the very able and cordial support I have uniformly received from Rear-admiral Otway, and that our arrangements for the final evacuation of the island were approved of by Rear-admiral Sir Richard Strachan, on his arrival on the 11th instant.—I cannot conclude this report without acquainting your Lordship that I found the army in an excellent state of discipline, and that the conduct of the troops has, in every respect, merited my warmest approbation.—On the day of embarkation, the different corps of the army marched from the several points, and embarked in the most perfect order and regularity; and the magistrates of the towns and villages expressed to the officers left in the command of the rear guards, that the troops, on their departure, had in no instance molested or injured the inhabitants.

I am, &c. G. Don, Lieut.-general.

[Here follow the copies of Letters from Lieut.-colonel Pilkington, Sir Richard Strachan, and Commodore Owen, all of whom superintended particular departments during the evacuation. Their letters state the execution of the service confided to them.]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Nicholas Tomlinson, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated Dec. 27.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that the vessels under my orders, laden with fireship stores, lately composing part of the expedition to the Scheldt, are all arrived at the Nore, except that in which I was embarked, she having been wrecked on the 18th inst. but I was enabled to make room for, and save all the valuable part of her cargo, by throwing overboard the bevins (baker's faggots dipped in tar) from the other ships, which I hope will meet their Lordship's approbation.

[This Gazette likewise contains a Copy of a Letter from Capt. Cramer, of the Diana frigate, announcing the cutting out of three vessels at Odenkirk, laden with the battering train and field-pieces, by the boats of that ship.]

Country News.

Dec. 4. An inquest was taken on the body of Ambrose Higgins, of *East Bennard*, Somersetshire, who hung himself in his house during the absence of his wife, who had gone to Wells Fair. He had stripped himself naked, tied his legs and thighs with a cord, then placed the rope immediately under his chin, having first taken the sheet off the bed, sewed it in the form of a bag, and drawn it over his head almost down to his feet; after which he placed his head, or rather his chin, into the rope, and swung off the foot of the bed. Verdict, *Felo de se.* He was buried in a cross-road.

Dec. 11. A Provincial bruiser, named Holmes, fought at *Swallowfield*, Hants, with one Haynes, for 100 guineas; in the course of which the former received a blow under the ear, which instantly deprived him of life.

Dec. 13. *Riddle's Lodge*, Herts, the seat of Major Smith, together with the contents of a rick-yard, and adjoining buildings, and several head of cattle, were lately consumed by a fire which broke out while the servants were preparing for brewing. The Major and his family were at the time on a visit in Essex.

Domestic Occurrences.

Thursday, December 14.

This morning, early, a fire broke out at the Woolpack public-house, Gravel-lane, Southwark, which destroyed the same, and greatly damaged the house adjoining.

Friday, December 29.

At a wardmote held this day at Cutler's-hall, for the election of an Alderman of Vintry Ward, in the room of Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. deceased, Christopher Magnay, esq. citizen and stationer, was unanimously elected.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dublin Castle, Aug. 26. RIGHT Rev. Euseby Cleaver, D. D. Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, translated to the Archbishoprick of Dublin and Bishoprick of Glandelagh, *vice* Charles Earl of Normanton, dec.—Hon. and Rev. Dr. Percy Jocelyn, promoted to the United Bishopricks of Leighlin and Ferns, *vice* Cleaver.

Foreign Office, Aug. 26. Appointment of Don Josef Alonso Ortiz, to be his Catholic Majesty's Consul-general in Great Britain and Ireland, approved by his Majesty.

Whitehall, Aug. 29. Sir Rupert George, of Park-place, co. Middlesex, and of St. Stephen's-green, co. Dublin, Knight, First Commissioner for conducting the Transport Service, created a Baronet.

Whitehall, Sept. 2. The King has been pleased to grant the Dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following Gentlemen: Paulus-Amelius Irving, of Woodhouse and Robgill Tower, co. Dumfries, Esq. Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's Forces; Thomas Roberts, of Robert's Cove, co. Cork, Esq.; James Shaw, of the City of London, and of Kilmarnock, co. Ayr, Esq.; Rowland Blennerhasset, of Blennerville, co. Kerry, Esq.; William Smith, of Eardiston, co. Worcester, Esq.; Charles Cockerell, of Sezincot, co. Gloucester, and of Piccadilly, co. Middlesex, Esq.; Edward-Bayntum Sandys, of Miserden Castle, co. Gloucester, and of Chadlington-hall, co. Oxford, Esq.; Henry Halford, of St. George's, Hanover-square, co. Middlesex, Doctor of Physick, and one of his Majesty's Physicians in Extraordinary; and John Tyrell, of Boreham-house, co. Essex, Esq.

Whitehall, Sept. 16. Major-gen. John-Cope Sherbroke, appointed one of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—F. W. Grant, Esq to be Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the Shire of Inverness, *vice* Sir J. Grant, Bart. resigned.

War Office, Sept. 16. Lieutenant-general Sir James-Henry Craig, K.B. from the 22d Foot, to be Colonel of the 78th Regiment of Foot, *vice* Frazer, dec.

Whitehall, Sept. 19. Thomas Sheppard, of Thornton-hall, co. Buckingham, Esq. created a Baronet.

Queen's Palace, Sept. 27. Right Rev. John Randolph, Bishop of London, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whitehall, Sept. 30. Louis Casamajor, Esq. appointed his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

Downing-street, Oct. 6. Alexander Johnston, Esq. appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Island of Ceylon, *vice* Lushington, resigned; and William Coke, Esq. to be Puisne Judge of the said Court, *vice* Johnston.

War Office, Oct. 7. His Serene Highness William Duke of Brunswick-Oels, appointed a Lieutenant-general, with temporary Rank in the Army; Commission dated July 1, 1809.

Whitehall, Oct. 7. Rev. Bowyer-Edward Sparke, D. D. recommended, by *Congé d'Elire*, to be elected Bishop of Chester, *vice* Bishop Majendie, translated to the See of Bangor.—Hon. and Rev. Gerald-Valerian Wellesley, M. A. recommended to be elected a Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, *vice* Majendie, resigned.—Rev. William-Harry-Edward Bentinck, M. A. appointed a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, *vice* Wellesley, resigned.

Queen's Palace, Oct. 11. Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, Oct. 17. Rev. Samuel-Gerrard Andrews, D.D. appointed Dean of his Majesty's Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, *vice* Powys, dec.

Queen's Palace, Oct. 18. Right Hon. William-Wellesley Pole, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whitehall, Oct 21. Rev. Charles-Henry Hall, D. D. appointed Dean of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the University of Oxford, *vice* Jackson, resigned.

Carlton-house, Oct. 23. Andrew Bain, M. D. of Curzon-street, May-fair, appointed one of the Physicians Extraordinary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, *vice* Hayes, dec.

War Office, Oct. 24. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-generals Robert Donkin, James Balfour, Sir James Duff, Knt. Henry Lord Mulgrave, and Grice Blakeney, to be Generals in the Army.—Major-generals George Elliot, Baldwin Leighton, Richard Chapman, John Coffin, Richard Armstrong, John Murray, Sir Charles Green, Bart. William St. Leger, Richard-Northey Hopkins, and Thomas Hartcup, to be Lieutenant-generals in the Army.—Colonels, *from* John Hamilton *to* John Michel, to be Major-generals in the Army.—Lieutenant-colonels, *from* Harry Chester *to* Philip K. Skinner, to be Colonels in the Army.—Lieutenant colonel Andrew Ross, to be Aide-de-Camp to the King.—Majors, *from* John-Potter Hamilton *to* Charles Darrah, to be Lieutenant-colonels in the Army.—Captains, *from* I. S. Ridge *to* Charles O'Gorman, to be Majors in the Army.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 25. This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet were promoted, *viz.* Admirals of the White, to be Admirals of the Red: William-Peere Williams, Esq. and Sir John Colpoys, K. B.—Admirals of the Blue, to be Admirals of the White: Isaac Prescot, Esq. Thomas

Thomas Spry, Esq. and Sir John Orde, Bart.—Vice-Admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue: John Thomas, Esq. James Brine, Esq. Sir Erasmus Gower, Knt. John Holloway, Esq. and George Wilson, Esq.—Vice-Admirals of the White, to be Vice-Admirals of the Red: Henry Savage, Esq. Bartholomew-Samuel Rowley, Esq. Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. and George Bowen, Esq.—Vice-Admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-Admirals of the White: Samson Edwards, Esq. George Campbell, Esq. Henry Frankland, Esq. Arthur Phillip, Esq. Sir William-George Fairfax, Knt.—Rear-Admirals of the Red, to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue: John-Child Purvis, Esq. Theophilus Jones, Esq. William Domett, Esq. William Wolseley, Esq. John Manley, Esq. George Murray, Esq. John Sutton, Esq. Robert Murray, Esq. Hon. Sir Alexander-Forrester Cochrane, K.B. and John Markham, Esq.—Rear-Admirals of the White, to be Rear-Admirals of the Red: John Wells, Esq. Richard Grindall, Esq. George Martin, Esq. Sir Alexander-John Ball, Bart. Sir Richard-John Strachan, Bart. K.B. Sir William Sidney Smith, Knight, Thomas Sotheby, Esq. Nathan Brunton, Esq. William-Hancock Kelly, Esq. John Schank, Esq. and the Hon. Michael De Courcy.—Rear-Admirals of the Blue, to be Rear-Admirals of the White: Davidge Gould, Esq. Sir Richard-Goodwin Keats, K.B. Robert-Devereux Fancourt, Esq. Sir Edward Buller, Bart. Hon. Robert Stopford, Mark Robinson, Esq. Thomas-Revell Shivers, Esq. Charles Cobb, Esq. Francis Pickmore, Esq. John-Stephens Hall, Esq. John Dilkes, Esq.—The under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue, *viz.* Rowley Bulteel, Esq. William Luke, Esq. Isaac-George Manley, Esq. John Osborn, Esq. Edmund Crawley, Esq. Charles Boyles, Esq. Sir Thomas Williams, Knt. Thomas Hamilton, Esq. Sir T. B. Thompson, Bart. and George Countess, Esq.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 25. Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. and the Hon. Henry Curzon, appointed Colonels of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, *vice* Charles Boyles, Esq. and Sir Thomas Williams, Knt. appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

Whitehall, Oct. 28. Right Hon. Henry-John Viscount Palmerston, appointed his Majesty's Secretary at War, *vice* Lord Granville Levison Gower, resigned.

Whitehall, Oct. 31. Joseph Phillimore, LL.D. appointed Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, *vice* Laurence, dec.

Foreign Office, Oct. 31. Appointment of Don Antonio Fernandez de Urrutia, to be Consul for his Catholic Majesty at Gibraltar, approved by his Majesty.

Queen's Palace, Nov. 1. Right Hon. Henry-John Viscount Palmerston, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—Right Hon. Richard Ryder, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—William Plomer, Esq. Alderman of the City of London; James-Athol Wood, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; Alexander Johnston, Esq. on being appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature on the Island of Ceylon; and Francis Macnaghten, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, knighted.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. Right Hon. Charles Flower, of Lobb, co. Oxford, and of Woodford, co. Essex, Esq. Lord Mayor of the City of London, created a Baronet.

Whitehall, Nov. 7. Right Hon. Robert Dundas, appointed First Commissioner for the Management of Affairs in India, *vice* Lord Harrowby, resigned.

Queen's Palace, Nov. 8. Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whitehall, Nov. 14. William Lowther, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Lowther), appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, *vice* Lord Palmerston, resigned.—Robert Dundas, Esq. Writer to the Signet, appointed Conjunct Clerk to the Bills in the Office of his Majesty's Registers and Rolls in Scotland, *vice* Anstruther, dec.

Queen's Palace, Nov. 22. Jere Homfray, Esq. of Landaff-house, co. Glamorgan, knighted.

Whitehall, Dec. 2. Snowden Barne, Esq. appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.—William Alexander, of the City of Dublin, Esq. and Right Hon. William Stamer, Esq. Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, created Baronets.

Queen's Palace, Dec. 6. The Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K.B. sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—Thomas Staines, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, knighted.

Foreign Office, Dec. 15. The Hon. Henry Wellesley, appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh; and directed to reside in that character at the seat of the Central or Supreme Junta in Spain.

Queen's Palace, Dec. 20. Right Hon. John Lord Sheffield and Right Hon. Henry Wellesley sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, sworn Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, *vice* Duke of Portland, dec.

War Office, Dec. 23. William Merry, Esq. appointed, by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, his Majesty's Secretary at War, to be his Deputy, *vice* Francis Moore, Esq.

Downing-

Downing-street, Dec. 26. Rear-Admiral Sir Richard-Goodwin Keats, K.B. appointed his Majesty's Commissioner for the Civil Affairs of Malta, *vice* Admiral Ball, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

THE Earl of Coventry, appointed high steward of the borough of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, *vice* his father, dec.

The Earl of Oxford, elected high steward of the borough of Lynn, Norfolk, *vice* his father, dec.

Edward Robson, esq. appointed deputy steward of the city and liberties of Westminster, *vice* Frogatt, dec.

Henry-Richard Fox, Lord Holland, elected recorder of Nottingham; the Bishop of London, a governor of the Charter-house; Lord Grenville, chancellor of the University of Oxford; and Earl Camden, master of the Trinity-house; all *vice* the Duke of Portland, dec.

Francis-Ferrand Foljambe, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, elected recorder of East Retford, Notts, *vice* Mason, dec.

Richard Wilson, esq. elected deputy-recorder of Launceston, Cornwall, as representative of the Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. Ades, solicitor, of Oakham, appointed clerk of the peace for the county of Rutland, *vice* Parke, dec.

Rev. William-Augustus Pemberton, B.D. of Emanuel college, elected registrar of the University of Cambridge; and the Rev. Dr. Cory, master of Emanuel college, elected Casuistical professor of Divinity in that University; both *vice* Bordase, dec.

Rev. Ralph Tatham, M.A. junior proctor and fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, elected public orator of that University, *vice* Outram, resigned.

Mr. John Smith, elected printer to the University of Cambridge, *vice* Watts, resigned.

Rev. George-William Hall, B. D. fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford, elected master of that Society, *vice* Smyth, dec.

Rev. P. Pullan, B. A. elected master of Holt School, Norfolk.

Rev. William Beeby, M. A. appointed master of Northleach School, co. Gloucester, *vice* Allen, dec.

Mr. Dobinson, of Hertford, appointed master of the Free Grammar-school of that town, *vice* Moore, resigned.

Rev. Joseph Richardson, M. A. to the mastership of the Grammar-school at Sheffield, Yorkshire, *vice* Chadwick, dec.

Rev. Mr. Keate, under-master of Eton college, appointed head-master, *vice* Dr. Goodall, appointed provost thereof, *vice* Davies, dec.; and the Rev. Mr. Thackeray, to be under-master.

Benjamin-Heath Malkin, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, elected head-master of the Free Grammar-school in Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, *vice* Becher, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John-Leigh Bennett, Letton R. co. Hereford, *vice* Colt, dec.

Rev. J. R. Deacon, B. D. Rowston V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Banks, B. D. F. S. A. head-master of the Grammar-school at Boston, co. Lincoln, Braitoft R. in same county.

Rev. Richard Wetherell, M. A Wike-Rissingdon R. co. Gloucester; and Rev. F. W. Holme, Meysey-Hampton R. near Fairford; both *vice* Clarke, dec.

Rev. Richard Yerburgh, M.A. New Sleaford V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Waterson, dec.

Rev. Thomas Wilson, Marton V. co. Lincoln, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. R. H. Chapman, B. A. Tinsley V. co. York, *vice* Chadwick, dec.

Rev. David Durell, M. A. to the eighth prebendal stall of Durham cathedral, *vice* Poyntz, dec.; and Rev. Henry Philpotts, rector of Gateshead, to the ninth stall, *vice* Durell, resigned.

Rev. —— Hollingsworth, M. A. Haltwhistle V. in the diocese of Durham, *vice* Nanney, dec.

Rev. M. J. Naylor, B.D. Penniston V. co. York, *vice* Goodair, dec.

Rev. John Monkhouse, M.A. Bramshot R. Hants, *vice* Hewson, dec.

Rev. Thomas Evans, to the augmented perpetual curacies of Chellington and Seavington St. Mary, co. Somerset.

Rev. J. M. Wade, rector of Ashcombe, Barnstaple V. Devon.

Rev. John Wills, B. A. South Perrot V. co. Dorset, with the chapelry of Masterton annexed.

Rev. S. J. Porter, Bradstone R. Devon, *vice* Watkins, dec.

Rev. Robert-Leman Page, Panfield R. Essex, *vice* Stevens, dec.

Rev. James Grant, Wrabness R. Essex.

Rev. Charles Fisher, Tilbury juxta Clare R. Essex, *vice* Downing, dec.

Rev. S. Wilson Warneford, LL. B. Liddiard-Millicent living, Wilts.

Rev. R. Govett, M. A. Staines V. co. Middlesex.

Rev. John Pretyman, archdeacon of Lincoln, Chiswick V. co. Middlesex.

Rev. Arthur Preston, to the deanry of Limerick, in Ireland; and the Rev. Thomas Trench, to the deanry of Kildare, *vice* Preston.

Rev. Alexander Brodie, M. A. East-Bourn V. Sussex, *vice* Newman, dec.

Rev. Harrison Packard, M. A. Blythborough, Walberswick, and Peasenhall perpetual curacies, Suffolk.

Rev. George Smith, Bridlington perpetual curacy, and Reighton V. both co. York; the latter *vice* Atkinson, dec.

Rev. Dr. Cone, to a canon residentiaryship of Hereford cathedral, *vice* Morgan, dec.

Rev. Henry Kempson, M.A. Long Preston V. in Craven, co. York, *vice* Prescott, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Adam-John Walker, curate of Loybourn, Kent. Bishopstone R. and Yazor V. co. Hereford, *vice* Evans, dec.

Rev. Henry Rice, Swingfield perpetual curacy, Wilts.

Rev. James Whitelaw, vicar of St. Catherine's, Dublin, Killevan R. co. Roscommon, *vice* Sandford, dec.

Rev. Michael Dupré, St. John R. in the Island of Jersey.

Rev. William Alderson, Everingham R. co. York, *vice* Gale, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Protheroe, Llandilovawr V. co. Caermarthen.

Rev. Nathaniel Fletcher, Donhead St. Andrew R. Wilts, *vice* the Rev. William Fletcher, dec.

Rev. George Osborne, Twyford-cum-Hungerton V. co. Leic. *vice* Clarke, dec.

Rev. Samuel Hunt, rector of St. George, Stamford, Wakerley R. co. Rutland; and Rev. Edward Aubery, Clipsham R. near Greetham, Rutland; both *vice* Snow, dec.

Rev. Ingram Winnington, Stanford V. and Clifton-upon-Team R. both co. Hereford, *vice* Cookes, resigned.

Rev. Perceval Frye, B.A. Merrington V. in the diocese of Durham, *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. R. G. Grylls, Breage V. Cornwall.

Rev. Henry Woollcombe, Highampton R. Devonshire.

Rev. Robert-Trotman Coates, rector of Langford, Wilts, Sopworth R. in the same county, *vice* Hardwick, resigned.

Rev. Henry Ellis, St. John R. Finehampstead, Berks.

Rev. Arthur Burton, Hampstead-Norris V. Berks, *vice* Bradley, dec.

Rev. Charles Phillips, vicar of Kidwelly, Caermarthenshire, St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. Nicholas united VV. co. Pembroke, *vice* Hughes, dec.

Rev. Robert Foster, precentor of Bristol cathedral, St. Michael R. Sutton-Bonnington, Notts.

Rev. Sackville Hamilton, Kilbrin and Liscarrol united parishes, in Ireland, *vice* Clements, dec.; and the Rev. J. Chester, Castlemagnor parish, *vice* Hamilton.

Rev. Edmund Paley, M. A. Cawthorne V. near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Rev. Gainsford Smith, B.D. Evenley V. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas-Anthony Methuen, Allcannings R. Wilts, *vice* Heath, dec.

Rev. Hugh Chambré Jones, West Ham R. Essex, *vice* Wellesley, resigned.

Rev. Henry White, M.A. sacrist of Lichfield cathedral, Dilhorn V. near Cheadle, co. Stafford.

Rev. Spencer Madan, D. D. Thorpe-Constantine R. Staffordshire, *vice* Falconer, dec.; for which he resigns the rectory of St. Philip in Birmingham; in which he is succeeded by the Rev. Edmund Outram, D.D. archdeacon of Derby, and also as a canon-residentiary of Lichfield cathedral.

Rev. John Ellis, M. A. Waves-Wotton V. co. Warwick, *vice* Becher, dec.

Rev. Herbert Randolph, B. D. minister of Wimbledon, Surrey, Hanwell R. Middlesex, *vice* Glasse, dec.

Rev. John-Lloyd Crawley, M. A. rector of Lower Heyford, in Northamptonshire, Holdenby V. in that co. *vice* Bellars, dec.

Rev. Charles Carver, B. A. Horning V. Norfolk, *vice* Barwick, resigned.

Rev. James Watts, Weston-Begard V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Edward-Markham Willan, Kirkburton V. near Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Rev. Alexander Radcliffe, St. Clement V. Sandwich, Kent, *vice* Bunce, dec.

Rev. James Reed, Eversholt R. co. Bedford, *vice* Sandys, dec.

Rev. Francis Mead, D.D. Candlesby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. George-William Hall, B. D. master of Pembroke college, Oxford, to a prebend of Gloucester cathedral, *vice* Smyth, dec.

Rev. Joseph-Thomas Lawton, M. A. Elmswell R. Suffolk, *vice* Hodgkin, dec.

Rev. Thomas Mills, Helion-Bumstead V. Essex, *vice* Stevens, dec.

Rev. William Atkinson, curate of Canewdon, Essex, to the vicarage thereof, *vice* Randolph, resigned.

Rev. George Deane, Thompson perpetual curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. I. C. Green, B. A. Thornton-le-Moor R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Field, dec.

Rev. G. D. Kent, M. A. vicar of St. Martin's, Lincoln, Newton-by-Toft R. in Lincolnshire, *vice* Wilson, dec.

Rev. William Williams, Netheravon V. in Wiltshire.

Rev. John-Burnett Stewart, M. A. St. James's perpetual curacy, Nottingham.

Rev. John Cholmely, B. D. Brandeston R. Norfolk, *vice* Grimwood, dec.

Rev. Richard-Simco Careless, B. A. Aston-Cantlow V. co. Warwick.

Rev. Christopher Capel, M. A. Wotton R. Kent, *vice* Hawker, resigned.

Rev. Hamlett Harrison, B. D. Stratford-le-Bow R. Middlesex, and Pontesbury R. in Shropshire.

Rev. J. Robertson, M. A. Brightlingsea V. with Great Bentley V. both in Essex, *vice* Wade, dec.

Joseph Phillimore, D.C.L. Shipton near Burford canonry or prebend, in Salisbury cathedral, *vice* Laurence, dec.

Rev. Hugh Williams, Clynnog V. and Rev. W. Williams, Llanbairn V. both co. Caernarvon, and both *vice* J. Williams, dec.

Rev. James-Suttell Wood, M.A. Cranfield R. co. Bedford.

Rev. Charles Matthew, All Saints and St. Peter's VV. Maldon, Essex.

Rev. W. Rowlands, Llangorse V. in Breconshire.

Rev. —— Godfrey, Ashton R. Herts.

Rev.

Rev. E. Barnard, to be a prebendary of Hereford cathedral.

Rev. John Parsons, D.D. vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, preferred to the deanry of Bristol, *vice* Dr. Sparke, promoted to the see of Chester.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. William Stabback, to hold the perpetual cure of Marlansleigh, Devon, with St. Clether R. in Cornwall.

Rev. Daniel Boys, to hold Benenden V. with Brookland V. both in Kent.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE COMPANY,

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, IN THE STRAND.

Nov. 1. The Rivals—Britain's Jubilee.
2. The Dramatist—No Song No Supper.
3. Love in a Village—Britain's Jubilee.
4. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
6. Much Ado About Nothing—Ditto.
7. The Duenna—Honest Thieves.
8. The School for Scandal—Britain's Jubilee—The Irishman in London.
9. George Barnwell—Ditto—The Prize.
10. The Beggar's Opera—The Weathercock.
11. The Will—Britain's Jubilee—The Midnight Hour. [after Marriage.
13. Man and Wife—Ditto—Three Weeks
14. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto—Matrimony. [Grandmother.
15. The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto—My
16. The Duenna—The Midnight Hour.
17. Much Ado About Nothing—The Honest Thieves.
18. The School for Scandal—Matrimony.
20. Man and Wife—*Not At Home**!
21. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
22. The Busy Body—Ditto.
23. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
24. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
25. The Cabinet—Ditto.
27. Man and Wife—My Grandmother.
28. The Inconstant—Not At Home!
29. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
30. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto. [Supper.

Dec. 1. The Honey-Moon—No Song No
2. The Duenna—Honest Thieves.
4. The Soldier's Daughter—Rosina.
5. The Merry Wives of Windsor—The Three and the Deuce.
6. Love in a Village—The Midnight Hour.
7. The Castle Spectre—Of Age To-morrow.
8. The Inconstant—No Song No Supper.
9. The Dramatist—Matrimony.
11. The Honey-Moon—The Prize.
12. The Duenna—Not At Home!—Three Weeks after Marriage.
13. Man and Wife—Of Age To-morrow.
14. The Castle Spectre—Mayor of Garrat.
15. Merry Wives of Windsor—Matrimony.
16. School for Scandal—My Grandmother.
18. The Jealous Wife—The Three and the Deuce. [Rosina.
19. *Sudden Arrivals; or, Too Busy by Half*—
20. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
21. Ditto—No Song No Supper.
22. Ditto—The Weathercock.
23. Ditto—The Midnight Hour.
26. George Barnwell—Cinderella.
27. Sudden Arrivals—Ditto.
28. The Castle Spectre—Ditto.
29. The Duenna—Ditto.
30. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.

COVENT-GARDEN NEW THEATRE.

Nov. 1. Every Man in his Humour—Oscar and Malvina.
2. The Grecian Daughter—The Turnpike-Gate. [Malvina.
3. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Oscar and
4. The Grecian Daughter—The Review.
6. Othello—The Blind Boy.
7. The Exile—The Jew and the Doctor.
8. Inkle and Yarico—The Miser.
9. Romeo and Juliet—The Poor Soldier.
10. Man of the World—Oscar and Malvina.
11. Love in a Village—Animal Magnetism.
13. King Richard the Third—The Quaker.
14. The Busy Body—Portrait of Cervantes.
15. Speed the Plough—The Blind Boy.
16 Romeo and Juliet—Hartford Bridge.
17. The Woodman—We Fly by Night.
18. The Cabinet—The Child of Nature.
20. Romeo and Juliet—Don Juan.
21. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
22. The Exile—Ditto.
23. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
24. The Way to Get Married—Ditto.
25. The English Fleet in 1342—Raising the
27. The Roman Father—Don Juan. [Wind.
28. The School for Prejudice—Ditto.
29. The Exile—Is He a Prince?
30. The Roman Father—Don Juan. [bilee.

Dec. 1. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—The Ju-
2. The English Fleet in 1342—Who Wins?
4. Othello—Don Juan.
5. The Beggar's Opera—The Blind Boy.
6. The Man of the World—Oscar and Mal-
7. The Woodman—Don Juan. [vina.
8. The Merchant of Venice—Tom Thumb.
9. The Exile—The Portrait of Cervantes.
11. The Woodman—Don Juan.
12. John Bull—The Farmer. [Malvina.
13. Every Man in his Humour—Oscar and
14. The Provok'd Husband—Tom Thumb.
15. The Wheel of Fortune—The Blind Boy.
16. The Exile—All the World's a Stage.
18. Hamlet—Don Juan. [dier.
19. The Merchant of Venice—The Poor Sol-
20. Hamlet—Is He a Prince? [Night.
21. The Man of the World—We Fly by
22. King Lear—The Waterman.
23. The Exile—Tom Thumb.
26. The Roman Father—*Harlequin Pedlar; or, The Haunted Well.*
27. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
28. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
29. King Lear—Ditto.
30. The Iron Chest—Ditto.

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* Written by Mr. Dallas, the author of *Aubrey*, and other esteemed productions.

(See p. 1221.)

P. 1055. "The Common Lot, a Birth-day Contemplation," is copied from the Poems of James Montgomery, 1806; and "The Advice to a Poet," p. 1151, was written by Lord Lyttelton.

P. 1077. The body of the late John Kinglake, esq. of Saltmoor-house, Somerset (who was drowned in the night of the 10th of October last, in the river Paratt), was not discovered till the 10th of December, when it was seen floating on the surface of that river, seven miles from the place where the accident happened. In his pockets were found a gold watch, and Bank-notes to the amount of 91*l.*

P. 1081. The late John Gurney, esq. of Earlham, Norfolk, died in his 60th year. So excellent a man will be greatly missed, and long regretted by all who knew him. Placed in the centre of one of the largest mercantile establishments in that county, he shewed no less wisdom and skilfulness than liberality and integrity in the management of its extensive ramifications. But he was not wholly absorbed in his own concerns, vast as they were: the benevolence of his nature prompted him, and the active energy of his mind enabled him, to dedicate a considerable portion of his time to the concerns of others. No exertion was too great, no object too small, when the welfare of others was in question. All those who have been engaged with him in arbitrations, in executorships, and in bankruptcies, can bear testimony to the promptness of mind which enabled him to see at once the various bearings of the case, to the acute penetration with which he unravelled the intricacies of entangled accounts, and to the conciliating spirit by which he has saved many a family from ruinous litigation. Nor did he confine himself to the concerns of private life; in all public undertakings he was among the first to promote the welfare and improvement of his native city (Norwich); and to all its charitable institutions he contributed freely not only his purse but his exertions. He was a steady friend to civil and religious liberty; and in the worst of times he never shrunk from the manifestation of his sentiments, fearless, though not insensible, of the obloquy which might attend it. With singular judgment he steered, in difficult times, a middle course between the opposite extremes of Party. But although he felt it a duty to act decidedly when the times called for it, he held no feelings of personal hostility against his political opponents. Indeed, he was wholly without gall; the occasion which called forth the exertion once past, he instantly tendered the right hand of Friendship to the keenest of his adversaries. He largely contributed to the pleasures as well as the interest of those around him, for he was of a singularly cheerful nature, and of habits in a high degree social. These he indulged by a constant hospitality, impossible to be exceeded, and by no means confined to the respectable religious sect of which he was a member; but extended very generally to his friends and neighbours, and to those who occasionally visited Norwich. After a life well spent in the discharge of the duties of a Christian, Mr. Gurney died in truly Christian sentiments, distinctly expressed a short time before his death, in the last moments of his unclouded reason, with a perfect consciousness that his disease was mortal, and with a resignation the most entire to the will of God. He was a member of the Society of Friends; was once married, and, 18 years ago, left a widower with 11 children, all of whom survive him, and would be inconsolable under the loss of him, who was the most tender and affectionate of parents, but for the hope that is in them.

P. 1084. The Rev. George Borlase, B.D. Casuistical professor and registrar of the University of Cambridge, was the youngest son of the late Dr. Borlase, of Castle-Horneck, Cornwall. He lived beloved and died lamented by a more numerous and respected circle of acquaintance than, perhaps, ever fell to the lot of one man to obtain. Amongst the latter may be ranked the present Lord Chief Justice Mansfield as his nearest and dearest friend. His conduct, for independence and integrity, was proverbial, during the many political struggles which have of late years occurred in that University. Strongly attached to the principles and politicks of the Party which Mr. Fox was supposed to lead in the State, he withstood all the offers which were made to him of preferment and emolument; and his conduct as Registrar gained him universal applause, except from one person, who, because he knew the principles of Mr. Borlase were obnoxious to Mr. Pitt (the then member for the University), in his capacity as visitor of the college, twice refused him the mastership, though twice nominated and sent to him by all the fellows as their choice. Mr. B. has died without issue, though twice married. His first wife was Miss Harriet Serocold, of Cherry-Hinton, Cambridgeshire, and sister to the wife of Dr. Pearce, now Dean of Ely. She died in child-bed, within 11 months after their marriage. He married, secondly, Miss Home, sister of Meyrick Home Bankes, esq. of Winstanley-hall, Lancashire.

P. 1095. Our Correspondent C. may have his question respecting the Goadby Family fully resolved by applying to Mr. Baldwin, 47, Pater-noster-row; or perhaps

haps Mr. Seeley, of Fleet-street, could inform him.

P. 1148. Oldhouse, Aldous, or Aldis.] A famous pawnbroker, named Aldous, has long resided in Berwick-street, Soho. Roger Aldis, a cabinet-maker, lived, about ten years since, in or near Castle-street, Saffron-hill.

P. 1174. Sir Alexander-John Ball, Bart. K. S. F. Rear-admiral of the White Squadron, was Port-admiral at Malta, and Governor of the Island. Sir John was made a post-captain March 20, 1783; and promoted to a flag Nov. 9, 1805. A letter from Malta, dated Oct. 22, says, "He was rather devoted to the Maltese interest, but he was certainly in the right. We, British, are apt to despise Foreigners: he found it necessary to protect them as he did. They, however, are an ungrateful set of wretches; their bigotry would not permit that the bells should be rung at his funeral; even his leniency seemed to make them disrespect him. We buried him yesterday: he was laid in a fort close to that in which Sir Ralph Abercrombie lies. The Man of War and Cavaliers (two dominating forts) fired minute-guns; and 11 pieces of artillery fired three rounds over his grave. We are all in mourning here for a month, and all public amusements are suspended for eight days after the funeral. He was most exemplary for virtue, honour, and friendship; and died embalmed in our tears, and wafted to heaven in our sighs."

P. 1180. Sir Philip Stephens was born October 11, 1728; and was the third son of the Rev. Nathaniel Stephens (rector of Alphamstone, in the county of Essex, and fourth son of Tyringham Stephens, archdeacon of Leicester, who was a lineal descendant from Henry Stephens of Frocester in Gloucestershire *, the great, great, grandfather of Thomas Stephens, of Over-Lipiate, in the parish of Stroud, in that county, who was attorney-general to the unfortunate King Charles the First, both before and after his attaining the regal dignity, and also some time reader to the Middle Temple), by Ellis, daughter of Philip Deane, of Harwich, esq. who gave birth to three sons and three daughters, viz. Tyringham, who was a commissioner in the Victualing-office, and died unmarried in 1768; Nathaniel, captain of the Lively man of war, who died at Fort St. David, in the East Indies, in 1747; Philip, the late much-lamented Baronet; Ellis, the first daughter, who died young; Grace, who died unmarried in 1783; and Millicent, who married William Howe, of Mislethorne, in Essex, esq. and died in 1766, leaving issue five sons and four daughters, viz. William, captain of the Montreal frigate, who died unmarried at Gibraltar in 1760; Tyringham, a post-captain in the Royal Navy, who died without issue in 1783; Nathaniel, who died young; Philip, a captain in the Royal Marines, who married Mary-Anne, daughter of ——— Tongue, of Gibraltar, esq.; Stephens Howe, hereinafter mentioned; Grace, the first daughter, who died young; Ellis-Cornelia, who died unmarried in 1792; Millicent, who died in 1794, having been first married to Thomas Wilkinson, esq. a captain in the Royal Navy, and secondly to Gabriel Mathias, of Scotland-yard, in the county of Middlesex, esq.; and Grace, whom we believe to be still alive.——Sir Philip Stephens was created a baronet March 17, 1795, with remainder to his nephew Stephens Howe, esq. and his issue-male, who was aide-de-camp to the King, lieutenant-colonel of the 63d regiment of Foot, member for Yarmouth, and died of the yellow fever at Jamaica July 9, 1796; by which unfortunate event the baronetcy, at Sir Philip's decease, became extinct.

* It appears, from Sir Robert Atkins's History of Gloucestershire, that the family of Stephens was of high respectability in that county.

Births.

Dec. IN the Phœnix-park, Dublin, Lady .... Elizabeth Littlehales, a daughter.

Dec. 17. The wife of Peter Arkwright, esq. of Cromford, co. Derby, a son.

21. At Cuckney, Notts, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Monckton, a son.

24. At her house in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Lady Robert Fitzgerald, a son.

25. The wife of H. Brandon, esq. of Aldersgate-street, a son.

27. In Upper Guildford-street, the wife of G. Buller, esq. a son.

28. The wife of William Anderson, a poor man, residing near the Quakers' meeting-house at Leeds, two sons and a daughter, all likely to live. The family now consists of five children, all born within the last thirteen months.

31. At the house of his father, Christopher Nevile, esq. of Wellingore, the wife of the Rev. Henry Nevile, a son and heir.

In Manchester-square, the wife of Daniel Willink, esq. a daughter.

At Molesey, the wife of Thomas-Delves Broughton, esq. a daughter.

Marriages.

Oct. 23. AT Rossie castle, in Scotland, William Ellice, esq. M. P. to Miss Ross, dau. of Hercules R. esq. of Rossie.

24. Rev. William Palmer, M. A. vicar of Ilton, Somerset, and of Yarcombe, Devon, to Mary, only daughter of the late Stephen Pitt, esq. of Kensington.

Nov.

Nov. 11. Richard Rowed, esq. of Christ church, Surrey, to Miss Carr, of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent.

14. Thomas Pyne, esq. of Doughty-str. to Miss Anna Rivington, of Islington.

20. At Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, Henry-George Liddle, esq. of Ravensworth, to Charlotte, fourth daught. of the late Hon. T. Lyon, of Hatton-house.

23. Joseph-Yates Cooper, esq. of Lansdown-place, to Susan, fourth daughter of John Pollard, esq. of Bedford-row.

24. Capt. John Walton, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, to Sarah, second dau. of Major-general Gabriel Johnstone.

30. Mr. James Payne, to Miss Mary Dawson, both of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

Dec. 7. Francis-William Price, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. P. to Miss Lake, daugh. of Wm. L. esq. of Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-squ.

8. At Gillingham, Kent, Mr. W. Gibbs, of Brompton, to Anne-Frances, third dau. of Mr. John Tracy, of the same place.

13. Rev. C. R. Pritchett, to Miss Wollaston, daughter of the Rev. Edward W. rector of Balsham, Cambridgeshire.

17. At Plymouth, J. E. Blewett, esq. merchant, to Caroline, third daugh. of the late Peter Symons, esq. merchant there.

23. William-Hales Symons, esq. of Chiddlewood-house, Devonshire, to Milly, youngest daughter of the late William Miles, esq. of Clifton.

24. William-Payne Georges, esq. of Foley-place, to Miss Julia-Anne Tupper, of Upper Seymour-street.

25. Alexander Walker, esq. of Paternoster-row, to Miss Steele, of Northampton.

26. At Cardington, near Bedford, John Johnstone, esq. M. D. of Birmingham, to Miss Curtis, only daughter of George C. esq. of the former place.

At Charlbury, Cheshire, Egerton, eldest son of Egerton Leigh, esq. of High-Leigh and Tweenlow, Cheshire, to Wilhelmina-Sarah, only daughter of the late George Stratton, esq. of Great Tew park, Oxon.

28. At Birkenhead priory, Capt. Bashford, R. N. only son of the late Capt. B. also of the Royal Navy, to Miss Sophia Lake, daughter of William-Charles L. esq. of Liverpool.

30. Mr. William Kemmish, printer, of the Borough of Southwark, to Miss Rhodes, of Shacklewell-lodge, near Hackney.

At Exeter, John Stevenson, esq. second son of Robert S. esq. of Binfield-place, Berks, to Eliza, youngest daughter and coheiress of John Newcombe, esq. of Star Cross, Devonshire.

Euclid Shaw, esq. banker, of Bath, to Miss Saunders, of Ormond-house, Bath, niece of James Rondeau, esq. of Lambeth.

31. Charles-Thomas Macklin, of Buntingford, Herts, to Charlotte-Susannah, eldest daughter of John Moore, wine-merchant, of St. John's-square and Mark-lane.

Deaths.

May 11. IN the Poonah District, in the East Indies, Col. William Wallace, of the 30th Foot, commanding the Subsidiary Force of British Troops stationed with his Highness the Peishwa. He was third son of the late Wm. W. esq. of Cairnhill, co. Ayr, and brother of T. W. esq. now of that place.

May 30. At Surat, in India, in the prime of life, Capt. Henry Young, of the 17th Light Dragoons, second son of the late Bishop of Clonfert. This gallant officer distinguished himself at the sieges of Seringapatam, Assaye, and Vellore; and received, while serving with the 19th Light Dragoons, at the latter place, at the head of his Regiment, for most meritorious conduct, the thanks of Colonel Gillespie. In 1808 he returned to this country with his Regiment, after an absence of 11 years. Preferring, however, an active situation, he exchanged into the 17th Dragoons, then on their way to India, whither he proceeded to join them; and on the day he reached their quarters was seized with a fever, which, after 17 days, terminated an existence honourable to his memory. The whole Garrison of Surat attended his funeral with military honours.

May .... On Prince of Wales's Island, James Hobson, esq.

Aug. 23. On-board his Majesty's ship Undaunted, off Vera Cruz, aged 17, Percy Watson, acting-lieutenant of the Haughty gun-brig, and son of the Rev. Dr. W. of Shooter's-hill, Kent. He was seized with the fever of the climate on the 17th, the day on which his elder brother, Lieut. George Watson, of the Royal Engineers, died at Limerick, aged 20, of water in the chest, occasioned by a violent cold caught on the Shannon in the discharge of his duty. "They were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."

Aug. 27. Lost in the Atlas, on her passage from Barbados to England, Charlotte, second daughter of John Perkins, esq. of Pendell court, Blechingly, Surrey.

Oct. .... At St. Lucia, of the yellow fever, aged 15, Samuel, third son of the Rev. John Mossop, of Deeping St. James, co. Lincoln.

Oct. 11. M. Lewis, esq. governor-general of Upper Louisiana. He terminated his existence by shooting himself with two pistols, and by cutting his neck, arms, and ham, with a razor. He had been deranged about six weeks, owing to a protest to a draft which he drew on the Secretary at War, and which he considered tantamount to a disgrace by Government.

Oct. 28. At Antigua, after a few days illness, and in his 23d year, Major George Gordon, of the 8th West India Regiment, nephew of Col. Gordon, and military secretary

cretary to the Earl of Harrington. His career was short but brilliant. He served in the Expedition to Zealand; was aide-de-camp to Gen. Anstruther in the memorable battle of Vimiera; and commanded, with great credit to himself, the 6th Regiment during the campaign in Spain, which corps was the last of the British Army that embarked at Corunna. An higher eulogium cannot be pronounced on Major Gordon than to say that he was patronized by those great and good men, the late Sir John Moore and Gen. Anstruther, who honoured him with their friendship. He has left a disconsolate mother and sister to deplore his loss.

Suddenly, Evan Alexander, late a Representative in Congress for the State of North Carolina, America.

Nov. 2. Aged 83, Count Kollowrath, late one of the chief ministers of the Emperor of Austria. He began his long political career in 1748, and rendered his Country the most distinguished services under four successive Sovereigns, who all equally respected and esteemed his merit and his talents.

3. At Trinidad, Harriet, wife of Samuel Span, esq. of Bristol.

12. At his house in Marlborough-buildings, Bath, in his 75th year, John Monck, esq. upwards of 40 years a resident in that city. Many will recollect with regret the urbanity of his manners, his cultivated taste, and his various and extensive attainments in literary pursuits. The hospitals and other public charitable institutions in that city have lost in him a warm patron and constant benefactor. He was the head of the third and youngest branch of his family; and descended of the antient House of the Moncks of Pothridge in Devonshire. The founder of his family, in England, was Guillaume Moyne, one of the Norman adventurers under William the Conqueror. Mr. Monck was nephew to the Earl of Darnley. He has left a fortune of 130,000*l.* sterling; 100,000*l.* of which, it is said, he has bequeathed to his second son, T. B. Monck, esq. of Reading.

17. At Sea, Capt. Charles Worsley Boys, commander of his Majesty's ship Statira, eldest son of the late John Boys, M. D. of Mortimer-street, Mary-le-bone. When in the 16th year of his age he lost a leg in the memorable battle of the first of June, 1794; and, after a constant prosecution of the most honourable services, he was cut off in the prime of life, after a short illness, in the prospect of the first distinctions of that profession, which was his pride, and the full attainment of every other happiness; leaving an afflicted widow and two infant children to lament his death. His remains were interred with military honours at Halifax on the 25th.

18. T. Tomlinson, a private in the 6th Carabineers, quartered in Leeds, put a period to his existence by discharging a pistol through his head. It is supposed that the fear of disgrace impelled him to this dreadful act, which is much lamented by his Regiment; for although young, he had fought with distinguished bravery. On the same evening a Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict returned of *felo de se*. The corpse was taken to a short distance from the town, and buried in a lane; but had scarcely been committed to an ignominious grave, when some of the military, impelled by an attachment to their brother soldier, and encouraged by the populace, jumped into the grave, in the presence of the civil officers; and finding it impossible to get up the coffin entire, they took off the lid, raised the corpse from the grave, and afterwards took up the shell, in which the body was again deposited, and carried it to the new burying-ground at the parish-church, where it was interred with military honours.

24. Aged 9 years, Lewis Reilly, an apprentice to a chimney-sweeper in Little Shire-lane, Temple-bar. He died while in the act of endeavouring to climb a chimney by order of his mistress. The poor boy was several hours in the chimney before he was extricated, and was then found dead. It was alledged, however, that he could either have advanced or retreated, when he found any inconvenience from his situation, if he had paid sufficient attention to what he was about. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury pronounced it an act of carelessness.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Shatford, manager of the Theatres in Salisbury, Blandford, the Isles of Wight, Jersey, &c. He realised the character so inimitably drawn by our great Bard: "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy, gibes, gambols, and flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar." Admired as he was, however, for his wit and talents, he was equally respected for his generosity and integrity. Caressed, consequently, by his friends, and of a temper not to resist solicitation, possessing, with the talents of a Quin, an equally strong relish for convivial enjoyments, an early inroad was made on his constitution; and the dropsy, with a complication of disorders, carried him off at the age of 45 years.

25. At Melton Mowbray, aged about 11, Samuel Shelton, who died in consequence of an accident arising from the following circumstances: Shelton was returning from school to Frisby, near Melton Mowbray, in company with his brother and two other little boys of his own age; and wishing to play with one of the boys, named William Holland, who had a pocket-knife in his hand, cutting some bread, Shelton put his arms round the neck of Holland to throw him down; when the latter exclaimed, "Pray

"Pray don't put your arms round my neck, for fear you should cut yourself!" Shelton, however, persisted, and fell upon the point of the knife, which entered the lower part of his body, and passing into the abdomen, in a straight direction, occasioned part of his entrails to fall out. Holland immediately swooned on finding what was done; and when recovered, ran home for assistance, with one of his companions, the other staying with Shelton, who, after languishing a few hours, expired in great agonies.

26. Mrs. Strangling, a widow lady, residing at Mr. Cover's, in Oxford-street. She went to bed about 11 o'clock at night; and a neighbour, observing an uncommon light in her apartment at 12, gave an alarm, when Mrs. S. was found sitting on the stairs with her night-cloaths literally burnt off, and only just able to state that she had fled there on waking and seeing her bed-furniture in a blaze, to which it is presumed her lamp had communicated.

At Preston-house, Northampton, much and justly regretted, Mrs. Hester Newman, wife of Charles N. esq. and granddaughter of the late Sir John Langham, bart. of Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire.

27. At the house of Mr. Palmer, in Alfred-place, Kingsdown, in her 22d year, Miss Mary Owens.

At Nottingham, after a few hours illness of a malignant fever, aged 28, Mr. James Smith, cheese and salt merchant.

Accidentally burnt to death, at Marton, near Torksey, co. Lincoln, a child of Mr. Brocklebank.—Also, the next day, an infant child of Mr. Porter, cabinet-maker, of Lincoln.

28. In the 40th year of his age, the Rev. William Wilton, rector of South-Stoke, near Arundel, Sussex; an active and exemplary Clergyman, who was seized with an inflammation in his bowels on the morning of the 27th, which terminated in his death this evening. His widow is left with seven children (five of whom are girls), the eldest 14 years, the youngest 11 months old; and in expectation of an eighth child in February next. The assets barely suffice to cover the debts; and no pecuniary provision has been made for herself and children. A subscription for their relief is announced on the blue cover of our December Magazine.

At Willingham, near Gainsborough, in her 92d year, Mrs. Williamson, widow.

At Buckland, near Frome, co. Somerset, aged 70, Mr. George Weaver, father of Mrs. Sheppard, of Corn-street, Bristol.

In his 24th year, William, youngest son of Thomas Chambers, esq. of Thorncliffe iron-works, near Sheffield.

29. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Carr, mother of the Rev. R. L. Carr, of Stamford, and relict of the late Rev. Samuel Carr, D. D. prebendary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, and rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew-Undershaft and St. Mary-at-Axe, London, and of St. Mary, Finchley, co. Middlesex.

J. Reynolds, a corporal in the 28th Regiment of Foot. He blew out his brains in the barrack-room at Colchester with his musket, to the trigger of which he fastened a string, which he tied to his toe.

Mr. William Pain, of the King's Arms inn at Woodstock, co. Oxford; a man deservedly esteemed for his civility, integrity, and punctuality in business.

In Devonshire-street, Portman-square, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-col. H. Wheatley, of the 1st Guards.

30. Aged 65, Mrs. Moore, relict of the late Mr. George M. post-master, of Boston, Lincolnshire.

In her 18th year, of the scarlet fever, Miss Smith, only daughter of Mr. George S. miller, of Stamford.

Lately, at Malta, the Rev. David Peloquin Cosserat, chaplain to his Majesty's Forces on that island.

Rev. Hugh Pugh, of Brithdie, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire.

Rev. Benjamin Mosse, curate of East Stoke, Dorset.

In Westgate-buildings, Bath, aged 74, the Rev. Charles Walker.

Rev. William Delves, rector of Ashburnham, Sussex.

Rev. W. Wade, vicar of Brightlingsea, in Essex.

At Malden, Essex, aged 63, the Rev. William Williams, 38 years the very worthy resident vicar of that parish.

Rev. Edward-Walter Farrell, rector of Fryering, Essex.

Rev. John Morgan, of King's Mead terrace, Bath.

Rev. James Stormouth, minister of the parish of Aiely, in Scotland.

Aged 64, the Rev. Francis Pryce, perpetual curate of Temple-Guiting, Glouc.

Rev. W. Wilson, of Cheltenham.

Rev. Edward Phillips, vicar of Longford, Derbyshire.

Rev. Peter Jones, rector of Derwen, near Denbigh.

Rev. J. Williams, vicar of Clynnog, and of Llanbairn, Caernarvonshire.

Rev. Thomas Hughes, B.C.L. of Ty Issa Llansaynt Ffraid, Glan Conway.

Rev. H. Hughes, vicar of Llandoged, near Conway, and one of the rural deans of the diocese of St. Asaph.

Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, B.C.L. chancellor of Exeter, and rector of Bishop's-Morehead, Devonshire, and of Ashbrittle, co. Somerset.

At Saltash, in Cornwall, on his return from Walcheren, the Rev. William Humphries, B. A. chaplain to his Majesty's ship Courageux.

Rev.

Rev. Beriah Brook, perpetual curate of Denston, Suffolk, and formerly vicar of Wressel, in Yorkshire.

At Waddesden, co. Oxford, the Rev. Jn. Terry, curate of the three portions of that parish, and an acting magistrate of Bucks.

Rev. Thomas Lloyd, M. A. minor canon of Hereford cathedral, rector of Stretton Sugwas, and vicar of Marden, Herefordsh.

Aged 67, the Right Rev. Dr. Sharrock, Catholic Bishop of the Somersetshire district; a Divine highly esteemed for his piety and benevolent mind, and much regretted by every person of the same religious persuasion.

At his house in West-place, Lambeth, aged 68, the Rev. William Barclay, minister and proprietor of Southgate chapel, Middlesex; and well known as the inventor of several medicines, among which are the Patent Antibilious Pills.

In London, in his 59th year, the Rev. George Huddesford, M.A. of New college, Oxford, 1780, vicar of Loxley, co. Warwick, and youngest son of the Rev. Geo. Huddesford, D. D. formerly president of Trinity college, Oxford. He was editor of "Salmagundi, a miscellaneous Combination of original Poetry, 1791," 4to; and author of "Topsy-Turvy; with Anecdotes and Observations illustrative of leading Characters in the Government of France, in the year 1793," 8vo, then first published; "Bubble and Squeak, a *Galli-mawfry* of British Beef, with the chopp'd Cabbage of Gallic Philosophy and Radical Reform," 8vo, first published in 1799; "Crambe Repetita, a Second Course of Bubble and Squeak, or British Beef Gallimawfry'd; with a Devil'd Biscuit or Two, to help Digestion, and close the Orifice of the Stomach," 8vo, 1799. In 1801 he collected the above into two volumes, under the title of "The Poems of George Huddesford, M. A. late Fellow of New College, Oxford: including Salmagundi, Topsy-Turvy, Bubble and Squeak, and Crambe Repetita. With Corrections and original Additions." In 1804 he edited "The Wiccamical Chaplet, a Selection of Original Poetry, comprising smaller Poems, serious and comic; Classical Trifles; Sonnets; Inscriptions and Epitaphs; Songs and Ballads; Mock Heroicks; Epigrams; Fragments, &c." 12mo. He afterwards published "Wood and Stone, a Dialogue between a Wooden Duke and a Stone Lion;" and "Les Champignons du Diable; or, Imperial Mushrooms: a mock-heroic Poem, in Five Cantos; including a Conference between the Pope and the Devil, on his Holiness's Visit to Paris: illustrated with Notes, 1805."

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, the Rev. John Findlater, late of the island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies.

At Walcheren, Mr. John Walcot Jenkins, of the 68th Light Infantry, formerly lieutenant in the North Cork Militia.

Dec. 1. At his father's house in Berkeley-square, Bristol, aged 21, John, eldest son of James Fowler, esq.

Aged 72, Mr. William Crofts, of the May-pole-yard, Nottingham, long celebrated as a change-ringer.

2. Thomas Lampard, well known as the marker of the billiard-table at the Three Tuns inn, Windsor. He weighed 24 stone.

3. In Trinity-street, Bristol, Mr. Robert Peak, ship-owner.

At Pickwick, Wilts, Mr. R. Hill.

4. At Croydon, Surrey, Mary, wife of Anthony Harman, esq.

Aged 86, Mrs. Hill, widow of Mr. W. H. formerly of Osney mill, near Oxford.

The wife of Mr. Geary, baker, of Hammersmith, Middlesex. While sitting by the fire, with a child in her lap about three months old, a vessel, containing bees-wax and oil, boiled over, and set her cloaths on fire. She had the presence of mind to put the child in a place of safety; but was herself so dreadfully burnt as to occasion her death in a few hours.

5. Capt. Hicks, R. N. a native of Norfolk. He had dined at the house of Mr. Vigers, in Southampton-street, where he appeared in perfect health and spirits, and which he left in a hackney-coach for Cateaton-street, in the City; but on opening the door of the carriage he was found dead. He had been appointed to a ship only the day before.

Mr. Skelton, of Stanhope-street, Claremarket, artificial florist and feather-manufacturer. He had returned home from serving on a jury at Westminster-hall, when he suddenly fell down, and expired.

On St. James's parade, Bath, aged 88, Mrs. Jones, relict of the Rev. John J. formerly rector of St. Peter's, Bristol, and of Kilve, co. Somerset.

At Pill, near Bristol, of a lingering consumption, Mrs. Wareham.

Mrs. Kirke, relict of the Rev. Theophilus K. late vicar of Bonby, co. Lincoln.

6. At Stamford, Lincolnshire, of a pleurisy, Miss Arnold, milliner.

7. At Great Ness, near Seven-oaks, in Kent, aged 86, Peter Nouaille, esq.

At his house in the Kent-road, aged 56, Wm. Hance, esq. late of Tooley-street.

In Church-lane, Whitechapel, aged four years, Mary-Anne Miller, who was crushed to death against a wall by a dust-cart.

At Sahdel-house, Argyleshire, the lady of Sir Robert Turing, bart. of Foveran, in Aberdeenshire.

8. Mrs. Metcalf Carleton, a respectable old lady, residing at the Marsh-gate, Richmond. She took an opportunity, late at night, to leave her house, and throw herself into a pond in her garden. As soon as she was missed search was made for her, and

and she was found by her servants still alive, and struggling in the water, but died soon after being extricated therefrom.

In consequence of her cloaths accidentally catching fire while attempting to take off the tea-kettle, which was boiling over, a daughter of Mr. Benfield, tailor, of Cheltenham, aged ten years.

After many years illness, the wife of Mr. John Winter, sen. of Portland-squ. Bristol.

Dropped down dead, without any previous symptom of indisposition, and in her 11th year, Eliza, daughter of Edw. Hill, esq. merchant, of Boston, Lincolnshire.

9. Very suddenly, at Bridlington, in the prime of youth, George Darley, esq. He was sitting at supper with some friends; when he observed to them that they ate nothing, and that he would shew them how to eat. He accordingly took a large mouthful of food, which stuck in his throat, and eventually suffocated him.

10. After a short illness, aged 66, Mr. Joseph Claypon, of Lincoln, formerly in trade as a mercer and draper, but lately well known to the Summer visitors of Clea Thorpe as superintendant of the hotel there.

11. At Sudbury, aged 69, Charles Hurrell, esq. late of Brunden-hall, Essex, and in the commission of the peace for that co.

At his father's house at Ipswich, aged 26, Lieut. J. Bucke, R. N. late commander of the Acute gun-brig.

12. In his 23d year, of a decline, Mr. John Hall, third son of Mr. H. of Portbury, co. Somerset.

13. Aged 60, Mr. Joseph Groves, of his Majesty's Customs at Bristol.

After two days illness of the scarlet fever, Mr. Robert Hill, jun. of Easton, near Stamford, Lincolnshire.

14. At Brompton, in Kent, Mr. John Tracy, many years a bookseller in that place. It is a tribute due to his memory to say, few men in his situation lived more respected, or died more sincerely regretted. Notwithstanding a constant and attentive perseverance in business, he appropriated a considerable portion of those hours usually spent in sleep to researches of the most abstruse nature; and so great were his acquirements, particularly in the labyrinths of Antiquity and Genealogy, that frequent were the applications made to him by popular Writers for information on those subjects. In the History, Topography, and Antiquities of the County he was completely versed; and the different publications on these subjects are indebted to him for a variety of interesting materials. Disdaining to acquire fame or pecuniary emolument from his lucubrations, all who applied readily and cheerfully obtained a part of his store. His widow and children have lost a truly-affectionate husband, father, and friend; the world, a man of sound judgment and integrity; and Mr. Urban, a valuable correspondent.

15. Aged 92, Mrs. Musters, relict of the late Robert M. esq. of Nottingham.

Aged 64, Mr. John Wilson, butler of Caius college, Cambridge.

17. At his father's house at Hoddesdon, Herts, Mr. William White, jun. of Greek-street, Soho.

Mrs. Harrington, wife of Thomas H. esq. of Brentford, Middlesex.

18. In Artillery-place, Moorfields, aged 69, Mrs. Matthey.

19. Of a typhus fever, at the house of her parents, in Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, and in the 12th year of her age, Miss Eliza Birch, an amiable young lady.

At Eltham, Kent, aged 57, Sir Richard Welch, knt. late sheriff of London, &c.

20. At Brighthelmstone, aged 63, W. Halstope, esq. late of Bermondsey.

21. At Bungay, aged 30, Robert Smith; a young man whose general suavity of manners and rectitude of conduct engaged the esteem of his friends and acquaintances. By the force of native genius he attained a knowledge in mathematical learning superior to many; and, by the aid of the same genius, joined to an unwearied application, he acquired the art of casting plates for printing in the Stereo method to a surprising degree of excellence. His concluding moments, when he approached the confines of immortality, were blest with those animating hopes that can smooth the bed of death, give consolation to surviving friends, and are among the glorious privileges of the Gospel dispensation.

22. At Guildford, Surrey, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Smallpiece.

23. At Woolwich, Kent, Dr. John Rollo, surgeon-general to the Royal Artillery.

Mr. James Lyle, printer of "The Edinburgh Evening Courant" News-paper.

24. In consequence of the wounds and injuries he received from a set of villains, who way-laid him, Mr. William Boucher, sen. of Rochester, in Kent.

25. At his house in Albion-street, Hull, aged 40, Major-general Hewgill, commander of the troops in garrison there.

26. At his house in Wells-street, Oxford-street, Tiberius Cavallo, esq. F.R.S. "This gentleman, by birth a Neapolitan, was destined to be initiated, at London, into a mercantile profession; but the study of Nature displayed superior charms, which seduced him from the dull routine of the accompting-house to the leisure of a philosophical retreat. His Treatises on popular and interesting Branches of Physicks may be justly esteemed the best elementary works, which are extant in our language. They possess every requisite of such performances — perspicuity of style, proper selection of materials, and clear arrangement. He published, in 1777, the first volume of his complete Treatise

Treatise on Electricity, in Theory and Practice, which was completed in 1795, in three volumes, octavo. It is unquestionably the neatest, the clearest, and the most sensible elementary treatise to be found on this popular science; and it is excellently adapted to furnish the mind with those brilliant images and facts which provoke inquisitive Genius to closer and more profound researches. His other publications, beside occasional contributions to the Philosophical Transactions, are, a Treatise on Air, in one volume, quarto; an Essay on Medical Electricity, in one volume, octavo; the History and Practice of Aërostation, in one volume, octavo; an octavo volume on Magnetism; and a folio on Mineralogical Tables." *Memoirs of Living Authors.*

Aged 70, Mrs. Marston, wife of Mr. Thomas M. of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

27. At Walthamstow, Essex, in his 70th year, John Allen, esq.

28. At Dartford, Kent, after 15 months of the severest suffering from a cancer in the breast, Mrs. Ross, wife of Mr. R. of that place. In all the relative situations of life she so conducted herself as to render her loss most affectionately and deeply regretted.

Mr. Henry Jones, of Mansion-house-str.

29. At Clapton, in Middlesex, aged 73, Anthony Moorland, esq.

Mrs. Ives, of Crucifix-lane, Bermondsey. While cleaning a stove, she fell backwards and instantly expired.

Mr. Smethurst, of Middleton-buildings, Foley-place. After having been spending the evening with some friends, he dropped down suddenly in a fit in Tichfield-street, and died immediately.

30. Thomas Newnham, esq. of Church-street, Spital-fields.

At her house in Pentonville, aged 36, Mrs. Wetherall.

31. In Albion-street, Blackfriars, Tho. Nash, esq. formerly of Camberwell, Surr.

In Ormond-street, Queen-square, aged 74, Mrs. Weskett, wife of Robert W. esq. formerly of the Custom-house.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1808, TO DECEMBER 12, 1809.

Christened	Males... 9981	In all 19,612	Buried	Males... 8636	In all 16,680
	Females 9631			Females 8044	

Whereof have died, under 2 years	4937	5 and 10	754	40 and 50	1748	80 and 90	369
		10 and 20	566	50 and 60	1419	90 and 100	54
Between 2 and 5 years	1916	20 and 30	1145	60 and 70	1235	100	2
		30 and 40	1472	70 and 80	1063		

Decreased in the Burials this Year 3274.

DISEASES.					
Abortive and Still-born	514	Gravel, Stone, Strangury	10	Tumour	1
Abscess	49	Grief	5	Water in the Chest	11
Aged	1251	Jaundice	26	Water in the Head	252
Ague	4	Jaw-locked	4	Worms	5
Apoplexy and Suddenly	203	Inflammation	511	CASUALTIES.	
Asthma and Phthisick	488	Influenza	3	Bit by a Rattle-snake	1
Bile	2	Liver-grown	21	Bit by a mad Dog	1
Bleeding	24	Lunatick	166	Bruised	5
Bursten and Rupture	15	Measles	106	Burnt	30
Cancer	55	Miscarriage	2	Drowned	124
Childbed	123	Mortification	167	Excessive Drinking	7
Colds	15	Palsy	123	Executed *	6
Colick, Gripes, &c.	15	Palpitation of the Heart	1	Found Dead	8
Consumption	4570	Pleurisy	19	Fractured	2
Convulsions	3463	Quinsy	3	Frighted	1
Cough and Whooping-Cough	591	Rheumatism	2	Frozen	1
		Scarlatina	1	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	68
		Scurvy	4		
Cramp	2	Small Pox	1163	Killed themselves	32
Croup	81	Sore Throat	7	Murdered	1
Diabetes	1	Sores and Ulcers	5	Overjoy	1
Dropsy	736	Spasm	24	Poisoned	4
Evil	2	St. Anthony's Fire	2	Scalded	5
Fevers of all Kinds	1066	St. Vitus's Dance	1	Smothered	1
Fistula	3	Stoppage in the Stomach	20	Starved	1
Flux	9	Strangury	1	Suffocated	7
French Pox	29	Teeth	308		
Gout	30	Thrush	39	Total	326

* There have been Executed in the City of London and County of Surrey 16; of which Number 6 only have been reported to be Buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

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